

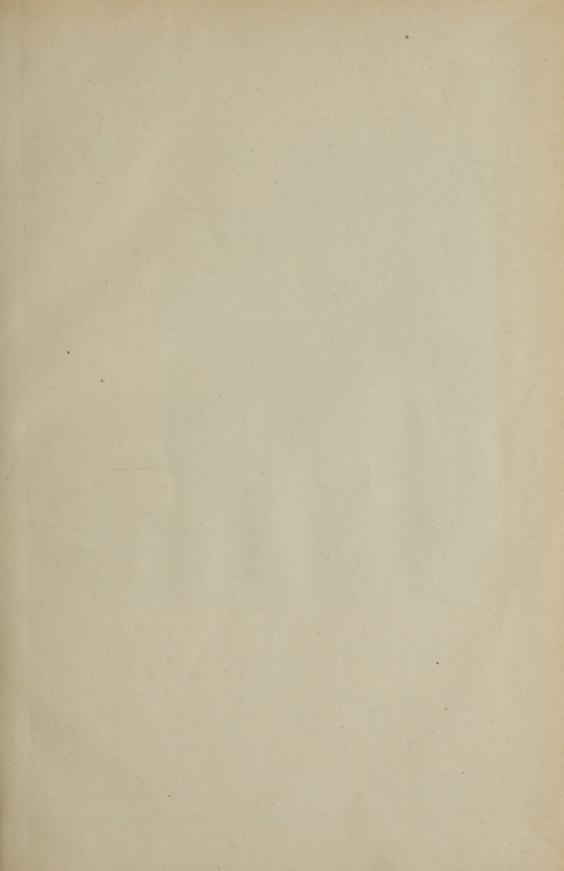
THE UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

331.805 BO v.33

REMOTE STORAGE

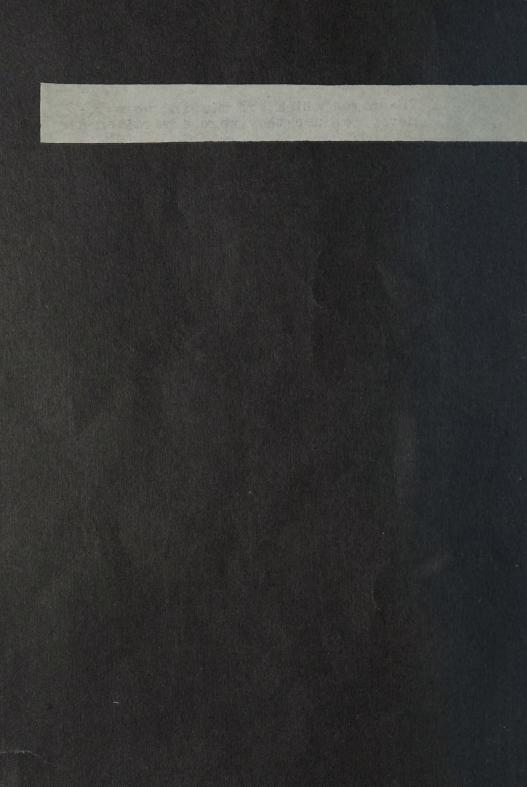


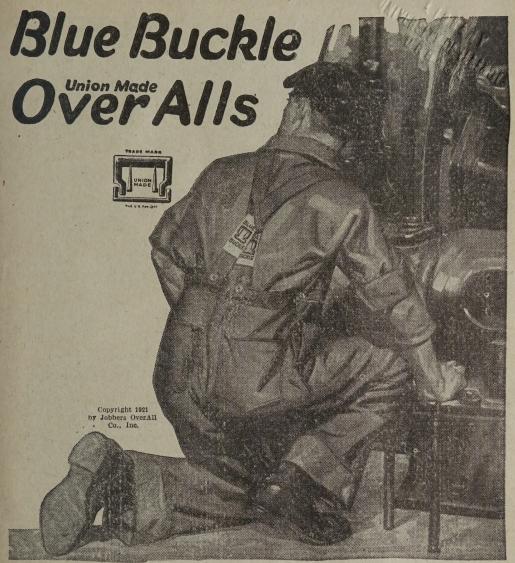






The pages which are missing were removed because they were advertisements





for

Every inch of workmanship put into Blue Buckle OverAlls and Coats holds firm and fast. Double strength stitching makes Blue Buckles solid against "Strong the hardest strain and pull.

Through a 44-hour week skilled, conscientious Work" Union workers are turning sturdy Blue Buckle indigo-blue denim into the most comfortable, bestwearing work-rig sold.

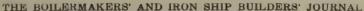
Ask your dealer for Blue Buckles

Jobbers OverAll Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Va. Largest manufacturers of overalls in the world





A GROUP OF THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY. Center Photo—Mrs. E. P. Butler, Int. President, Parsons, Kans. Upper Left Side—Mrs. A. F. Bingham, Int. Secretary-Treasurer, Springfield, Mo. Upper Right Side—Mrs. Amelia James,1st Int. Vice-President, Sedalia, Mo. Lower Left Side—Mrs. F. P. Reinemeyer, 2nd Int. Vice-President, Kansas City, Kans. Lower Right Side—Miss Lillian Thomas, 3rd Int. Vice-President, Portland, Ore.



E BOILERMAKERS' AND IROM SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., JANUARY, 1921

NUMBER 1

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.

AN INTERVAL OF CALM FOR BRITISH LABOR.

Exclusive Correspondence of "Boilermakers' Journal."

Longon, November 24th, 1920.

With the closing down of the miners' strike a temporary lull in industrial troubles has settled upon this country and as is usually the case when these lulis occur la-bor's attention gets once more turned to the ever present Irish question.

Before dealing with that, however, a few final words about the miners' strike may not be out of place. The strike lasted about fifteen days and was absolutely complete. The whole of the strike period was occupied with conferences between the Government, the miners' officials and the employers, sometimes altogether and sometimes not.

The working miner was determined upon one thing and that was a 40 cents per day immediate increase in wages. In every way the Government and the owners tried to weaken this demand. They offered increased wages of from 20 cents per day up wards depending upon increased output. Upon being balloted the miners turned this down by a simply enormous majority. Then, apparently, the Government, as representing the coal owners under a continuation of war-time control, found it incumbent to climb down whilst endeavoring to disguise the climb down as much as possible. The men were offered their 40 cents per day immediate increase, but this will only guarantee them to the end of the year. Then it is to depend, they say, upon certain figures of output coupled with certain other figures regarding the value of the exports of coal from this country, the idea being, apparently, to make the exports pay all the advance. The wording of the scheme involving all this is long and elaborate and I do not suppose that many working miners troubled their heads about it. They saw the 20 cents immediate increase and when asked in a further ballot what they should do they decided almost half and half to accept it.

As a matter of fact, there was a slight majority against accepting even this, but

as the majority was not the requisite twothirds that is called for by the rules of the federation, it did not matter and the strike was called off, the men returning to work on the whole amicably. In a few of the hot quarters there was discontent but this has now quieted down until the new year. If hy any method of using figures the Government attempts to then take away the 40 cents, or part of it, the fat will once more be in the fire, and burning very fiercely at that.

The miners' officials never cared for the strike at all and were glad to see it over. A great many appear to have lost caste among their members over the affair and resignations have been demanded.

Of course the tried and veteran trade union leader in this country does not pay much attention to demands for resignation. They are part of the every day events of his life. J. H. Thomas, for example, the political general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen has been called upon to resign by various bodies of his members almost weekly for years past until it has become a standing joke, as all the time the union has gone on to greater success both in membership and in the matter of

With regard to Ireland, the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee have decided to send a special mission of investigation over to the land of the Shamrock to find out the truth about all the wild and whirling tales that reach us both with regard to reprisals and the campaign of assassination and other things. As I write, the commission has postponed its visit, however, probably in response to a secret Government message, conditions at the moment being too bad to enable the delegation to travel about freely and get to the truth. The matter appeals to labor strongly, however, because there is no doubt that the struggle in Ireland is

rapidly assuming an economic as well as a

political characters

The Irish Trades Union Congress which opened in Dublin on November 16th was the biggest meeting of its kind ever held there. President Foran, of the Irish Labor Party, presided over a thousand delegates from all parts of the country. A resolution was passed welcoming the statement of policy made by William Adamson in the House of Commons on behalf of the British labor movement, in declaring for the withdrawal of the armed forces from Ireland and the calling of a Constituent Assembly to draw up a Constitution for Ireland, on the condition that the Constitution would be made operative subject only to two conditionsnamely, that it afforded protection to minorities, and that the Constitution should prevent Ireland from becoming a military or naval menace. The conference declared, on behalf of Irish labor, its readiness to advocate the acceptance of this policy as being the fulfilment of Ireland's demand for the right to choose and decide its own form of government.

The Congress also passed a resolution endorsing the action of the National Executive in calling the congress, recognizing that the action of the railwaymen and dockers (in refusing to operate trains carrying military or unload military stores) was a decision inspired by patriotic and unselfish motives, and calling upon men of all classes, should the railwaymen adhere to their decision, to throw all their resources of wealth and service into the struggle. The resolution also authorized the executive to appoint representations to the Lord Mayor of Dublin's Committee to organize the defense and preservation of the national life menaced by the withdrawal of transport facilities at the order of the

British military authority.

The spread of trade unionism, or what might at times be called semi-trade unionism, to non-manual workers in England, such as clerks in insurance offices, banks, shipping firms, stock exchange, etc., and to technical and supervisory workers all over the country is a most pregnant feature of present-day industrial developments here. The movement towards workers' control of enterprises will, of course, necessitate cooperation of the manual worker and the so-called, brain worker, the latter sometimes termed the black-coated proletariat and engaged in supervisory, administrative,

accountancy, and technical work. These members of the salariat (another term used for them) have now all over the country a chain of vigorous associations which hitherto have not taken on, except in one or two cases (such as the National Union of Clerks or Bookkeepers), a distinctly trade union aspect. They have been non-union in a special sense and of course opposed to strikes and the rest.

At the present time we have, however, a strike in progress of the insurance clerks employed by one big insurance company here, the General Accident. To this strike the organizations of banking clerks, shipping clerks, stock exchange officials, and the rest have rallied and the men and women on strike are receiving, not strike pay, but their full regular salaries. The strike was caused by the refusal of this company—the General Accident—to allow its clerks to join the organization. Other insurance companies here have agreed to this fully.

Still more surprising in this connection is the movement amongst the technical staffs of our electrical undertakings. The men concerned are the highly skilled technical workers at the big power stations, such as engineers in charge and superintendents. They belong to the Electrical Power Association, which is a key trade. It would be highly dangerous, if not impossible, to run the undertakings by substitute, labor in the absence of these skilled supervisors. They are demanding a new schedule of salaries and it is declared that unless they get it they are coming out on a strike December 14th, Over 240 electrical undertakings are concerned.

It is movements such as these that will in the end range the technical and administrative workers beside the manual workers in this country and prepare the ground for whatever system of industrial reconstruction is to arise out of the present dis-

content and welter.

Finally, our boilermakers are still waiting for their advance of 10 cents per hour. The demand is being made generally through the shipbuilding and engineering industry. The advances will begin on the first day of December. The boilermakers, with their kindred trades, are also asking for the consolidation of war wages and percentages into a unified hourly or weekly rate. A small joint committee of employers and employed is working out the details and is to report shortly.

THE SECOND AMERICAN CO-OPERATIVE CONVENTION.

The Second American Co-operative Convention, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1920, was the most important co-operative event in the history of this country. At that convention a truly representative national organization was created. A constitution was adopted which created an organization of the consumers' co-operative societies of the United States,

for education, standardization and national unity—The Co-operative League of America. The new constitution provides for a congress of delegates from the constituent societies every two years.

National conventions heretofore have been loosely organized meetings. This Second Convention recognized only voting delegates from co-operative societies. The Co-operative League of America has become a representative body. This is the end for which the old League, a temporary organization, has been working for four years. The United States now takes its place with the great co-operative nations of the world, with a national organization, which should soon embrace in its membership all of the consumers' societies of this country.

Standards as to what constitutes a real co-operative society are explicitly defined in the constitution. Hereafter, it will be made possible to distinguish the true from the false; the whole movement in the United States will be standardized and

placed in a sound position.

District leagues in all parts of the coun try are provided for, which shall be composed of constituent member societies, but which shall have absolute local autonomy. Such district leagues will be formed in each state or district and will held conventions on the years alternate to the national Congress.

The following board of fifteen directors was elected. These represent states as widely separated as Massachusetts and Washington. Wisconsin and Texas:

Board of Directors, Co-operative League of America.

A. P. Bower, Reading, Pa., Vice-Pres. Penn. State Federation of Labor; President, Keystone Co-operative Association.

James A. Duncan, Seattle, Wash., Secretary Seattle Central Labor Council, Food

Products Association of Seattle.

L. S. Herron, Omaha, Neb., Editor Nebraska Union Farmer, Farmers' Co-operative Educational Union of America.

W. S. Lansdon, Salina, Kansas, Organizer and Lecturer Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union.

R. A. McGowan, Washington, D. C., Department of Co-operative Education, National Catholic Welfare Council.

Robert McKechan, East St. Louis, Ill., Manager Central States Co-operative Whole-

sale Society.

John F. McNamee, Cleveland, Ohio, Editor and Manager Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine, Consumers' Co-operative Society of Cleveland.

Waldemar Niemela, Boston, Mass., Manager 'New England Co-operative Wholesale Society, member United Co-operative Society.

John Nummivuori, Superior, Wis., manager, Co-operative Central Exchange.

Joseph Schlossberg, New York, N. Y., Secretary, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Morris Sheppard, Texas, U. S. Senator, promotor of federal co-operative law.

Albert Sonnichsen, Willimantic, Conn., Secretary Co-operative League of America, Workingmen's Consumers Co-operative Society of New York.

Aaron Stolinsky New York N Y., Secre

tary, Federation of Jewish Co-operative Societies of America.

J. P. Warbasse, Brooklyn, N. Y., President, Co-operative League of America, Finnish Co-operative Trading Association of Brooklyn

A. W. Warinner, Brookfield, Missouri, District Advisor, Co-operative League of America, Co-operative League of Brookfield.

The following officers of the Board of Directors have been elected: President, J. P. Warbasse; Vice-President, A. P. Bower; General Secretary, J. F. McNamee; Treasurer, W. Niemela.

The Board of Directors has appointed an Executive Board to carry on the intensive work of the League, the executive office of which will be 2 West 13th Street, New

York City.

At this Convention there were present 62 delegates from 19 states, representing 279 co-operative societies, having a membership of 84,000. There were 144 fraternal delegates from Trade Unions representing 2,000,000 members. Besides these, there were fraternal delegates from educational and religious organizations, and many visitors, students and individuals without credentials.

Although a program for the discussion of co-operative methods and problems was provided, the chief business of the convention was in the line of permanent national organization and standardization. The Co-operative Unions and Leagues of England, Austria, France, Germany, Belgium, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Cheko-Slovakia, and Australia sent greetings by cable or mail. Many similar messages were received from other organizations and from distinguished foreign co-operators.

Besides the report of the Committee on Permanent National Organization, the Committee on Wholesale presented a report which defined the means for establishing co-operative wholesale organizations. The League has no purpose to organize wholesales, but it does furnish the information as to how they may best be started and conducted. The committees on accounting, on education and on legislation also did valuable work, and brought in constructive reports.

The disadvantages of loose organization which invited delegates from all types of societies, some of which were not members of the League or subject to its standardizing control, was seen at this convention. This liberal policy permitted the recognition of delegates from the National Co-operative Association (Wholesale) of Chicago and the Pacific Co-operative League, all of whom were paid employees of those central organizations. There were present at the convention, however, three delegates from consumers societies which had been "organized" by the former of these two wholesale organizations. after

they had been heard and two whole sessions of the convention given over to discussion of the unsound financial methods of the National Co-operative Association Wholesale of Chicago, and the Pacific League, the five delegates of the former were handed back their credentials and unseated from the Convention.

The delegates of the Pacific League, who was also a director of the National Coperative Association and whose Pacific Wholesale was an affiliated member of the National Co-operative Association, was not unseated with his associates, as no members of the Pacific societies were present to personally present the evidence against his organization. However, the action of the Executive Board of the Co-operative League of America, in advising co-operative societies not to affiliate with the Pacific League and in warning societies against it so long as it remained under its present management and methods, was endorsed by the Convention.

This bit of negative action was all that interrupted the intensive constructive work of the convention. Hereafter no societies carrying on questionable co-operative methods will be seated in a national congress of the League; and Co-operation in the United States will move forward upon a sound basis.

A significant feature of this convention was the fact that Co-operation was again demonstrated to be the movement in which conflicting elements, both radical and conservative, are reconciled. Trade unionists harmonized with intellectuals, the irreligious with the religious; all worked together with a common purpose.

In co-operation, the world may, indeed, see the union of all people upon the ground of common human fellowship and service.

BAD HOUSING A MENACE.

New York.—The housing situation has become so desperate in many sections of this state that Governor Smith has called an extraordinary session of the legislature to devise remedies.

The housing committee of the state reconstruction commission recommended the use of state credit to builders at low rates of interest, and advised enabling acts permitting cities to carry on housing operations, if necessary. Until the state constitution can be so amended as to permit extending state credits, the commission urges the appointment of state and local boards to advise communities that, when the credit is available, the boards will be able to handle the matter intelligently.

At hearings held by the housing committee it was brought out that there are combinations or understandings among various building trades contractors and other interests which are affecting the costs and "possibly the quantity of building materials."

GET 44-HOUR-WEEK.

Savannah, Ga.—A 44-hour week is one feature of an agreement between metal trades workers and contract shops in this city. Wages are advanced 10 cents an hour, or to an hourly minimum of \$1, for mechanics. Apprentices covered by the agreement will be paid 40 cents an hour to start with, and an additional 5 cents an hour every six months until the completion of apprenticeship.

WANT COMPENSATION BILL.

Charlotte, N. C.—The annual convention of the North Carolina state federation of labor instructed the legislative committee to prepare a new compensation bill. The present law has a "contributory negligence" clause, which permit employers to take many cases to the courts.

There were more than 400 delegates present and the convention was declared to bethe most successful in the history of the North Carolina movement. President Moody and Secretary Worley were re-elected, and High Point was chosen as the next convention city.

DENOUNCE DAILY PRESS.

Pueblo, Colo.—Bitter denunciation of the Denver daily press because of its treatment of the street car men's strike in that city marked the convention proceedings of the state federation of labor. A strong agitation for a daily newspaper, controlled by organized labor, was developed.

Resolutions condemning the non-union shop policy of the chamber of commerce of the United States were approved and an assessment of \$1 a month on all members to combat the non-union shop was recommended by a unanimous vote.

BOSSES' PET BADLY LICKED.

Cincinnati.—Striking machinists got sweet revenge on Isadore H. Dube, candidate for county commissioner in the recent primaries. Dube was backed by one of the supposedly influential newspapers in this city, but his connection with a recent raid of the offices of the Machinists' Union, prior to their present strike, was not forgotten by the machinists. In a list of four candidates, the first three divided nearly 60,000 votes equally between them. Dube received 12,967 votes.

PUBLIC SHORT-WEIGHTED.

Trenton, N. J.—Reluctance of consumers to report dishonest merchants using false weights and measures is largely responsible for the continued fleecing of the public, says the state sealer of weights and measures in his annual report. He gives special attention to profiteering in ice and fraudulent practice of some packers in the use of unnecessarily large containers to attract purchasers.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City. Missouri.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS.

As this number makes its appearance with the advent of the New Year, we embrace this opportunity to wish all our readers a very Happy and Prosperous New Year, and to express the hope that it will bring to

all of them health, happiness and prosperity.

The past year was a good old one that brought many blessings and benefits to most if not all our members, and all have much to be thankful for. This time last year our members in the San Francisco Bay District were on strike and most of the Pacific Ship yards had experienced strikes during 1919. These as well as most of the larger strikes that we had on hand have been settled during the year. Wage increases have taken place on the railroads, in navy yards, many contract shops and some shipyards, and work up to a month or so ago was fairly plentiful, so altogether there was much to be thankful for.

We start the New Year, however, with much unemployment, more men have visited Headquarters in the past two months in a vain effort to locate a job than did before, during the past five years. We hope,

however, that work will soon be plentiful again.

This number commences a new volume, records another page in the history of our organization, and marks another milestone on the highway of life. The Journal did fairly well during the past year although its circulation was very materially reduced owing to so many of our members going suspended, owing quite likely to the slowing up of the ship building program. Even the size of the Journal was reduced during the present year due to the abnormal increase in the cost of paper and other supplies necessary for getting it out. However, we are in hopes that in a short time we will be able to increase its size again. Already there has been a material reduction in the cost of paper and we are in hopes that it will continue to fall until it reaches somewhere near its prewar price.

The present outlook for industrial peace is not so bright, as there is a widespread move among employers backed by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Steel Trust & Co., to force the open or non-union shop upon the working people, and thus deprive them of any lasting benefits.

their loyal and self-sacrificing devotion to duty entitled them to for the successful termination of the world war, which they helped, so materially, to bring about. We believe this nefarious move, which is prompted by base greed and cupidity, will fail and the authors and prime movers of it may later rue their actions, for labor in the United States at present is friendly, conservative and disposed to be fair, but such unfair and vindictive campaigns will naturally tend to sour their present, even disposition and drive them to more aggressiveness and more far-reaching policies in the future. Organized labor is the voice and hope of humanity in the industrial field, unfair tactics and oppression only confirms their opinion of justice and determination to attain it.

Therefore, if these organizations representing the employers continue their campaign of antagonism and the disruption of labor organizations, then they may expect more bad feelings and opposition as a

result.

Organized labor is here to stay and has no excuses to offer anyone for its existence or the principles it stands for. We hope that these vicious campaigns against labor will soon cease and that before the end of the present year a better understanding will be the general rule.

CONGRESS SHOULD QUICKLY STOP THE FLOOD OF IMMIGRATION.

Many strong and pressing reasons exist for stopping the great flood of immigrants that are pouring into the United States at the present time, and as the effects are disastrous, the action of Congress should

be prompt and decisive.

Manufacturing plants of most kinds have either ceased to operate or curtailed production during the past couple of months, throwing many thousands of people out of work; the railroads have greatly reduced their forces, thus throwing many other thousands out of work, and inasmuch as our own people cannot find enough to do, there certainly is nothing along this line to share, at this time, with the people of other countries. Furthermore, most of those coming in as immigrants, at the present time, are heading for our large cities and as the housing situation was bad before, it makes the present situation in many places a real menace to the health of these communities.

The House Committee on immigration and naturalization of Congress submitted a report on the present serious situation and presented a bill to suspend all immigration of the ordinary kind for a period of two years, and in their report showed conclusively that such a measure is absolutely necessary. They gave some statistics showing the number of immigrants each month since July first and they are as follows: July, 55,900; August, 57,874; September, 70,052; October, 74,665. These

figures are for the port of New York alone.

The committee's report states the seventeen agents of steamship lines informed the immigration commissioners at New York, that "Immigration to the United States had barely started; that if their companies had ships available they could bring ten million immigrants in one year's time." The report also gives credence to the rumor that there was from two to eight millions of people in Germany waiting for a formal resumption of business relations between Germany and the United States, to come here.

With our industrial stagnation, such large armies of immigrants would seriously menace the prosperity and well-being of our own people. Therefore, we hope the Senate will get busy and quickly enact the

measure already passed by the House.

No doubt there is almost universal stagnation and poverty existing

in European countries as a result of the world war and as many as can are anxious to get away from such conditions. However, self-preservation is the first law of nature. Our own people's welfare must come first, before the people of other countries can be extended aid and work.

Congress should by all means speedily enact the measure which calls for a suspension of all immigration for the next two years. Before that time has passed let us hope that better industrial conditions will be ushered into existence

AMERICAN EMPLOYERS TRYING TO SAIL UNDER FALSE COLORS.

While true patriotism is one of the highest and noblest attributes of a free man, still this exalted virtue is often used by the dishonest and crooks as a cloak to hide their nefarious designs, and this condition is aptly covered by the old saying that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel, meaning that such persons use it as a cloak to shield them from

the punishment due for their dishonorable deeds.

In their dishonest efforts to fool the people of this country as to the real conditions in industry in this country, the Manufacturers' Association and National Chambers of Commerce have repeatedly and frequently violated honesty and truth in their efforts to prejudice the public against Organized Labor. In the matter of the so-called "Open Shop" they have tried to lead the public to believe that a union shop meant a closed shop, and that an open shop as they advocated would mean a shop where union and nonunion men would work side by side without discrimination from the employers, while as a matter of fact it means a closed shop against those carrying union cards, or should they slip by at first their discharge as soon as the fact of their carrying same was found out. Such has been the experience of the past in nearly all such cases.

In an effort to extend this dishonest policy still further they have now tried to start an "American Union" movement in opposition to the regular labor movement. This is a part of their campaign for the open or rather nonunion shop. These hostile labor hating employers organizations have spent considerable time and money in this campaign to undermine the union shop and collective bargaining, but we do not believe they can fool very many real union men with this dishonest program and Judas

Iscariot caress.

However, since it is plainly seen that it is the deliberate effort of these hostile organizations to befuddle the public as to the real situation, we should be more careful in the use of terms and their meaning as applied to labor and its employers. For instance we should not use the words "Closed Shop," but rather say "Union Shop," for this is the opposite of the closed shop, as every man, with the proper skill or experience for the work they are following, not only have the right but are invited to seek membership in the union of their trade and thus be equipped to work in the union shop.

So, by all means, now that these hostile organizations are trying to befuddle the matter, let everyone drop the use of the misunderstood closed shop and substitute the proper term "Union Shop." Furthermore, if you hear anyone speak for the "American Union" as applied to labor organizations, put them down as dishonest and hired tools of the manufacturers

and chambers of commerce.

THE ERECTORS' ASSOCIATION DRIVE FAIR EMPLOYERS OUT OF BUSINESS.

The joint legislative committee of New York which is investigating the building trust had testimony presented to it by builders showing they were driven out of business by the "Iron League" which seemingly not only embraces the Erectors' Association but the Bethlehem Steel Company as well. The latter company, while doing no erecting work itself, is seeking to force builders to adopt the so-called "open shop", or non-union policy in the erecting business and drive out all contractors employing Union men. President Paul Starrett, of the George A. Fuller Co., testifies that his company could not buy any steel for its contracts and was forced to quit erecting work about a year ago.

President Louis Horowitz, of the Thompson Starrett Company, a building concern doing an annual business of twenty millions of dollars testified that he had been notified by the Bethlehem Steel Company that it would not sell steel to any builders who used Union men for erecting work. He further stated that his company had to give all of its steel work to members of this "Iron League" before it could get material.

This shows pretty conclusively to what lengths this damnable plunderband will go to destroy all opposition to its campaign; to destroy labor organizations and plunder the people.

It was news to us that the Fuller Company had ceased to contract for erecting work. It did many large jobs in this section of the country and was eminently fair, we believe, to all its employes.

The special committee of the United States Senate on reconstruction and production has submitted a report to the Senate in which employers and "labor leaders" are indiscriminately flayed for "conspiring to increase prices in the Building Trades", and recommended wholesale prosecutions.

However, so far as the so-called labor leaders are concerned it seems they were leaders of outlawed organizations, that have no connection with the regular labor movement and are the direct result of the machinations of these unfair building concerns that have been trying to disrupt organized labor. Nevertheless this report would seemingly place the blame for their existence upon the legitimate organized labor movement which they are fighting. However, this committee makes some good recommendations, among which is one to stop the Interstate Commerce Commission issuing ex parte priority orders, favoring certain shippers. Another recommendation is to abolish the vicious cost plus contract system. Further on in their report the commission makes the following observations on the New York building situation and exposures made as a result of the investigation:

"The misdirection and exploitation of some groups of organized labor, through grafting leadership, has been revealed in New York and is reported in some of the other large cities. This has spread to combinations of employers who, working together, with such grafting labor leaders have combined to force unduly high prices. These conditions are called to the attention of the department of justice and that department is urged to prosecute the wrongdoers whenever they are found to have violated the federal statutes."

Let us hope that out of these investigations there will come some tangible results in bringing about more equitable conditions and the punishment of those Robin Hoods marching under the black flag of plunder, in the building industry. Are the liberties of Americans to be destroyed by the actions of the heads of these large corporations drunk with plunder and power? It would seem so from these exposures unless there is a serious and prompt effort to check them. They may try to tear down the temples of liberty but they cannot destroy its love in the hearts of the masses or their determination to perpetuate them. Corporations are but fictitious beings created by law to carry on business, and they should not—must not—be allowed to grow greater than their creators—the people.

THE DEATH OF BROTHER ANDY DIXON'S WIFE.

We were recently surprised and shocked to receive word of the death of Mrs. Andrew J. Dixon which took place in Richmond, Va., on December 13th after a brief illness.

This announcement will no doubt come as a shock and source of regret to the large circle of friends of the family. We did not learn any particulars as to death or funeral, but presume the funeral was held in Richmond.

The Journal extends its sympathy to Brother Dixon in his affliction.

BOILER INSPECTION LAWS SHOULD BE PUSHED.

As the legislatures of many states will meet this year, it is hoped that our members in all of these states will get busy and have a good bill on the subject of boiler inspection introduced and work for its enactment. As our recent convention provided for and elected a legislative representative, no doubt he will be able to give much assistance in this matter.

However, our members in these states should adopt a plan of action that would insure active co-operation among all of the members in their state, this can best be provided for by organizing a state lodge. This is simply a higher form of organization that can secure uniform action and co-operation of our members in each state, better than in any other way.

Some states already have this form of organization and they can testify as to the good work it has achieved. The cost of running a state lodge need not be very much and nothing in proportion to the benefits secured

Now is the time to secure boiler inspection in the many States not having such laws. It will be beneficial to the public as well as our members and the good achieved will more than repay the amounts expended.

Other callings without experience or knowledge have been trying to take over boiler inspection and unless we get busy they will get away with it, too. So our members should get busy and secure efficient laws covering this part of our trade, for those who have been qualifying for it for years.

VICE-PRESIDENT ATTERBURY OF THE P. R. R. HAS A BAD CASE OF "NERVES."

Vice-President Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has evidently indulged in some peculiar brands of home brew or he has allowed his imagination to run away with his judgment, and now has a bad case of nerves, or fear, or feelings to that effect, for he is out in a long printed statement giving the extent of his terror at the progress labor has made in organizing and getting together on the railroads. However, far be it from Mr. Atterbury to be opposed to organized labor, for in fact he favors labor organizations. However, the brand of organization he favors among the railroad employes is not in favor with the men who man and operate the roads.

He is in favor of a Dooley kind of organization: "No strikes, no

rules, very little dues and dum few members".

Mr. Atterbury, in his carping criticism of organized labor, brings up only imaginary grievances. He does not show any justification for his fears. However, it is apparent that he is afraid to give the real cause of his perturbed state of mind. However, we will name the reason. And it is simply that he is afraid the men, now that they are organized, will not abjectly submit to any kind of conditions and wages similar to that which the management was able to impose upon them in their disorganized state.

Mr. Atterbury glibly speaks of the "supreme duty the company owes to its patrons". However, it owed a more binding and pressing duty of service and loyalty to our country and its government. But when the United States was assembling its armies and supplies preparatory to entering into the world conflict against autocracy, these roads headed by their management, defaulted in this "Supreme Duty" and laid down supinely and it was then that organized labor showed its worth and did so much through its loyalty and self-sacrificing devotion, to increase the efficiency of these roads; and it was to the members of organized labor employed on these roads that our government officials from President down looked to for support in transporting our armies, their equipment and supplies, to the seaports for shipping to France rather than to Mr. Atterbury or anyone he may speak for. This is a pretty strong indication that Mr. Atterbury's fear, "that labor organizations would undermine discipline" is groundless. On the contrary it shows that they strengthen the principles of discipline of the right kind.

In the second paragraph of his statement, Mr. Atterbury says: "In dealing with organizations among its employes the company has felt that the employers themselves were the best judges of the forms of organization into which they desired to go. Therefore, there has been no interference in the employes' liberty of choice in the matter." Evidently, Mr. Atterbury is ignorant of the past policies of his company or else he is deliberately telling a falsehood, for the Pennsylvania Railroad had a notorious record in this respect. It employed thugs and gunmen to assault, beat up and intimidate the organizers sent to invite the men employed by this company to join the ranks of organized labor. Men who owned halls were intimidated and made to refuse to rent their halls for labor meetings and if any employes attended and showed any

interest in organizing they were immediately discharged.

Mr. Atterbury states that he is in favor of steady employment, good wages, time for recreation, opportunity for advancement, a voice in determining the rules under which one should work, a fair division of profits, etc. This is as much, if not more, than that demanded by organized labor for its members. Therefore, if Mr. Atterbury is honest in his declaration of the things he favors for labor then he should have no fear of any bad effects upon the men employed by his company, because of their being organized, for organized labor only asks for a square deal for its members and favors a uniform standard of wages and working conditions on all roads so that dissatisfaction may be eliminated as far as possible and seeks to have created an adequate and fair means of adjusting any misunderstanding to the end that no strike or interruption of traffic may take place.

And the experience of the past shows that any machinery for adjustment of disputes must be broad enough to encompass all roads, so that uniformity of conditions and wages may be maintained. In the past when the men on any system of road presented a request for an increase in pay, the management pointed to standards on other roads and especially of their competitors and refused to exceed them, thus by inference insisting on uniformity of wages and conditions, and if they were in earnest then, they cannot consistently object to uniformity now, and the only way to make and keep them uniform is, they must be considered along National lines. Therefore, Mr. Atterbury's objection to

a National Adjustment Board seemingly is groundless.

Mr. Atterbury should come to realize that organized labor is necessary to deal equitably with organized employers and our modern industrial development, and that it is here to stay, and the only wise thing to do is

to meet its representatives openly and in a spirit of fairness and work out the problems that effect both, rather than by assuming a hostile attitude towards each other, arouse passions of hatred and ill will that will result in destroying the best interests of both, and if it comes to a tug of war, Mr. Atterbury and those who follow his example will find that the resources of their company will be exhausted before the unions on their roads are exterminated.

Labor has had its victories and reverses of the past but in all cases of the latter it digs in for protection against the passing storm and

emerges again, as soon as it passes, ready for the fray.

Let Mr. Atterbury, and the other officials of the railroads, show the proper degree of good will and fair and open treatment and their employes will meet them half way.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY DEFIES THE GOV-ERNMENT.

The officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company are evidently suffering from a well developed case of swollen head, and now set at

defiance our government and the laws of the land.

This company, having built up a monopoly at home, seeks new fields to conquer and has formed foreign connections with a cable company operating along the coast of South America and the West Indies. Recently they decided to run their wires from the West Indies to Florida and proceeded to do so without asking a permit to land, in conformity with our Federal laws, and when their forces were stopped our government was defied and it required the service of a war ship to prevent a breach of our laws.

This company is still defiant and has sought the aid of the Federal

Court in carrying out their arrogant plans.

This is one of a large number of corporations in the United States that have plundered the people and grown rich beyond the dreams of avarice and now seek to absolutely dominate our government. If these corporations are to grow more powerful than the government which created them, then our liberties are in danger and we should effectively curb or dissolve them before it is too late, or else we travel the road to destruction along which can be found the wrecks of all the governments of the past, destroyed by the same baneful influences.

FARMERS FAVOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

The "Farmers' Union," one of the largest of the farmers' organizations, held its annual meeting in Kansas City recently and according to the report of the President, the cooperative enterprises operated by members of their organization did a business during the past year of a billion dollars. These enterprises, we are told, consist of grain elevators, ware-

houses, cotton gins, packing plants, and stores of various kinds.

It is said the amount of business done in Kansas alone during the year amounted to \$200,000,000 and that of Nebraska \$100,000,000 and that a saving of twenty percent was saved to its members of the business done.

We are told that this organization now plans to extend this cooperative movement on a much larger scale, and develop a system of cooperation between the producer and consumer, for the purpose of eliminating the middleman's profit.

A committee was appointed by the convention to work out a plan for cooperative marketing. This is a feature of farming that the average farmer has very much neglected and much benefit to the farmer, as well

as the consumer, could be secured by a wise movement along this line. This would in a great measure eliminate the middleman and his profit. Our members should give every encouragement to a cooperative movement between the producer and consumer for it would mean cheaper food to the consumer and still better prices for the producer, for the middleman's profit could be divided between the producer and consumer.

We may expect that every impediment possible will be thrown in the way of such a movement for its success means the elimination of the middleman, who in the past has reaped the lion's share of the profits in food-stuffs. Before closing its session, the Farmers' National Union voted to call a producer's strike and hold their crops until better prices are offered to them.

What effect this action will have is problematical, but it looks as if they are blindly striking out in resentment and will hurt those who are their best friends—the consumers, rather than the middlemen, who have been absorbing the profits on farm products.

If they would start a move to eliminate these middlemen and make it unprofitable, if not unlawful, to speculate in articles of food, they would be doing something and getting somewhere.

NOTES.

Bro. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, paid the Journal office a flying call recently while on a western tour on business.

Owing to the layoff on the railroads, quite a few brothers have visited headquarters recently for information and in quest of positions. This is a new and strange condition, at least for the past five years or so.

The editor had the pleasure of visiting Lodge 377, Moline, Ill., recently and was the recipient of the kind and generous hospitality of the officers and members. We also had the pleasure of visiting the shops and round house and found them the most extensive and up to date railroad repair shops that we have ever visited. We also found a genial and wholesouled bunch of members; the lodge is in a flourishing condition and its affairs transacted in a business-like and prompt manner. It is needless to say that we thoroughly enjoyed our visit.

International Representative Charles McGowan announced the recent arrival of a daughter to his home at Rock Island, Ill., and reports both mother and child doing well.

International Vice-President Dowd, who was on the sick list for a while, announced recently his recovery and is again ready for the fray, battling for the rights of our members in the Eastern Seaboard District.

Mrs. Harry J. Norton, wife of International Vice-President Norton, who has been on a visit to her relatives and friends in Virginia for some time, recently returned to her home in San Francisco, much to the delight of her many friends at the Golden Gate.

STRIKES IN FORCE.

The Genesee Boller Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Strike on.)
Finucane Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Eclipse Oil Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.)
The Lucey Mfg. Co., Chattanoga, Tenn.
(Strike on.)
Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver, Colo. (Unit.) air.)

Ajax Bofler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)

S.F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Unfair.)

S.F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Unfair.)

The Portland Co., Portland, Me. (Strike.)

The Portland Co., Portland, Me. (Strike.)

The Contract Shops, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Strike.)

Southwest Mechanical Co., Fort Worth, Texas. (Unfair.)

Oscar Daniels Ship Yard, Tampa. Fla. (Strike on.)

Solar Refining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)

Reeves Brothers, at Standard Oll Refinery, Toledo, O. Strike on.)

Riter-Conley Co., at Paragon Oil Co., Toledo, O. (Strike of.) Lebannon Boiler Works. Lebannon, Pa (Unfair.)

Fabricated Ship Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike

1.) Sam Smith & Son, Paterson, N. J. (Strike on.) Leslie & Elliott, Paterson, N. J. (Strike on.) Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern R. R. (Unfair.) Ruston Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La. (Strike

Ruston Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La. (Strike on.) contract Shops and Shipyards, Mobile, Ala. (Federated strike.) strike.) Strike on. (Strike on.) Heine Safety Boiler Co. of St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.) O'Brien Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.) O'Brien Boiler Works, Mach Co., El Paso, Texas. (Unfair.) Standard Oil Co., Baton Rouge, La. (Strike on.) J. Kanes Boiler Works, Galveston, Texas. (Unfair.) Galveston, D. D. & Const. Co., Galveston, Texas. (Unfair.) Seaboard Trans. & Shipping Co., Galveston, Texas. (Unfair.) fair.)

B. Johnson Böller Shop, Galveston. Texas

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

The following is a brief report for the months of October and November for publication in our official Journal. Didn't have an opportunity of getting out October's report owing to the work on hand at Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va., and Huntington, W. Va.

After our late convention at Kansas City, Mo., an adjourned meeting of the Executive Council was held to pass on several mat-ters relative to the International Brotherhood that required prompt attention at that time-and part of it was by orders of the International Lodge Convention, all of which was handled by council before adjourning,

After council adjourned on October 9 was instructed by the International President to leave for Washington, D. C., in order to negotiate an agreement as to wage and working conditions for our members employed in the contract shops at the Capital City, and am pleased to report that through the co-operation of the officers and members of Lodge 450 and also our members in the contract shops, an agreement was signed up on November 11. A copy of same has been mailed the International office by our representative at Washington, D. C., (Brother J. N. Davis) as the writer was compelled to leave for Norfolk, Va., in connection with the water front strike,

Before leaving Washington, D. C., attended two regular meetings of Lodge 450, which was fairly well attended as many important matters were under consideration at that time relative to government navy yards and also the contract shops in that city, and after general discussion by the members present was referred to the proper committee to report later on at a regular meeting of the lodge. Was sorry to notice the absence of Brother Kilroy, the efficient and faithful secretary of Lodge 450, who has held the position of corresponding secretary for many years. His absence was due to sickness, but he is all right again and on his job in the interest of the members whom he so well represents. May health and prosperity be his in the future is the wish of the writer as well as the officers and members of Harmony Lodge 450 of Washington, D. C. At meeting above referred to Brother Kelso occupied the corresponding secretary's desk and was sure on the job and like the balance of the members of Lodge 450 is an old timer and with advanced ideas just the same. And further I desire to report that the members of 450 are very much pleased at the progressive move made by our late convention in placing a permanent legislative representative at Washington, D. C., to protect the interests of our membership either in the halls of Congress or the various governmental departments at Washington, D. C., when necessary, and trust that every co-operation will be given Brother J. N. Davis by our members when required in order to make that important position a success. It can be made a success by stating grievance plainly, giving date or dates when it occurred, and name or names of members involved. In carrying out this policy we cut out a lot of unnecessary correspondence which only retards the settlement of grievances by your representative.
On November 3 received a telegram from

President Franklin to leave for Huntington. W. Va., and make an investigation of conditions in the boiler department of C. & O. shops and report findings to the International office. On reaching there November 4 had the pleasure of meeting the shop committee, also Brother Montgomery, chairman on system, and Brother Stewart, president of system federation on the C. & O. railway, who arranged a joint meeting between the motive power officials and shop committee of local Lodge 249. The following officials were present representing the C. & O. Railway Company: Mr. Terrell, superintendent motive power; Mr. Brown, shop superintendent, also Mr. Butler and Mr. Carrol, who is general foreman boiler maker at the Huntington shops. Shop committee representing Local 249 was as follows: Brothers Dowdy, Wilcox and Brennan. After the above meeting referred to, a special meeting of Local 249 was held for the purpose of discussing the result of our meeting with the officials at the shops. At that meeting was Brother Stewart, president of system federation, and the writer. Brother Dowdy, chairman of the shop committee, was unable to be present owing to sickness in his family and so reported at meeting with an expression of sympathy

Brother Carr, president of Local 249, called the meeting to order and also fully explained the object of it, and further expressed the hope that every member present would be given an opportunity to be And I must say that his request was carried out to the letter as there was a general all round discussion of the grievance at issue by most of the members present until a late hour, which I am confident will bring 'about a better understanding among the members in the future as to handling grievances. And in accordance with the National Agreement, the result was that meeting adjourned and with instructions that the committee representing Local 249 meet the shop management the following morning, November 5, and notify the superintendent of motive power of action taken by the members of 249 with the understanding that an interpretation of the grievance at issue at that time would be better understood in order to prevent any mix-up in the future. And I desire to report that the meeting with the shop management was a harmonious one and nothing said to interfere with the past pleasant relations that have existed between the employes of the boiler department and the management of the C. & O. shops at Huntington, W. Va.

In conclusion I desire to thank the officers and members of Lodge 249 for kindness, as well as co-operation shown the undersigned while trying to adjust a grievance as well as attending meetings of Lodge 249 at Huntington, W. Va., and further trust I may have an opportunity of attending a regular meeting of the lodge some time in the near future is the wish of yours

truly

Returned by way of Washington, D. C., to Norfolk, Va., reaching there November 15, and at once got in touch with Brother Schultz, business agent of Lodge 428, also the strike executive board and am pleased to state that I found the strike situation in pretty good shape after an almost four months' strike and against an aggregation of organized capital and wouldbe union busters at Norfolk, Va., better known as the Iron Masters. Just think of that title, Iron Masters, in the land of democracy. However, every member of local 428 now on strike is standing loyal to one another, or in other words, shoulder to shoulder and out to win with the possible exception of a few that are doing the SCAB act, turned traitor on their obligation as well as their former brothers of Lodge 428. Their names and registration numbers will appear later on in the official Journal of the International Brotherhood, as well as their photos, so that honest trades unionists who understand

what a business obligation means may shun them in the future.

Everything possible was done by the committee representing Lodge 428 to prevent a strike on the water front at Norfolk, Va., but no settlement would satisfy the socalled Iron Masters of Norfolk, Va., unless we surrender every consideration as well as recognition which our members are entitled to. But like the rotten kaiser, which they are a duplicate of, it seems they will never learn anything only from bitter experience, and it is the writer's opinion that experience will come to the so-called Iron Masters of Norfolk, Va., when water front strike is ended, as no power on earth can crush the labor movement. It is a necessity and here to stay, not only in America but in all parts of the civilized world. For without a labor movement the wage workers of the world would lapse into absolute slavery.

Oh. ves. the labor movement will remain on the job still doing effective work for the toilers of our country regardless of a dirty, un-American propaganda circulated by a bunch of so-called Americans, but better known to all honest people as Industrial Pirates, who bled the American people out of enormous sums during the late war, and are now using part of it to either disrupt or destroy the American labor movement. Are those pirates against organized labor going to be successful? I don't think so. as the American labor movement will accept the challenge and with an unbroken front as the flower of American youth met the hordes of kaiser on the blood stained battle fields of France in order that democracy might not be banished from the face of the earth. But, nevertheless, our American industrial kaisers are at present doing everything possible to destroy it just the same.

I am yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, I. V. P.

Correspondence

Raton, New Mexico.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Some of the brothers I have met since the convention have asked me how I could speak favorably on the motion to make a brother work thirty days or have his card revoked until he pays for his transportation on a railroad to go to work.

Now Brother Casey, the minutes do show that I did speak favorably on the motion, but as you know I did speak against the motion. I would like to have you publish it in the Journal, that I did speak and vote

against the motion.

It was made very plain on the convention floor that the boomers have made the conditions in this country, so why try to do away with the boomer and enforce Kaiserism. I also note that there is a lot of things left out of the minutes.

So if you can, Brother Casey, I would like to see this in the Journal as I don't want any brother to think that I am in favor of any such laws.

Yours fraternally, J. C. Walton, Delegate

Local 92, Los Angeles, Calif.

Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Brother W. McMillan, shipbuilder, died on October 22nd. He was a well known and respected member of Lodge 191, known to many members of our Brotherhood particularly those on the Pacific Coast.

With kind regards and best wishes, George Penketh, Sec'y., 191.

DuBois, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed under separate cover I am sending you photo of the members of Local No. 248 taken here recently and hope you will find space in our Journal for same. Since the picture was taken several of the

officers and staff for a Merry Christmas, I beg to remain, fraternally yours, Robt. S. Duff. S-T.

Pen Argyl, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local 140 at its last meeting adopted



Photo of the Members of Lodge 248, Dubois, Pa.

members have been laid off but the remaining brothers are holding together as never before and we expect to weather the storm that is brewing on the railroads as good as can be expected. The first brother in the foreground is that of our hustling president J. J. "Jimmy" Wolfgang.

Wishing the entire membership good luck

for the future, I am,
Fraternally yours, John Engstrom, Secy.

East Moline, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

"The time is drawing near again to have another deal with the law-makers of Springfield, and I take this opportunity to ask you a question, in order to meet the wide need of help to put over our Boiler Inspection Bill at the next session of the Legislators in 1921. I am informed that Brother J. N. Davis has been elected by Convention to undertake the business activity as International Legislative Representative, and I am of the opinion that Brother Davis is the man who's services we shall need if there is a possibility. I know that every man employed by our organization represents an investment and of opinion that Brother Davis is highly efficient for achieving success by pointing out the vital needs which govern and defeat the political enemies interfering with our success, and is able to overcome deep political prejudice. You have had experience enough to know that there is an immense part of imagination played by the law-makers and it needs a powerful influence to engineer results favorable towards Labor, with interest and weight it deserves.

In considering Brother Davis, for the above performances, I will ask you, Brother Casey, to place our request before the proper officer having charge and will appreciate very much any efforts you may put forth in obtaining the services of an able man.

Again thanking you in advance for your favor, with best wishes to you and all the resolutions of sympathy for the family of Brother James A. Wooten who died some time during the night of November 20.

Brother Wooten's death is mourned by a host of friends, as well as his three small children, two girls and one boy to mourn the loss of their father, their mother having died with the flu.

Brother Wooten was a member in good standing of Local 140 for four consecutive years and the members of Local 140 will mourn his loss.

Yours fraternally, Thos. E. James, C. S.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Sir and Brother:

For some time I have been contemplating writing an article to our old faithful news circulator, but for various reasons—mostly lack of the ability to write, I have kept putting it off, but at last I am going to make an attempt. Perhaps the little I have to say will not be of much interest to some of the brothers but I trust some old timers will read these few lines and remember having been my shop mate in days gone

Just a few words on Seniority Rights, which should at all times be adhered to by all good loyal brothers, but the thing that recently happened in our own ranks in my opinion would go to show that some of our brothers do not practice what they preach. The dismissal of General Organizer Dixon, comes as a severe blow to all lovers of seniority rights. As it would appear we are starting to pull down in our ranks what we have fought for on the outside. Now brothers, all of you are fair minded men of good judgment or at least supposed to be, but especially you brothers who knew Brother Dixon personally. Do you think that our International President handed Brother Dixon a fair and square deal? I, for one, do not think so. I think seniority should be the rule and guide in all dealings among our own ranks as well as out on the job, for any man, be he a co-worker or otherwise, if he expects a square deal from

his fellow men must in turn deal out a square deal. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you is a great old motto that should be lived up to by all good loyal union men. Stand together, act upon the square towards all in our own ranks. This we must do if we expect to obtain a square deal on the outside.

This, brothers, is more than I expected to say, but I trust our good editor will find space to put this in print. A few More words before leaving. I am the one that organized Local Lodge 710, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, but am now making my home in

Florida.

Of course all you brothers know that there is a strike on in the various shops here in Jacksonville and all brothers seem to be standing pat. Brother Nolan has been on the scene for several days.

Just a word to the wise. Should any noble happen to read this article he will know that to reach the height of noblehood you must act upon the square, doing unto all others as you would have them do unto you.

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas

and a Happy New Year to you all, H. C. Jefferson, Lodge 20.

Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Would you be so kind as to publish in your Journal the enclosed article from the Canadian National Railways Magazine, as Mr. Karluk is a brother of Local 548 of Toronto.

Hoping you will give this your attention

with best wishes,

Fraternally yours, E. Snider, Cor. Sec'y. of Local 548.

Oxy-Acetylene Welding. By H. B. Bromley.

One of the largest, if not the largest and most intricate of demonstrations of the usefulness of the oxy-acetylene process, was recently undertaken at the Leaside shops of the Canadian National Railways in the welding of a broken cylinder of the "Mikado" type engine, number 3,310.

The left cylinder was broken in front, as shown in photograph No. 1, the bottom half to a depth of 14 inches and extending from port to port, and the top half to a depth of 8 inches; bridges were broken to inside. Pieces were also broken in several pieces in such a manner as to make the cylinder

almost beyond repair.

The cylinder was cut out and "V'd" back 1 inch and two separate patches were east and fitted which were also "V'd" 1 inch, making 2 inches for welding. The patches were machined, allowing ¼ inch to bore out, and 14 inch for facing off on end, and were temporarily bolted to the cylinder. A charcoal fire was started, and, after 12 hours heating, the cylinder was ready for welding. The fire was maintained to cherry red heat during the welding process, after which the cylinder was covered with sand and allowed 72 hours for cooling. The boring bar was then applied and the cylinder tested, and no leaks or defects were discovered. The diameter of the cylinder was 28½ inches.

The welding was done by Leading Hand Welder M. Karluk, under the supervision of Shon Superintendent O. Grant and Erecting

Shop Foreman H. Daley. The work was done on a store order, so that a correct cost could be established

The result was entirely gratifying. The cost of welding the cylinder by this process worked out as just about one-eighth what it would have been had the old cylinder been taken off and a new one installed.— Canadian National Railways Magazine.

Richmond. Va.

Whereas, We learn with much regret General Organizer A. J. Dixon has been laid off, and whereas the membership of Lodge 526 recognizes in Brother Dixon a most capable and conscientious worker for the best interests of this Brotherhood, and one whose efforts in connection with the American Locomotive Shops contributed much towards getting our several shops under a similar working agreement, and

Whereas, We feel our success is due chiefly to his untiring interest in our be-

half.

Be it resolved, We notify International President Franklin that in the reduction of organizers it is our belief one of the most capable men on the road has been sacrificed.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to our International President, a copy be forwarded to our Journal editor for publication and a copy be tendered our worthy brother, A. J. Dixon. W. E. Wilcox, Cor. Sec., Lodge 526.

Minneapolis. Minn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly insert a copy of the enclosed letter in the next issue of the Journal and oblige,

Yours fraternally, Hugh Morris, Cor. Sec'y., 11.

Burlington, Ia., November 24, 1920.

Mr. A. M. Dustin, Dear Sir and Brother:

Received your letter, and gun also, and they were certainly welcome and appreciated. I had no thought of winning the gun, but would have been pleased only to know that my donation did something to help and make our Brother's survivors happy or rather comforted. That feeling is with our other brothers also. As for being lucky, I sure was, if they had a flour sack full of chances.

I am sure proud of that gun and will not sell it, as you see I am twenty years of age and can make use of it quite a few times yet. I also assure you it will be well taken care of.

Thanking you for the delivery and your welcome letter and hoping this finds you as happy and full of turkey as it leaves me, I am your Brother, H. J. Gahn.

Dear Sir and Brother: Lewis, Que., Can.

I am sending you today under separate cover, three photographs of the Labor Day float we had in procession of the Labor Day on the 6th of September, 1920, at Quebec.

It was organized by our Lauzon Lodge 380, which would like these photographs to appear in Journal.

Fraternally yours, Joseph A. Guay, Cor. Sec'y., Local 380.



Photo of Float, Lodge 380, Lauzan, Que., Can., Labor Day, 1920.



Photo of Float and Members of Lodge 380, Lauzan, Que., Can., Labor Day, 1920.



Photo of Float and Officers, Lodge 380, Lauzan, Que., Can., Labor Day, 1920.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 25th, 1920.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please insert the enclosed list of contributions received by Local 428 from our various locals in the next issue of our Jour-

Trusting this is satisfactory and with with many thanks to our members for their assistance, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours, C. W. Schultz, B. A.,

440.		
Local No.		
90\$	10.00	344 6.00
469	3.00	586 7.45
571	5.00	599 2.00
415	2.00	246 3.00
242	5.00	99 5.00
186	5.00	178
11	5.00	591 14.50
364	2.50	488 50.00
141	10.00	682 5.00
485	3.00	719 10.00
355	5.00	608 5.00
437	5.00	121 3.75
148	5.00	52
647	25.00	549 5.00
340	5.00	446 5.00
713	2.50	116 5.00
526	5.00.	519 20.00
	10.00	12 5.00
584	5.00	336 2.00
164	5.00	170 10.00
610	5.00	501 10.00
50	10.00	226 30.50
286	2.00	189 2.00
127	11.00	Dist. 41 26.00
422	5.00	
26	25.00	\$501.20
317	25.00	Previously 377.00
80	10.00	
578	10.00	Total to date.\$878.20

Mount Carmel, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On February 13, 1920, Brother Thos. Shea, a member of our local died at Mattoon. Ill. In due time the committee made out resolutions but from some cause they were mislaid and never sent to the General Office. I am in receipt of a letter from his sister and mother asking why we did not do that some time ago. I have answered and explained to her the reason, but the family insist on us asking you to publish it even at this late hour and I told them I would write to you and send a copy of the resolution as adopted last February.

Yours fraternally, N. L. Tongaw, Sec'y Lodge 508.

Death Comes to Thomas H. Shea. Mattoon, February 13.—Thomas Harold Shea, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shea, Sr., 1205 Champaign Avenue, died at an early hour Friday morning from pneumonia. He was born and raised in Mattoon and was twenty-six years old. He was one of the Mattoon's most highly respected and prominent young men.

Mr. Shea received his education at St. Joseph's Parochial school and before his illness was employed in Danville as a boilermaker and electric welder in the Big Four shops there. Mr. Shea was a member of the Church of Immaculate Conception and of the Knights of Columbus of Mattoon. During the World War he served eighteen months in the army, nine months in France as Corporal with the 87th Division, 345 Inf., Company C

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shea, four sisters, Miss Rose, Miss Gertrude and Miss Viola Shea at home, and Sister Eulalia of St. Patrick's Convent, Watertown, Mass., two brothers, William Shea at home and Harry Shea, a student at

St. Francis College in Quincy.

Horton, Kansas.

Greetings:

To all members of Local 199: Owing to the Per Capita Tax being raised twenty-five cents a member by our delegates at late convention for several good reasons which can be explained.

At regular meeting held November 19, it was decided by everyone present that from January 1, 1921, and until further notice local dues will be incerased twenty-five cents a month to keep a small amount in our treasury at home for a bad day. This makes mechanic's dues \$2.50, apprentice dues \$1.45 and helper's dues \$1.55 per month.

I take this method of notifying all mem-

Wishing all members success for 1921, I remain.

Yours fraternally, E. J. McCarty, Sec'y., 199.

Contributions to John J. Brady Fund.

Bath, Maine, Nov. 20, 1920.

Lodge No. 168, Bath, Me., compiled to date. Lodge 295 11\$ 5.00 313 1.00 21 5.00 356 2.00 31 3.00 416 1.00 32 460 5.00 2.0069 3.00 92 12.27 5.00 2.00 121 2.50 597 2.00 130 5.00 610 2.50 1.50 5.00 148 621 161 5.00 675.... 3.75 181 5.00 682 2.50 186 5.00 719 5 00 209 58 5.00 5.00 233 420 5.00 5.15 246 2.00 653 5.00 278 2.50 289 5.00 Total\$126.17

Lodge 168 wishes to thank the Brothers that have so generously donated to this worthy cause and would be pleased to hear from more of Bro. Bradys' old friends who are members of some of the Lodges that have not donated as yet.

Fraternally yours, J. McCormack, B. Agt.

& Fin.-Sec'y. No. 168.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 21st, 1920. Dear Sir and Brother.

I am sending you two photographs taken of the Boiler Makers Apprentices and Helpers of Local No. 333 and their float. I am proud to saw that this outfit took the prize for (being the best looking men) and hav-

name, but to put any young lady wise who might chance to fall in love with any one of these names or pictures, they are all married and doing well, I mean their wives are doing well to live with them.

Now if any Brother Boilermaker has a desire to get his reputation up by working



Photo of Float Used by Lodge 333, Parkersburg, W. Va., Labor Day, 1920.

ing the nicest uniforms and float of any craft that took any part or participated in the Labor Day parade in this city. And to not boast about it either, there was 21 different Local Unions in the parade. But it is not any wonder as you can readily see after looking at the photograph of the float and see the 4 good looking men that we assigned to the float for decorations.

Names reading left to right: W. C. Dickerson, formerly Foreman at this point; W. M. McForlen, Layerout and Flanger, Nathen Stanley formerly Cor. Fin. Sec'y. of Local No. 333, and J. H. Dawson, who acted

with this good looking bunch there is a job waiting here for him, providing he has a paid up card.

Hoping to see the above appear along with the pictures in our Journal,

I remain yours fraternally, M. M. Spence, 1309 Avery St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please insert the following in the next issue of the Journal:

At the last regular meeting of Lodge 11.

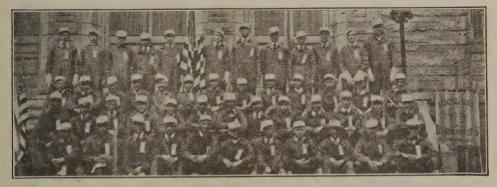


Photo of Members of Lodge 333, Parkersburg, W. Va., in Their Uniforms, Labor Day, 1920, Awarded First Prize for Uniforms and Float.

the part as Rivet Heater on the float. And for information to any one that might wonder who it is that holds the Ass by the bits, that is our Worthy President, Mr. B. F. Bennett

The driver of the team, I do not know his

November 18, 1920, the raffle took place of the L. C. Smith shotgun on which a great number of lodges and brothers throughout the country had purchased chances on.

A committee of five was appointed by our Worthy President, Martin Peterson, to conduct the raffle, the chairman of the committee being our Vice-President, W. C. Sadie.

It was decided by a vote of the Lodge that the tenth ticket drawn would be the lucky number. The stubs were placed in a bag and thoroughly shaken and were drawn in the following order: First stub, No. 13,212; second, 11,297; third, 13,372; fourth, 9,985; fifth, 11,715; sixth, 7,281; seventh, 7,527; eighth, 3,282; ninth, 52 and tenth, the winning number, 9,978, held by Brother H. Gahn, 1310 S. Central, Burlington, Iowa, a member of Lodge 499.

We wish to congratulate the brother on his good fortune and also to again thank one and all for the generous response to the appeal sent out for the aid of our late

brother Cooper's family.

Fraternally yours, Hugh Morris, Cor.

Sec'y.

Also the following lodges purchased raffle books which were not included in list mailed to your office under date of September 9, 1920. Lodges 656, \$5.25; Lodge 663, \$5.00; Lodge 11, \$10.00.

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish in Journal that at our last regular meeting on November 12, 1920, we had the great pleasure of meeting Brother LeBlanch, who is general organizer for the B. B. I. S. B. & H. of A. He delivered a fine address to the members of Local 102 which was enjoyed very much by all who heard it.

Brother LeBlanch is in Louisville on business and will remain here indefinately. He made a strong appeal to the members to stick with their organization, support and strengthen it in every way possible, to rely upon and rest assured that the Grand Lodge officers were, and would continue to look out for the best interests of its members.

He also pointed out the advantages of organization and recalled to mind where the conditions were deplorable on some roads before they were organized, and under organization they, of course, are living up to the National agreement in every respect. Brother LeBlanch stated for the benefit of some of our members who seemed to be somewhat uneasy as to how long, or if we were going to continue working under the National agreement. That the National agreement was as much in effect now as it was the day it was signed and would remain so. He related an instance where one small road had taken it upon themselves to reduce wages thereby disregarding and breaking the agreement. The matter was promptly taken up and handled through the proper channels and was of course decided against the company. Said company was informed of the said fact that it would be necessary for them to come clean and pay the rate as fixed by the National agreement. Brother LeBlanch is a fine orator and speaks with force and eloquence and I feel sure that he

made a lasting impression on his hearers with his strong plea to them to have backbone and manhood enough to stand firm and demand their God given rights. He also mentioned the fact that some of the members did not think there was much need of an organization now as the war was over and there was not any word out as to when we were going to get another increase in wages. With three, six and ten hundred dollars back pay for some of the men. He impressed the fact very forcibly upon our minds that now, and in the future, would be the greatest need for organization, with loyal and true men, than has been in the past. We will be glad to have Brother Le-Blanch with us any time he may be in Louisville.

Fraternally yours, Thos. McGuire, Cor.

Sec'y., Local 102.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines to let you know that the American Plan Advocates (so-called) are in the saddle in this town and Oakland, but they have ridden the horse so hard and long he is about to creek good and hard. If you hear a terrible crash you will know that it is the bursting of this so-called American Plan League.

The time is ripe now for organization, as the men are beginning to clamor for organization, but they want one that is going to protect their God-given rights. We are an old organization, I believe, so old that we are rusty, this American Plan League is a new organization and every cog is well oiled, if they have not the brains, they hire them, while I know it is not America—their plan is good for them, so we should follow suit.

The plan is to tackle a certain locality, force men on strike, lock them out or make them work under unbearable condition, if it becomes a strike or lockout the rest of the Capitalistic Clique in the country are assessed to defray the expense of their capitalistic brothers.

Now what is to stop us from also tackling one locality, say assess, all the rest of our members \$1.00, pay those who must put up the fight a living wage, while making this fight and thereby establish decent con-

ditions for our men.

If this were advocated by all our organizers and vice-presidents in their travels, it would soon become a reality and we would have no howls about assessments. In this way we can get better conditions for all our men. I am not thinking this is the only way to better conditions, but this is one way that has been tried by the League and found successful so far, so let us try some way apart from our past methods, give our members an organization to be proud of. It is high time that the worker was getting more of what he produces and it is up to the workers organizations to get this for him.

Let the American Plan League hire the

brains, make their plans, and then we should follow their plans with the only revision that the plans should be beneficial to our members.

Must we be the tail-enders in every new progressive move? The machinists have a good move on at present. Why not get one

of our own?

I advocated the receipt system twelve years ago, it took ten years to see the light. I hope it does not take as long to get some new moves in the way of bettering conditions. Something must be done, and that soon, or the American Plan Advocates will revise our constitutions and by-laws to suit their shop conditions.

Are we dead and waiting for someone to bury us or are we going to work and pro-

gress?

Fraternally yours, V. J. O'Leary.

Bronx. N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The officers for the coming year, 1921, duly elected at our last regular meeting November 11th are:

President, Brother Joseph O'Brien, 950

University Ave, Bronx, N. Y.
Cor. and Recd. Sec'y., Edward J. Beers,
413 E. 179th St., Bronx, N. Y.

Vice-President, Stephen Gildersleeve. Chairman of Board of Trustees, Patrick Murray.

Treasurer, Brother David Otto. Financial Sec'y., Brother Daniel Diffily, 7 Peerless Place, New Durham, N. J.

Trustees: William J. Beers and Thomas

Inspector, John Farley.

Inside Guard, William McAdams.

I would like to have you publish these names in the next Journal, also the names and addresses of the President, Financial Secretary and Corresponding and Recording Secretary in the roster.

I also want to report that 619 has had a wonderful year, a 100 per cent organization, and I hope that we have the same support of the men next year as we had this, and

the same success.

Hoping you will do me a favor and publish this, I remain, Yours fraternally, E. J. Beers, Cor. Sec'y.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brothers:

The members of Local 164 would like to have this article inserted in your next issue of the Journal concerning the death of Brother Daniel K. Kinney, boilermaker helper, Milwaukee round house, who on November 14, 1920, while out hunting with his brother-in-law was accidently killed. In passing through brush the brother-in-law's gun was accidently discharged, Brother Kinney receiving the full charge, killing him instantly.

He leaves to mourn his loss his father, Brother Daniel Kinney, a boilermaker, his

mother and several sisters.

Yours fraternally, O. A. Watts, Cor. Sec'y.

Parsons, Kansas.

Brother Alfred Coad was elected mayor of Parsons, Kansas, a city of 20,000 population

Parsons has the commission form of government composed of two commissioners and a mayor who are elected on a non-partisan ticket. Brother Coad was high man in the primary and led the field in the election, carrying seven precincts out of ten and three wards out of four.

Brother Coad saw service in the Spanish-American war, was one of the first to offer his services for his country's call for volunteers, was accepted and was placed in



Mayor Alfred Coad, of Parsons, Kans., and Member of Lodge 292.

one of the regiments that saw some of the liveliest fighting of the war. He was in several important engagements and in the battle of Cagogan, was shot through both legs. In this engagement his outfit was almost exterminated, and all the men with the exception of three, were either killed or wounded.

Brother Coad has always had an interest in politics and the events of the world as they relate to the betterment of mankind.

It was his interest in liberation of the Cubans from slavery that impelled him to volunteer in the war of 1898, this same interest made him a progressive man in politics, rather than a stand-patter, and in 1916 it led him into the campaign for representative of his district, and he was elected by a handsome majority.

In the 1917 session of the legislature Brother Coad received committee appointments that were not surpassed by any of the members of the house and he acquitted himself with honors both to himself and his constituents. He was chairman of the committee on labor, vice-chairman of the welfare committee, a member of the committee on cities of the first class. Brother Coad voted his convictions without flinching and was labor's staunchest supporter and it was said of him that he was the best friend that lahor ever had in the Kansas legislature.

It can be said of Brother Coad that in his public life as well as his private life he

had a record of absolute honesty.

Brother Coad was elected President and B. A. of District 35, but owing to ill health resigned

Brother Coad will go into office without a political friend to reward or a political enemy to punish. His time will be devoted to the best interest of all the people of Parsons. Kansas

Yours fraternally, H. W. Cockrell, Sec'y.,

292.

Escatawpa, Miss.

Dear Brother Editor:

You will find enclosed a poem entitled, "Song of the Iron Ship Builders." Please give it prominent place in our Journal. It was written by Fred N. Scott.
Yours fraternally, Fred N. Scott.

Song of the Iron Ship Builders. Yes we laid the keel and bolted the ribs, On every ship in every clime And calked the seams and clipped the And drove the rivets at the proper time.

We are building ships in every land No matter where you may go We, Boilermakers are a jolly band, Our hammers make the red iron glow.

Away down deep in every heart, Like the boilers we build for a ship Is a love for our kind in every port. It's a brotherhood that holds the grip.

We sing of the ships in every port Of the ships we have built, From the ice-bound rocks of the frozen North.

To where southern summers wilt.

There is many a ship that we have made To carry the freight of the world That never docked in any port But died in the ocean's whirl.

'Twas not our fault that these good ships Were docked in the port of death, For we built them good from bow to stern We sweated at every breath.

Hear the rattle of hammers and the hum of our drills

And the bang and clang of the steel While the echoes go voicing over rocks and rills,

Like bells in a distant field.

Yo. Ho. for the iron Shipbuilders. From ocean to ocean we are known, We build the ships for the whole round And still no ships do we own.

East Boston, Mass.

To Editor of Journal:

Owing to the fact that a large number of the members of Lodge 585 would, in all likelihood, be out of employment for a considerable part of the coming few months, while non-union men and other industrial parasites would be taking their places, permission has been given members of Lodge 585 to perform contract or piece work in new field work such as the construction of tanks, gas holders, etc., but the positive prohibition of piece work on all ship repair work still holds good, and it is not stretching the imagination much to foresee the time when the practice of all piece work by our members here shall end once and for all.

Several members of Lodge 585, including the writer, attended the smoke talk of Lodge 304, the Boston Navy Yard Lodge on the night of December 9th, at A. O. H. hall.

International Organizer Brother George J. McWilliams was the principal speaker of the evening and with an earnestness that impressed all and in language of convincing logic, he said, "Mr. Chairman, and fellow workers, it is needless to tell you why all the men at our trade should be organized for without an organization in the ship building industry, you men of the Charles-town Navy Yard would not be enjoying the conditions that you have today. You men don't realize how conditions were made for you by the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. The securing of the navy Board award required great patience, energy, time, and money by your International officers to be brought about, but many members of our organization have failed to live up to their obligation, and such disinterestedness and faithlessness spells disaster, it is like steering a ship to the rocks on a reef. All over this country today a propaganda is on foot by the captains of industry to lengthen hours of labor and reduce wages. If you do not want to go back to pre-war conditions you must do your part to hold your present conditions. If we hope to continue our standard of living we must keep organized. Let us remember that when the European propaganda that American workmen were not backing up America and the allies in the World War, that the organized men of the American Federation of labor, of which we are an important part, paid the expenses of Samuel Gompers, the right hand man of President Wilson, when Gompers visited Europe and carried the message that the wage earners of America were backing up their country in the titanic struggle for the preservation of civilization, and that message of assurance that inspired the wavering hopes of the allies with renewed courage and strength was largely instrumental, coupled with the glorious military achievements of American soldiers the memory of which can never die, in the termination of that colossal tragedy of the ages, and many of the members of Lodge 304 who were called to the front might not have been here



Photo of the Officers, Delegates and Relatives to Convention of District Lodge 14, Santa Fe System, Held at San Bernardino, Calif., Oct. 18 to 23, 1920.

tonight, had it not been for the immortal message of the organized labor of America to the world.

"The campaign on the part of the manufacturers and their pliant tools, for the 'Open Shop' is now on. The open shop means a destruction of the conditions you now enjoy, if it is inaugurated, it means the abolition of all your grievance committees, it means that the manufacturers shall deal with the individual workman who will be at his mercy, with no organization to stand behind him. Capital proclaims the open shop as an American policy, but it is not such, it is a system of industrial regulation as despotic and as un-American as was that 'Kultur' autocracy, to vanquish which so many thousands of the brightest young manhood of America made the supreme sacrifice on the blood drenched fields of Flanders.

"The men who advocate the open shop do not practice what they preach. The various chambers of commerce are, in reality, only associations of manufacturers who like lawyers, doctors, and other professional men of the country are banded together for that right of self-protection that they would deny to the American workmen who has to pay their price for their product, but who are In my opinion the men of our trade at the Navy Yards should be the best organized of any of the crafts, for when you are looking for increased wages, or improved conditions, your influence and prestige is almost nothing when you are not organized. I represent an organization which has eliminated taxation without representation, because every lodge in our International Brotherhood, large or small, is allowed to have one delegate at the convention, where our laws are made and our constitution framed free of all expense. We have death and disability benefits, which are a good investment and incur no liability except the paying of our monthly dues, with no assessments. We cannot compel you to join our organization, but if you think over the matter seriously you will realize that if you

care for the material, social and intellectual well-being of yourselves and your families, you will retain your membership and do all you can to increase its numerical strength."

Brother McWilliams was given an ovation on ending, and President James Crowley of Lodge 304 extended the thanks of Lodge 304 to Brother Geo. J. McWilliams, whom he said was a crusader in the field of productive industry whose record is an open book and a man who always is on the level and who is just as eager and willing to battle for the rights of the young rivet-heater or helper as for the most expert mechanic.

Assisting President Crowley in the running of the Smoker were Brothers James McKenna, Joe Healey, J. J. McCarthy and E. Walshe, and a delightful entertainment, every number being encored, was given as follows, the team of W. M. Murphy, Ned Nolan (vocalists) and Art Carey in topical songs, Michael and Patrick Raleigh, step dancing and monologues; violin solos by Jack Lyons and J. J. Nolan, vocalisms by the Pecos quartet of the Charlestown Navy Yard and accordeon solos by M. Murchis and son.

Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, Cor. Sec'y., Lodge 585.

Livingston, Mont., Dec. 10, 1920.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has been quite a long time since I utilized any space in the Journal and I may say that I have refrained from so doing because I have felt that my motive might have been misconstrued. However, my conscience will no longer permit me to remain silent and I hope that what I write will be read in the same spirit in which it is written.

Several years ago when I first became a member of this Brotherhood I had visions of an all powerful institution, second to none, and made many sacrifices to help bring it about. Just to what extent those visions have come true is hard to calculate when we stop and consider where we are drifting year after year.

I have always felt that our organization was founded upon justice and a square deal and once those features are lost sight of we will soon land upon the rocks.

While perusing the lines of the Journal this month I came across the report of Brother Andrew Dixon, General Organizer and a communication from Brother Costella of Lodge 37 of New Orleans which conveyed the information that three of our most efficient organizers and three who have been longest in service of our brotherhood were laid off without any consideration whatever for their seniority rights.

I am going to ask the readers is this the justice and square deal we have been dreaming of for years? Our brotherhood has established seniority rights in practically every branch of our trade where our members are employed and it is a principle which we have stood and fought for, for years, we have preached it, we have practiced it and now we find three of our own employes set aside without this consideration.

I take it from Brother Dixon's report that an appeal will be taken to the Executive Council from the President's decision.

Let us await with interest the action of the Executive Council and see what measure of justice and square deal that tribunal will hand out.

I recall a similar case brought to the attention of the last convention by Delegate Souse and advice was given to appeal to the Executive Council for justice.

Now is the time for that supreme body to demonstrate to the rank and file that right and justice shall and will prevail or acknowledge to the world that our past efforts have been a failure. Brother Costella points out the fact that two of the brothers laid off were candidates for elective offices at the last convention and I know this to be true and wonder if it could be possible that these men are required to pay the penalty for having dared to aspire to an elective office, or because of exercising their right to vote for whom they pleased.

Of course we can all have our opinions about such matters but there is only one man that can give the correct answer.

I agree with Brother Costella that a rank injustice has been done these brothers and I shall patiently await the decision of the Executive Council on their appeal and should that supreme body in their wisdom decline to grant redress to the wronged brothers I would suggest that the name of our brotherhood be changed to Tammany Hall or be named after one of the great political parties of our country.

Now, Mr. Editor, I hope that I have not transgressed too far and that you will find room for these few lines in the January

Journal.

With best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year for all members, I am, Yours fraternally, Al Hinzman,

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 29, 1920.

Editor, Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Journal.

1014 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir: Wish you would kindly arrange to discontinue running ad in your Journal, advertising for boiler makers for this company. The labor situation, during the past couple of weeks, has been greatly relieved and largely through your efforts we have now sufficient boiler makers to meet our requirements.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the valuable assistance rendered by your Journal, and should we again be in need of this class of labor will be very glad to take up the matter with you.

Yours very truly, J. R. Brooks, Employment Supervisor.

Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It having been some time ago since I wrote through our Journal, I would like you to insert a few lines that may be of interest to our members, both in Canada and the United States. In the first place I would like to advise that one of our members, Brother Jas. Higgins, was a candidate at a recent bye-election held in Toronto for the Provincial Government. Brother Higgins was endorsed by both the soldier and the I. L. P. and considering the conservative element which had always prevailed in that riding he polled a fairly good vote, but had the working men rallied as they should have done, I am of the opinion that we would have had the pleasure of having a Boilermaker in office in Parliament Buildings, however we cannot expect to capture every riding at first shot. If the community at large, in other words, the working people, who form a vast majority in any country, desire to have better working and living conditions, then it is up to them to see that the plans of the Labor Party are carried out, irrespective of who the man is or where he comes from, providing he is endorsed by the labor party to stand by and work faithfully for him, only by such methods can we hope to obtain better representation in the House where the laws governing the people are made.

· I would also like to state the various local lodges in this city have been busy interviewing the Hon. W. Rollo, Provincial Minister of Labor, who by the way is a labor man, relative to the appointment of Government Boiler Inspectors. We are of the opinion that these positions should be held by practical and qualified Boilermakers. At the present time it is not the case. A recent deputation including I. V. P. Brother



Photo of Members of Lodge 85, Toledo, Ohio, working for the N. Y. Central, in passenger engine roundhouse.

Merrigan impressed upon the Minister the absolute necessity of the aspirants to office being practical boilermakers and to make a clause to this effect in the qualifications. We hope in the very near future to get in touch with all local lodges in the Province and to get their endorsement on this matter, thereby instead of its being a local affair we will have the backing of all the boilermakers in Ontario.

The Minister states he was in favor of our movement and that we were quite justified in pressing our claims, also that the subject need not necessarily go before the house as we were only requesting that the qualifications be changed and the Cabinet would be

in a position to dispose of it.

I wish at this particular time to advise all members to take particular note of Brother McGuire's remarks in November Journal relative to the increased Per Capita Tax. Let's get together and boost it for we, ourselves, will derive the benefits. Any organization or industry is judged by its financial standing and I am sure all members would like to see sufficient funds in our treasury to pay increased Death and Disability and Strike benefits, it will only mean a small amount from each member but a tremendous amount collectively to swell our treasury. Be a booster, not a knocker.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am sure that none of our members wish to be involved in an argument appertaining to the political affairs of any other country, but I have noticed that for some time back in the editorial columns of the Journal you have referred to the Irish question and as you are no doubt aware of, there are loyal British subjects in

Canada who think that the Journal would get along as well, if not better, by confining itself to political questions concerning America.

If the Irish cannot agree amongst themselves then "be Jaber" the boilermakers with sledge hammers could not settle it for them, we should not let ourselves be fooled by the capitalistic press, but rather let us perfect the machine we have in motion right here.

With my very best wishes to all officers and members and hoping for a better understanding and more co-operation than heretofore.

Yours fraternally, A. E. Potter, Sec'y, and B. A. Local 637.

A Reply by the Editor.

In reply to the criticism contained in the last paragraph of the above communication, with all due respect to the author, the Editor has no regrets or apologies to offer for anything he has written about Ireland or any other subject. If it was a mere matter of "Politics" effecting the people of Ireland it might be all right to say let them settle it themselves, but the shocking brutalities and destruction of life and property inflicted upon the defenseless people there, by armed forces, are so extensive that the whole world stands appalled. We unhesitatingly condemned the brutal treatment inflicted by Germany and Austria upon Belgium, France, Serbia and other people of Europe and they are no worse than those being inflicted in Ireland. The United States joined in the recent war and poured

out the wealth and blood of her sons with a lavish hand, for the purpose of making the world safe for democracy and to establish the liberties of all mankind and they cannot remain indifferent to the brutal treat-

ment accorded the people of Ireland.

The American Labor movement has gone on record in favor of justice to Ireland, and the labor movement of England has condemned the wrongs being inflicted there and demands the withdrawal of these armed forces from Ireland. Let us be fair and broad minded enough to uphold the rights and liberties of all mankind and condemn injustice and wrongs no matter where or by whom inflicted. Such is the foundation

and corner stone of the labor movement. the world over.-The Editor.

Salamanca, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Brother Daniel J. Carpenter died at 7 p. m., December 4, 1920. Brother Carpenter has acted as secretary of Local 598 since 1913, when it was organized.

He was a delegate of District-No. 2 on national argument and wage committee. He is survived by two children, Arthur Carpenter, age 26, and Mrs. George Makin, age 22, both of Salamanca, N. Y.

Yours fraternally, Earl C. Oyer, Frank Dorenkamfer, John Neugart.

Foreign Correspondence

Wellington, New Zealand.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Journals for October. Several branches have expressed their appreciation of your courtesy towards us and of the information contained in the Journals.

I note the Daily Press here is now referring to the open shop contest in America in which your Journals have given us first hand information.

I informed you in a previous letter that wages were adjusted every six months, according to Government statistician figures. The court has now made an announcement, (cuttings enclosed), but employers are contesting same. This attitude of employers is the best organizer we have. Several bodies who have been silent for some time now realize that they should wake themselves or be left at the post.

Re Conference. Alliance of Labor. I enclose a report of same as issued to the branches. Have had quite a busy month attending meetings. Only recently I secured for our members on one particular job an increase of 9 shillings per week and several minor concessions.

Almost missed the mail. With best wishes,

Yours fraternally, P. E. Warner.

Report of Conference of Alliance of Labor Held at Wellington, 9th, 10th, and 11th of November, 1920.

As intimated in my letter, I attended the Conference called by Alliance of Labor on behalf of the Federated Unions. A copy of their constitution I enclose.

At the opening it was announced that Conference was called together to get an expression of opinion from the various Federations as to what form of organization tney desired should meet their requirements. Further, that any resolution passed would not be binding either on the Alliance or the

delegates assembled, but would take the form of recommendation, of which the Alliance would consider.

The first motion of the day was moved by Stationary Engine Drivers to the effect that Federations now in existence be allowed to affiliate temporarily to Alliance before organizing into a Department. The subject of this motion occupied a full day's discussion. Before taking a vote upon this matter (which was lost by 15 to 12) Mr. James Roberts, Secretary to Alliance, exhibited and described a chart of the methods under which they intended to organize the workers (a copy enclosed). Each industry was expected to organize along the lines of industry and form themselves into Departments, each Department to have representation on the Alliance according to strength of numbers. Before we can affiliate with Alliance we must organize the existing sub-Department, viz., Boiler Makers, Moulders, A. S. C. Metal Workers, into one Metal Trade Council in each center, each sub-section to be represented on the Local Council. After this is accomplished the Local Councils then elect a further council, which becomes the National Metal Trades Council. from which the representative on the Alliance is chosen. Other industries will organize on similar lines.

It must be distinctly understood that there is no occasion to go into one big Union, and that any Department having a dispute with its employers will settle that on its own behalf, but they must consult the other sections of its Local Council before they can command support, in a like manner the Local Council must consult the National Council, who in turn passes it on to the Alliance before you can call any other Department, say Transport Workers, into the trou-

In order to explain what is meant by the lines of industry, every worker who is connected with the Railway Sub-Department of Transport Workers has to belong to and be under the control of that sub-Department, be they Boilermakers, Fitters, Turners, Blacksmiths or other class of workers: the same applies to Tramways, sub-Department, Miners' Department, or any other Department that may employ our members permanently. In order to assist Departments where men are continually changing from one Department to another, it is proposed to strike a universal ticket pavable in advance, say quarterly, such ticket to be received by any Department at its face value. The methods here adopted allow the workers to bring greater pressure to bear upon their employers, should they desire by stopping the whole of the works at one stroke, instead of only one section stopping.

I further wish to point out that the ultimate aim is to do away with Craft Unions, not the Craftsman. This position has to be faced sooner or later. With the pressure of unskilled workers we will have to give way. Then again take the introduction of machinery, shortage of apprentices, and the miserly wage paid to boys to learn a trade, for

whose benefit?

What are the tactics of the employer at the present time? Why use the skilled man to keep down the unskilled? They threaten to dilute labor on us if we do not accept the wages offered, with the result that we accept the offer and the unskilled is paid a little less. Now what would be the result if the employers had to face a solid body of men, demanding a fixed wage for certain classes of work? We should, owing to our power, compel the employer to increase the wages and better the conditions.

The Conference was also asked to state itself with respect to political action. Various arguments were used for and against, but Conference decided that owing to our ranks being composed of men carrying dif-

ferent views on the political questions, it was not desirable in the interest of the workers to tie itself to any particular party, but reserved the right to criticise any party that stood in its way of progress. Conference contended that once we gained the industrial solidarity of the workers, we gain control of Parliament, irrespective of what party they represent.

In conclusion, I may state that I believe the movement is going to spread. Not one delegate raised their voice against the movement other than that it was going to do away with some of their existing organizations, and that some of the paid Secretaries would loose their position. If there are any questions you desire to ask re the several matters mentioned, I will be only too pleased to answer.

Mr. Jas. Roberts, Secretary to Alliance, will be traveling through the country and has been authorized by Conference to address meetings of workers, especially skilled trades, when the lines of organization will be explained to them. Mr. Roberts is an able speaker and has a thorough grip of the movement.

Conference also decided on the second day to wait on Parliament re the recent legislation passed in connection with the I. C. & A. Act, but owing to the act having passed the House, we could not succeed. Conference came to the conclusion that had we met the Minister before it became law that the bill would have been withdrawn.

Several delegates were prepared to authorize the Unions to withdraw from I. C. & A. Court, but I do not advise this course until we are organized under the method described in my opening report.

Yours fraternally, F. E. Warner, Federal Secretary.

News of General Interest

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE WORKING TO ERADICATE THE GREAT RED PLAGUE.

In a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor last year the program of the United States Public Health Service and the state boards of health to control venereal diseases was indorsed. Furthermore, organized labor groups were urged to familiarize themselves with the national program, and "to assist in every possible manner the eradication of these scourges of civilization."

To familiarize people with the national program to control these diseases informational pamphlets have been prepared and may be secured from the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., or the state boards of health at the state capital. The following pamphlets are available:

A-For Men.

B—For the General Public.

C-For Boys.

D-For Parents.

E-For Girls.

F-For Educators.

There are now 427 state and Federal clinics where free or inexpensive treatment is given to persons infected with these diseases. During the past two years approximately 200,000 persons have been treated at these clinics. Addresses of clinics may be secured through the Public Health Service or the state boards of health.

Surgeon General Cumming of the Public Health Service says of the venereal diseases: "these diseases (gonorrhea and syphilis) constitute one of the greatest menaces to the health and efficiency of the American people today. Many women are made invalids for life because of gonorrhea, and large numbers of babies are hopelessly blind because of it. Syphilis causes locomotor ataxia and certain forms of insanity and paralysis. To it can be charged many deaths directly attributed to other causes, and these largely among men and women in the prime of life."

HEALTH CLINICS FOR KANSAS.

Washington, D. C.—Since the signing of the armistice the State Boards of Health, with the assistance of the Federal Government, have established over 400 clinics in the cities and larger towns of the country, where free treatment is given to those infected with the evenereal diseases (gonorrhea

and syphilis).

These clinics have been established in accordance with the nation-wide program to provide educational and medical facilities for controlling these diseases. Examinations of men drafted into the army showed that four-fifths of those having venereal diseases brought them from civil life. Moreover, these diseases were found to be more prevalent among the men in the army than any other contagious disease with the exception of measles and influenza. It cost the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars in money and in lost time and efficiency to send and maintain in France the cleanest army that was ever in the field.

cleanest army that was ever in the field.

Surgeon General H. S. Cumming of the Public Health Service says that over 200,000 persons have been admitted to these clinics during the two years since the war, and

that a total of 1,546,542 treatments were given in 1920 alone.

Everyone applying at a Government or State clinic is given a thorough examination, which is followed if necessary by treatments, continuing as long as the disease is in an infectious state, or until it is completely cured. Patients are given leaflets which tell them how to take care of themselves in order to keep from giving the disease to others.

Hundreds of requests for information in regard to addresses of clinics and for informative pamphlets are daily being received by the Public Health Service and the State Boards of Health. Because of the wide-spread interest in this work the Surgeon General has made public the following list of clinics:

Kansas.

Eldorado, 120 West Central Street. Kansas City, Sixth and Ann Streets. Lawrence, City Hall. Rosedale, University of Kansas Medical School.

Topeka, Third floor, City Building. Wichita, City Hall.

RADIUM—A NEW ELEMENT IN THE SAFETY MOVEMENT.

Radium, the most mysterious and most powerful element known to science, which has the greatest power of all discovered sources of energy, has now been linked with the safety movement and will lend its power to the prevention of avoidable accidents. So great is its power that one gram is sufficient to raise a ton of water from the freezing to the boiling point. If one ton of it were harnessed to a ship equipped with 1,500 H. P. engines, the ship would be propelled at the rate of 15 knots an hour for thirty years.

Radium is best known to the world through its curative properties in the treatment of cancer and through its commercial value in making radium luminous material. The power of radium was made known only a few years ago through the efforts of a Polish woman scientist, and a French and an American professor. Radium now treats thousands of cases of cancer annually, preventing death and eliminating a great deal

of suffering.

Radium's role in industry as a life saver is less spectacular, but perhaps even more important than it is as a therapeutic agent. The great mass of accidents in factories, in mines and in other industrial institutions where darkness is a creator of danger, are being eliminated through the new-

est invention of science—radium luminous material. Radium illuminated watches are familiar articles. The same material that illuminates these is now being employed in great factories on all power line switches where fumbling might mean electrocution to the operator.

High pressure gauges, which are installed as an insurance against dangers are deprived of a great deal of their safety value through inconstant lighting. Their dependability as indicators is increased tremendously through making them safe 24 hours a day by the application of radium luminous material, which is invariably luminous in the dark. Steam gauges and water gauges of all sorts are making use of radium to increase safety.

Electric switches are often set in places which are unlit. This includes electric lighting equipment which is usually visible only after the light it controls has been turned on. A spot of radium luminous material on the bottom or switch makes them easily located in the dark, so that in emergency they may quickly be made use of.

Likewise, a fire alarm or a fire extinguisher is deprived of a good deal of its efficiency through being invisible in the dark. Radium luminous material acts as a quick locater for them. Telephones which

are often necessarily found quickly in the dark in emergencies, various emergency call bells, and revolvers are made more useful through the application of undark. Gun sights, illuminated, insure accuracy of aim in the dark. The need of luminating poison bottles, so that they may stand out warningly in the dark has been demonstrated too often to need further dwelling on. An interesting safety device is the safe combination whose dial is radium luminated, so that no artificial light need be used for it.

The industrial uses of radium luminous material are many. Bolts that are necessarily attached to the dark under portions of machines and equipment are being touched with dabs of this luminous material with a consequent great saving of bloodshed. In mines where the carrying of oil lamps or the placing of electric lighting equipment is not feasible, radium has been found to be a boon to humanity. There are dark corners in the dark underground channels which miners must traverse, corners where danger lurks—these are made safe through the unvarying luminosity of radium.

The value of radium to mariners is commencing to be recognized. Not only the compass dials, but the steering wheels, the gauges, and other instruments which should be instantly and uninterruptedly visible have been touched with radium. Motorists, motor cyclists, and the operators of any machinery which has indicating dials, or gauges which tell of the speed of the motor or the quantity and mixture of fuels and oils, are finding the solution of their difficulties in radium luminous material. The hazard of uncertainty has been reduced.

While radium is the most valuable element in the world—a gram of radium, which is about a thimbleful, costs \$120,000, as opposed to \$150 for an ounce of platinum. So powerful is it when mixed with other materials that even the minutest particle is effective in making material self-luminous

for years. It is this quality which makes radium luminous material commercially possible.

The great value of radium is due to its scarcity, and to the great difficulty in isolating it after it has been found. Much of the radium of the world is now found in America, in carnotite fields. A great portion of this comes from the Undark radium mines in the Paradox Valley of Colorado.

The ore is found in narrow seams in the ground. It is sorted and packed in one hundred pound sacks and transported sixty miles to the nearest railroad station on the backs of burros and mules. Thence it is shipped in carload lots 2,900 miles across the continent to an extraction plant in Orange, N. J.

Orange, N. J.

Two hundred fifty tons of ore treated with an equal amount of chemicals and water yields one gram, which is about the size of a pin head.

The power of radium lies in the penetrating character of its rays, which disintegrate and travel at the rate of 3,000 miles a quarter of a second.

In addition to the use of radium luminous material on machinery in industrial plants, it is used extensively for the marking of any corner or spot which should be visible in the dark. Angles of tables and chairs, corners in rooms, numbers to indicate cubby holes or doorways on which there is no other illumination are touched with a spot of undark. Even the valuable electric torch increases its efficiency when it has a touch of radium on it so that it can be reached instantly in an emergency in the dark

When other lights fail, when fuses blow out, wires break down—radium will glow dependably without danger of explosion or of burning.

The employment of radium to help solve our medical and industrial problems of life safety is as yet in the first stages of its development. What the future will bring, no one knows.

UNION GIVES ALL IT HAS TO RYTHER HOME.

Railway Boiler Makers Show Wonderful Spirit in Aiding Campaign.

From out of the great heart of Seattle there has come one of those fine bits of charity to prove that the fountain of human kindness has not dried up, a simple little act to prove again that after all life is really worth while, and that hope, faith and charity still survive. And like all truly great things, this little incident has come from the place of small beginnings and the place of great achievements, born of the spirit that accomplishes great things. And in this instance, as in hundreds of other instances, it was a band of union labor men who achieved the great and set the pace for their fellow citizens of larger purse.

In Georgetown there is the smallest union in the city, a local of railway boiler makers. Twenty per cent of the members are at work, the other 80 per cent are unemployed. The treasury of this little local had stood many strains and drains, its funds were running low. In the Union Record some of these men, those out of work and those who toiled, read of the good work done by Mother Ryther, of the appeals for aid for the Ryther Child Home. A meeting was called and the sum total in the treasury voted to the Ryther home. Not content with emptying their common purse these men voted to assess each member 25 cents each at the next meeting to further swell the funds for the Ryther home.-Seattle Union Record.

HEALTH NEWS.

Washington, D. C.—Surgeon General H. S. Cumming of the United States public health service calls upon all organizaed groups to assist in spreading current information on the venereal diseases. Since congress in 1918 directed the public health service to provide educational and medical facilities for the control of gonorrhea and syphilis, the campaign to eradicate these diseases has come to rank as one of the major public health activities.

"To spread this information," says the surgeon general, "associations of parents and teachers have been approached through the mail and through their publications. Letters and pamphlets have been sent to all churches and libraries. Editors of newspapers, fraternal and labor journals have received material for publication. Societies of college students have been asked to discuss the problem at their meetings. Rotary clubs and chambers of commerce have been reached. Efforts are being made to interest employers in industrial establishments, and through them to make available to all

employes the information which the government offers.

"The results of these efforts have been gratifying. Fraternal orders, which carry sickness, accident, and life insurance, have published articles in their official journals. Many of the house organs issued by industrial concerns have carried material furnished by the public health service. Organizations of all kinds have asked for lectures, for pamphlets, motion-picture films, and exhibits.

"Without the co-operation of groups such as these, it would be impossible for the public health service and the state boards of health to reach the great mass of the people. With their assistance this may be accomplished. And it is only when all the people know about the venereal diseases—how they are contracted, and how they may be avoided, and where they may be treated—that they will cease to be a menace to the health and happiness of the American people.

PELLAGRA AND INCOME VARY INVERSELY.

U. S. Public Health News.

Washington, Nov.—That pellagra varies inversely with the family income in the cotton-mill villages of South Carolina is the conclusion drawn after a three-year study by the U. S. Public Health Service. This is the first reported study in which the long-suspected relation of poverty and pellagra is definitely measured.

As the income fell the disease was found to increase and to affect more and more other members of the same family. As the income rose, the disease decreased and was rarely found in families that enjoyed the highest incomes, even though this highest was still quite low.

Differences among families with the same incomes are attributed by the report to differences in the expenditures for food, intelligence of the housewife, and ownership of cows, gardens, etc. Differences among villages which were economically similar are attributed to differences in the availability and condition of food in local markets.

A recent statement by one of the largest life insurance companies in the United States indicates that the food standards of Southern wage earners must have improved remarkably of late, for the death rate from pellagra has fallen from 6.7 per 100,000 in 1915 to 2.3 in 1919.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL CUMMING (PUBLIC HEALTH).

In the annual report of the Public Health Service, which was submitted to Congress today by the Secretary of the Treasury, Surgeon General Cumming discusses, among many other subjects, the matter of appropriations for new hospitals for War Risk Insurance Patients; immigration and quarantine, situations here and abroad and the loss of personnel to the Service. He says in part:

Immigration and Disease.

"With the cessation of hostilities in Europe and the resumption of maritime commerce the danger of the introduction of epidemic diseases into the United States increased During the war, sanitation and public hygiene were more or less neglected. In the countries of Central Europe conditions became very favorable for the outbreak of epidemic diseases, and, in many

areas, infection of typhus, plague, and cholera smouldered along ready to burst forth under conditions that subsequently were sure to arise. The saving feature of the whole situation was the restriction of travel from one country to another. On the resumption of commercial intercourse the expected happened. Even before the armistice this condition of affairs was foreseen and medical officers of the Public Health Service were sent to Europe for the purpose of investigation and to make preparation for the application of preventive measures at European ports of departure whenever there should be resumed trans-Atlantic trayel. At present officers of the Public Health Service are stationed at practically all of the important ports of continental Europe for the purpose of inspecting vessels and personnel prior to their departure

for ports of the United States. All verminous persons coming from typhus-infected areas are required to undergo appropriate treatment and detention when necessary before embarkation. Notwithstanding this precaution, however, typhus has broken out on several of the vessels bound for ports of the United States, but, with the detection of the disease on the arrival of the vessel and the appropriate treatment of personnel at quarantine stations, the efforts to prevent the introduction of typhus from Europe has proven entirely successful. Measures in force along the Texas-Mexican border to prevent the introduction of typhus from Mexico into the United States have been equally effective. While typhus would probably never cause such a serious epidemic in the United States as in other countries, it is by no means improbable that the conditions in the tenement sections of the larger cities would not be productive of a serious epidemic of typhus if the infection were introduced into such localities.'

Legal Status of Service.

"It is believed to be of the utmost importance that the legal status of the Public Health Service in its war risk work should be firmly established by placing an administrative head over the three major agencies involved, namely, the War Risk Insurance Bureau, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the Public Health Service, and that these three bureaus should operate there under as coordinate and independent bureaus in close cooperation."

Hospital Appropriations.

In October, 1919, the department submitted to Congress a program recommending an appropriation of \$85,000,000 for the construction and acquisition of additional facilities to meet the growing needs of the service in connection with the care and treatment of war-risk insurance beneficiaries. Congress in its wisdom, however, deemed it unadvisable to appropriate this money for hospital purposes. Since then, the number of beneficiaries has steadily increased, and recent reports indicate that about 20,000 patients were, on July 1, receiving hospital care from the Public Health Service, as against 2,000 when the request was made.

The Public Health Service reiterates its firm belief that an adequate hospital construction program should be undertaken by the National Government for the care of ex-service men and women. It is not clear how this responsibility can be adequately met in any other way. It is not believed necessary to go into a very extensive hospital construction program, but certain consideration should be given to a program sufficiently adequate to meet the needs of the situation, and this will mean the expenditure of many millions of dollars. It is repeated that the special needs to be met are those of ex-service men and women suffering from tuberculosis and mental dis-

orders. These groups of patients will require treatment for long periods of time, and their demand is for care and treatment in governmental institutions.

Loss in Personnel.

"Despite the temporary increase in compensation granted by the Congress during its last session, the Public Health Service, in common with the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy, finds it impossible to secure candidates for admission to the entrance grade of its regular corps, and the attractions offered its scientific personnel are such that the resignations have actually exceeded the admissions during the past 12 months."

PHILIP A. GUEDET.

Member of Local 428 Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders & Helpers of America.

Pretty good-looking sort of a chap, isn't he? And 'he doesn't look like a Russian bolshevik, does he? And yet a couple of weeks ago something garbed like a real man, gave information to the alert Norfolk police that Mr. Guedet was selling and distributing Russian bolsheviki literature down



Bro. Philip A. Guedet, a Hustling Member of Lodge 428, Who is Writing Subscriptions for His Local Labor Paper, Union Advertiser.

near the Norfolk and Portsmouth ferry dock, when in reality, he was engaged in the laudable—and honorable—occupation selling the Union Advertiser, which, he says, is the best labor paper ever published in this port. And he sells quite a number of them, too, some eight hundred copies,

or more. And Mr. Guedet is in love with his present occupation in selling the Union Advertiser, for he makes good wages doing it. Many other union men are also selling the Union Advertiser—but Philip A. is the champion seller of them all.—Union Advertiser (Norfolk, Va.)

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE INSTITUTE.

The recent announcement by the U. S. Public Health Service of its intention to hold an Institute, at which health officers and physicians will receive ten-day intensive courses in the latest and best methods of dealing with venereal diseases is meeting with enthusiastic responses from State Boards of Health and other organizations and persons. A recent letter from the Indiana State Board says that Indiana cannot afford to miss the Institute and will send several official representatives, supplemented by many unofficial ones.

The Institute will open on November 22 for ten days and will be immediately fol-

lowed on December 6 by a six-day session of the great All-American Conference, at which the most eminent physicians, administrators and other experts of the western hemisphere will discuss the best ways of fighting the twin diseases.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL AND TUBER-CULOSIS.

Washington, Nov.—The recent widely circulated statement that the U. S. Public Health Service had found that chaulmoogra oil was as efficacious in the treatment of tuberculosis as it had been shown to be in that of leprosy is said by Surgeon General Cumming to be unwarranted. Experiments made some years ago with the oil gave no definite results. Recent experiments with the ester, or derivatives, have been begun because of hopes based on some similarities between the bacilli of leprosy and those of tuberculosis; but these have not proceeded far enough to indicate what results will be obtained

A Compilation of Labor News

STATE ARMS STRIKEBREAKERS: FACTS CONCEALED BY PRESS

A Compilation of Labor News by the A. F. of L. News Service.

Denver.—The indictment of the steel trust by the inter-church world movement has been duplicated in a report issued by local church men on the recent street car strike in this city which resulted in the death of several persons and the injury of more than 100 others.

The investigators represent the religious forces of this community and include Protestant, Catholic and Jew.

It is shown that strikebreakers were furnished rifles and ammunition that is the property of the state and that General Superintendent West of the company "expressed amazement that there should be any question as to the authorization for supplying the state rifles and equipment to the strikebreakers."

"As documentary evidence of the accuracy of his statement," says the report, "he showed us a communication from the adjutant general which states plainly that 50 rifles and 1,200 rounds of ammunition were furnished to the company on August 7 at the governor's request."

Despite the poisoned publicity of the company and newspapers, the church men state that the union's officials did not inflame the car men to strike rather than accept wage reductions.

The report says "none could gather an impression of the facts from the accounts as published in the daily press."

This poisoned publicity of the company and its allies is treated at length in the report. It is shown that there was no "bolshevist element" in the union and not a particle of evidence has been found to support this and similar charges.

In listing the methods used in this polsoned publicity, the report says:

"Another common and equally unfair method of campaign is to represent that labor has fallen under the vicious influence of radical agitators. Sober, home-loving and law-abiding working men whose patriotism cannot be questioned, and whose hatred of every form of anarchy and lawlessness is deep seated, both in their ancestry and their whole education and training, are recklessly and wickedly charged with harboring sentiments which the men repudiate, and they are not influenced by outside agitators who exist only in the imagination of their calumniators. This particular kind of misrepresentation is now a feature of every industrial controversy and the tramway strike in Denver is no exception."

In reply to the company's claim that its strikebreakers were peaceful, the report says:

"They certainly acted very different from the same strikebreakers a day or two later at the East Side barns, when, without having received any injuries whatever, and under the protection of barn doors, the Denver police and the American Legion, they fired on a curious crowd of men, women and children and endangered the lives of hundreds of people in their homes, on their verandas, in their front yards, or walking peacefully and legitimately on the streets."

GOMPERS INVITED TO MEXICO AS GUEST OF THAT REPUBLIC.

Washington. — President-elect Obregon and the state department of Mexico both invited President Gompers to attend the Mexican presidential inauguration in Mexico City on November 30. It was impossible for the A. F. of L. executive to attend and he commissioned Luis N. Marones, former secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor, to represent him.

This is probably the first time that the president of a labor movement has been invited by the chief executive of another

country to attend his inauguration.

Answering the invitation of Dr. Hidalgo, of the Mexican state department, President

Gompers said:

"It is with sincere regret that I find myself so situated as to render it impossible for me to make the trip at this time. I hope to have the honor of meeting President Obregon and yourself during my contemplated visit to your city next January to attend the Pan-American Federation of Labor. In the meantime please convey to your distinguished chief my felicitations upon the auspicious occasion and my sincere hope that under his leadership peace, progress and prosperity may come to the full to the people and the republic of Mexico."

President-elect Obregon then forwarded this telegram to President Gompers through Consul General DeNegri:

"Citizen Alvaro Obregon, president-elect of Mexico, has especially commissioned me by telegraph to request you to grant us the honor and pleasure of your personal appearance in Mexico at the inauguration of his presidential term. I gladly state that it would be a high and true honor to have the president of the American Federation of Labor as the guest of the nation on such a solemn and transcendental occasion

"In case it is not possible for you to accede, as I fear, by reason of the peremptory request, I beg to ask respectfully that you please name a representative the earliest date by wire, giving me his name. Wishing you health and all success. I send you my best regards."

The invitations to President Gompers are indicative of the standing of the American Federation of Labor south of the Rio Grande and is also an appreciation of President Gompers' opposition to American jingoes who have been crying for war with Mexico during the past several years.

HEROIC COAL MINERS RESIST FUEDALISM.

Indianapolis.—The attempt of certain press correspondents to make light of the so-called "strike" of Mingo county (W. Va.) coal miners is answered in the United Mine Workers' Journal by Fred. Mooney, · secretary-treasurer of the West Virginia district.

"There is no 'strike' on in Mingo county today," says the unionist. "Every miner now in tents, exposed to the hardships of winter, was locked out because he joined the United Mine Workers. In addition to being locked out for exercising their rights American citizens, their household goods were thrown upon the public highway, or moved by the union from being thrown out, and miners were put upon relief by the union after every honorable means had been exhausted to secure adjustment of their controversies.
"The struggle in Mingo county is an

economic one—in fact, it is the continuance of a struggle begun in West Virginia some 23 years ago, and extending throughout that period. After the year 1897, the workers were crushed in West Virginia until 1902, when they again made an effort to free themselves from the autocratic domination of absentee landlordism. In 1904 in Cabin Creek they were beaten-and clubbed into submission again, and for eight years in Cabin Creek the voice of labor was not heard. In 1912 the Cabin Creek miners again strained at their

shackles with the result that in 1913 they secured a small degree of industrial freedom and today the miners of the entire state of West Virginia, with the exception of a few counties, enjoy collective bargaining.

"It might be news to Mr. Clarke (correspondent of the New York Herald) to know that at least three of the men who were killed at Matewan were the same men who transported machine guns across seven states in 1913 and in the uniform of the state of Colorado assisted in murdering the women and children of Ludlow, and then, to make the crime more horrible, burned the tent colony of the miners, and when the children were picked up the flesh fell from their bones.

"They were members of the same agency that murdered the miners at Stanaford Mountain, Raleigh county, West Virginia, in 1902-fired upon them without warning while they were asleep. They were members of the same agency that manned an armored train and crept upon the tent colony at Holly Grove, W. Va., in 1913.

"The struggle in Mingo county is the struggle of a patriotic people to rid themselves of absentee landlordism maintained by private armies and paid out of funds created by the miners, from whose earn-ings an amount is set aside by the coal barons sufficient to maintain this bloodspilling band of cutthroats."

UNIONISTS WATCH MOONEY CASE.

San Francisco.—A committee appointed by the local labor council has investigated the new developments in the Mooney case, caused by statements by Detective Hand, and has made this report:

"We have interviewed the mayor, chief of police and district attorney, and each of them gave us without hesitation all of

the information they possess.

"We find that Officer Draper Hand has eliminated many sections of his confession as printed in the daily newspapers.

"We also find that he has made no statement or evidence there taken under oath.

"Again we find that his statement as corrected by himself is contradicted by Captain Matheson, Lieutenant Goff, and Lieutenant Bunner.

"We believe that the question of a new trial is not the paramount issue at this moment, but that rather the obtaining of definite additional evidence of unfairness in the former trial is the most necessary element in the present status of the case.

"To obtain additional evidence of this nature it would be necessary to take the testimony of witnesses under oath. The

only method by which this can be done to our knowledge is for the district attorney to have the witnesses in question summoned before the grand jury and the evidence taken under oath.

"In our interview with the district attorney we found that it is his intention to take this matter up with the grand jury and have the witnesses summoned and the testimony taken under oath before that body.

"If sworn testimony be obtained that will be of distinct benefit to the defendants, the district attorney then will place the same before the governor for the purpose of obtaining pardons for Mooney and Billings.

"In our opinion it is advisable, in the interest of the council and Mooney and Billings, that the labor council await the results of the grand jury investigation of the present revelations, and then adopt a firm procedure based upon intelligent and accurate information; in the meantime we recommend that the council should concur in the policy that has been adopted by the district attorney in the premises."

WHAT'S BECOME OF THE "MORE-PRODUCTION" CRY?

By President Gompers, in American Federationist.

What has become of the propaganda for increased production and break-neck speed in industry that flooded the country less than two months ago? Is this propaganda enjoying a momentary ebb according to planned schedule, or has it been forgotten permanently? The world needs production—full-time production—as badly now as it needed it three months ago, or two months ago. While the propaganda was at its height labor pointed out the fact that employers were preventing full production and went into some detail to show that such was the case, lamentable as it was.

The proof of employers' insincerity was strong then. It is convincing today.

Today we read such headlines as these: "Thousands of Idle Forcing Wages Down."

"Seventy-five Thousand Detroit Workmen Lose Factory Jobs."

"Increase Reported in Labor Stability."

"Labor stability" means that workmen are sticking closer to the jobs they have in the fear that they may not be able to replace those jobs if they quit.

It is but a few weeks since the American woolen mills and the Pennsylvania railroad created a sensation by laying off large numbers of men in the midst of the political campaign. Mill towns continue to report numbers of working people laid off.

We are confronted with industrial hypocrisy in a highly perfected degree.

The world needs production. The employers have been saying so for months. They began with the armistice and they continued until a few days ago. Now they have stopped saying so.

The reason is not that the world's needs have been satisfied. The reason is two-fold: Inflation is coming out of the business structure and in that process employers see what they believe to be an opportunity to cut wages though there has been no inflation in wages. Secondly, the more unscrupulous employers believe that by laying off workmen with an announcement of curtailment necessities, the same or other workmen can be hired within a brief time at a sufficient wage reduction to make the temporary suspension justifiable from a profit point of view.

When inconvenience is caused temporarily by the workers in their effort to overcome obstinate and unjustifiable opposition in the struggle for human betterment, there usually is a public clamar and protest. When employers, for profit, adopt policies that strike at the very support of human life, where is the public clamor, where the highminded protest?

Wheels of industry may be stopped for "business reasons" and the morals of society are not outraged. But when the wheels of industry stop because the workers have declined to contribute their services under conditions which they cannot

tolerate, society's moral code is affronted at once and the affront is given ready expression by a press not too well educated in the how of getting at industrial truth.

The long and short of these facts lead to the conclusion that the world needed production until recently because production was profitable, and that it no longer needs production because production is not at the moment as profitable as it was, or as it may be a little later.

-The working people declare that the world needs production now as much as last month, or two months ago, or a year ago, and that to interfere with the forces of production is a social crime which society will some day find a way of visiting with proper punishment.

ANTI-UNIONISTS IGNORE FRANKNESS AND TRUTH.

Historically, there is no difference between the English employer of four centuries ago and present-day American employer who opposes trade unions.

The object of the two are identical, but their methods differ.

The English employer did not camouflage his opposition to trade unions. He openly declared that they were conspiracies. He denied individual liberty and thus enslaved the group.

The American anti-unionist would accomplish the same purpose by favoring individual liberty and then make group slavery possible by court decisions that the legal act of an individual is illegal when done by a collection of individuals.

The Montana state supreme court has termed this reasoning "legerdemain."

The American anti-unionist has also revived the centuries-old scheme of holding workers to their tasks by making strikes criminal.

One governor in a middle western state, who has harked back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, has been widely acclaimed and was actually seriously considered as a vice-presidential nominee last summer.

He and other advocates of "can't-strike" legislation are given first-page publicity by "molders of public opinion" who act as though

they have not read history—or, rather, that no one else has.

These exhorters of liberty refuse to distinguish between the shadow and substance of liberty.

They fool no unionist by their professions of regard for trade unionism—while stripping trade unionism of its greatest reserve—the strike.

They fool no unionist with their essays on the evils of strike—the workers too well know the sacrifice and suffering to their little ones when they resist injustice.

They fool no unionist by their silence against wrong and their outcry when they are inconvenienced.

The history of every nation testifies that the voice of protest can not be stilled by force.

Workers will resist that policy, whether it be brutally frank or whether it be garbed in the sophistry of present-day Americans who mock every democratic ideal with their pleadings for and twistings of a Declaration that stands as an epoch in the lives of all men since 1776.

To these Americans "justice" is but a shibboleth. They respect nothing but power, and only through power will they surrender control of their employes' lives.

Trade unionism is that power! Agitate! Educate! Organize!

"SERVICE IS WANTED"—JUSTICE SECONDARY.

Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Public Ledger declares that the public wants service and cheap goods, and that any one who gets in the way of this demand will be flattened out.

The editorial is a blunt defense of "can'tstrike" laws and no time is wasted on the claim that "the public will insist on justice," which is usually made by anti-strike advocates.

"The American people want service and goods—better, swifter, cheaper service and better, more plentiful and hence cheaper goods," says this publication. "Any men or set of men, be they capitalists, managers, workers or labor leaders who deliberately get in the way of this popular demand had far better put themselves in the path

of the heaviest 'flier' on the Pennsylvania railroad."

The editor says workers must make out a strong case if the public is to respond—but workers must not inconvenience the public.

Between the lines is the inference that the public will not interest itself in the wrongs of workers unless they take such action that will force the public to move.

After declaring that cheapness and not justice must be the standing in production the editor makes this significant statement:

"Unionism is the sole bulwark against a revolution-breeding tyranny of frequently soulless capital" and "it is the typical American shield from the insanity of bolshevism."

The editorial illustrates a man's attempt to have his cake and eat it.

"ECONOMIC BLOCKADE" BOYCOTT'S NEW NAME.

Washington.—"Economic blockade" is the diplomatic term used by the league of nation's assembly to describe the old-fashioned boycott of organized labor.

A sub-committee of the assembly, now in session at Geneva, Switzerland, has recommended that the "economic blockade" be used against members of the league breaking the covenant.

The assembly consists of representatives of the 41 nations which have subscribed to the league's covenant, or agreement. The council of the league, which is limited to the representatives of nine nations—in practice eight, as the United States is not included—has held previous meetings.

The decisions of the assembly are tentative. To date Austria is the only enemy country that has been admitted to the league. Bulgaria has applied for admission, but this is opposed by Roumania and Jugo-Slavia on the ground that the applicant has not fulfilled treaty obligations. Argentina has withdrawn because of the assembly's rejection of proposals which included provi-

sion for the admission of all countries and a rearrangement of the manner in which members to the important council shall be elected.

The assembly has appointed a committee to study the question of disarmament. The United States has been invited to appoint a representative to sit with the committee "in a consultative capacity." The invitation states that the function of the committee is only advisory and that the United States will not be bound by the report.

The members of the assembly have no illusions about a sudden general disarmament. Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium, winner of the Noble peace prize, is quoted as follows:

"I must tell the peoples frankly that the time for disarmament has not yet come. In the covenant clause dealing with disarmament it is expressly stated that armaments shall be reduced. But in order that this reduction may begin, the world must acquire new ideas about war. War must be stopped. The world must first acquire the idea that war is a crime."

OREGON'S ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW UPHELD. WORKERS MAY PICKET.

Portland, Ore.—The state supreme court has upheld the Oregon anti-injunction law and has set aside a court decision that there is no such thing as peaceful picketing. The court also rejected a favorite claim of anti-unionists by holding that a strike or lockout does not terminate relations between employer and employe. Relations between these parties, say the court, are not the same as between an employer and a stranger seeking employment.

This decision was made in the case of the Portland Retail Clerk's Union, whose members were enjoined by a local court from picketing. The supreme court ruled that the clerks have a right to notify trade unionists and their friends that the firm is unfair to organized labor.

The court took the same position in the case of the striking jewelry workers who were enjoined by a local court, but added that picketing can not be maintained to secure the union shop.

Justices Bennett and Bean dissented from the curious contradiction that admits the right to say a firm is unfair to organized labor, but denies the right to advertise opponents of collective bargaining.

In his dissenting opinior Justice Bennett called attention to this inconsistency and presented a series of unanswerable arguments based on morals and fundamental law.

"I can see absolutely no reason," said this jurist, "why the members of a labor union, or the union as a body, have not the same right, for the same purpose, to peaceably and quietly persuade their friends and symphathizers, and such others as will listen to them, to patronize exclusively firms and business establishments which are friendly to their cause, and who are willing to deal with them as a body—to recognize the principle of collective bargaining, and to refuse to patronize such firms as are unfriendly to labor or to any of the principles for which their organization is contending.

"All of us practice a similar right every day of our ordinary lives. If one of us buys a suit of clothes from a tailor and thinks he treats him unfairly in any way, he tells his friends about it and advises them and persuades them, if he can, to go to some other tailor to buy their clothes.

"Why should we deny to labor people the same right to advise with and persuade their friends that we, ourselves, are constantly exercising?

"No doubt there is an element of moral coercion (in picketing), and one of the purposes (but by no means all or the only purpose), upon the part of the labor union is to compel the employer to do something which they think he ought to do, but which he would not do otherwise.

"But it must be remembered and kept in mind that all moral coercion is not wrongful or unlawful.

"If we refuse to buy sugar (as the fruit preservers have lately done) or drass in

cheap garments for the purpose of lowering prices, in either case our purpose is coercive in exactly the same sense- to compel the dealer to sell at a lower price than he

wishes to sell.

"In this case Mr. Heitkempter (one of the jewelry merchants) was clearly using the same kind of coercion when he refused to treat with his employes, because, as he says in his testimony, 'I didn't think our watchmakers would go out, to tell the truth. None of them were in a position to be idle.' He was taking advantage of their necessities to compel them to work under conditions dictated by him—under conditions which they did not deem fair and which they did not want to accept.

"It would be idle and foolish-a cat and mouse proposition—and make a plaything of the rights of laboring men, to say that they may do a thing for the purpose of winning better conditions for themselves,

with perfect right and lawfulness as long as they are too weak to win their cause, or to effect their purpose; but, as soon as they are combined in such a way and with sufficient strength to have a chance to win —sufficient strength to be likely to cause the employer to yield, and give them better conditions asked for, it immediately becomes unlawful. It seems to me entirely clear that if they have the right as individuals to in stitute a boycott against their employers and persuade others to quit his patron age, for the purpose of bringing moral pressure upon him to give them better conditions and to recognize their union or to consent to collective bargaining (which means the same thing), then the have a right to resort to every peaceful in fluence that is with in their power, and to every available possible means which does not involve any act otherwise unlaw-

PROPERTY CONCEPT, NOT LOGIC, SUP-PORT "CAN'T-STRIKE" ADVOCATES.

Only an intellect biased to property values would support "can't-strike" legislation

An intellect that is alert to logic, to moral values and to freedom of the individual rejects slavery, though its defense be sugarcoated.

The property bias of "can't-strike" advo-

cates is apparent.

They agree that a business may cease to function because of loss of profit, but they deny wage earners the right to cease work collectively in order to redress grievances.

Manufacturers may close their plants and cause hardships to society; coal owners may withhold their commodity for higher prices, but if employes of these manufacturers or coal owners suspend work they must be penalized.

Banks may withhold credit and cause factories to close, but when workers strike to enforce living conditions they would be jailed because "the public is inconvenienced."

Trusts, monopolies and public utilities may impose unbearable burdens upon the people, but when workers are forced to their last resort to secure justice, they are to be branded as criminals by statutory law and condemned by a public opinion manufactured by those who would control the lives of the men and women of toil.

the "can't-strike" advocate finds himself defending an autocracy that would shame the kaiser.

But the "can't-strike" advocate is not logical and he does not profess to be logical.

His creed is simple: Protect the dollar and make it grow, and to this end jail every worker who interferes with it.

The dollar can strike, but workers, No! Agitators for "can't-strike" laws are as far removed from the concept of liberty as were Roman slave holders and the feudal lord

It makes no difference to a worker how he is held in bondage. If he can not quit his employment, he is not a free man.

No oppressor has ever acknowledged his tyranny. In all ages he has employed sophists to conceal his guilt and justify his wrongs.

Big business today has its lackeys, as did despots of old, to ladle out their mental narcotics.

Liberty is mocked by these footboys of privilege who talk of freedom while the powerful few would make bondmen of those who toil.

FALSE LAND VALUES DEPOPULATE FARMS.

Baltimore, Dec. 18.—"An unhealthy situation" is the American economic league's reference to the census report that a majority of this country's people live in cities of over 2,500 inhabitants.

The league declares that the census "shows clearly enough that the high cost of living brings no advantage to the actual producer of food.

"Working farmers are going to the cities because it pays better to work in a factory than on the farm," says the league. "The cause of this is plain. In spite of the decline in agricultural population, rural land values are increasing. They have reached and passed the point beyond which profitable production can be carried on. farmer cannot pay the exorbitant prices demanded for farm land and make enough to make a decent living for himself, after paying interest on the investment, taxes on all he produces and consumes and extortionate prices to transportation and other monopolies.

'Until that situation will he remedied.

until the cause of the trouble shall be removed, the tendency to go from farm to city will probably continue, even though city workers have more than their share of hardship and trouble.

"The remedy is first of all to force the monopolists to let go who are holding valuable farm lands unused. This can be done by taxing land values enough to make holding without use unprofitable."

COAL PROFITEERING "IS DISGRACE-FUL."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—"Tremendous coal profiteering," "disgraceful and disastrous conditions" and "a national disgrace" are some of the indictments against coal owners in a preliminary statement by the senate committee on reconstruction.

The committee said there has been tremendous profiteering in coal and that the private interests in control of its produc-tion and distribution are unable to prevent a continuance of the "present deplorable

The repudiation of contracts during the last six months, said the committee, has been the primary cause for the "disgraceful

and disastrous conditions."

Senators Calder of New York, Edge of New Jersey and Kenyon of Iowa signed a supplemental statement in which remedial legislation is urged. The evils must be corrected, declared Senator Calder, Senator Kenvon declared that "if the matter is to go on. I, for one, harsh as the remedy may be, Edge said: "The coal industry cannot bring order out of the give even reasonable relief to the suffering people, so I am ready to modify somewhat, in this case, my opposition to government intrusion into private business and to legiti-mate scrutiny."

"Coal profiteering, especially as it has followed the priority orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has continued unchecked by the department of justice and is a national disgrace," the committee said in its joint report. "Coal speculation has been permitted to monopolize the transportation facilities of the country, retarding necessary construction and increasing the basic cost of manufacture and distribution of commodities in general. It has bled the home owners, public utilities and in-

. dustries."

WANTS BOAST MADE GOOD.

Cincinnati.—Peter E. Dietz, of the American Academy of Christian Democracy, asks the local press why the chamber of commerce does not include the public when it prepares a plan to protect the public's interest in industrial disputes.

"As a citizen of Cincinnati, interested in industrial peace-aggressively so-may I not raise my voice in public (since a previous private appeal was denied) to ask the chamber of commerce for an open meeting?" says the correspondent.

"May I not again ask, in the light of my

'public rights,' which are confessedly 'paramount,' why the chamber of commerce ought not at least consult with the public whose 'best interest' it proposes to 'promote

and protect?'

"I cannot be blamed for being just a little suspicious of a powerful organization that undertakes to 'promote and protect my best interests' without even giving me a chance to delegate them formally to it. If this is the 'American plan,' I want to know more about it. And maybe some other Cincinnati citizens feel the same way."

BURLESON IS CORRECTED.

Washington, Dec. 18.—"A glaring misstatement of fact," is President Gompers' reference to Postmaster General Burleson's claim, made in his annual report, that "postal employes have become bold because of this (A. F. of L.) affiliation and have, within recent years, threatened to strike and in one case actually did so by tendering their resignations and leaving the service in a body."

President Gompers said: Mr. Burleson to specify a single instance where an affiliated organization of postal employes has threatened to strike."

The trade unionist pointed out that the case referred to by the postmaster general was at Fairmont, W. Va., where postal employes resigned in November, 1915. These employes were not members of an organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.

BABBLERS ARE SCORED.

Cincinnati.—Anyone who says American citizens have no right to strike "is talking through his hat," says the Cincinnati Post, which declares that strike opponents are "creating bitterness and disorganization and are playing into the hands of the bolsheviki."

"Whoever heard of President Wood of the American Woolen company being sent to jail for arbitrarily shutting down his mills?" asks the Post. "Whoever heard of Judge Gary being arrested for speaking in favor of the 12-hour day?

"We believe that men have a right to quit work, and we believe they have a right

to talk about it."

RETAILERS ARE PIRATES.

The retail butcher is the most brazen profiteer in the history of piracy, declared Everett C. Brown, president of the national live stock exchange in an address to live stock producers.

"Wholesale prices of meat are now down to pre-war level, while retail prices, instead of declining, remain at the peak they reached during the stress of war," said the

speaker.

Mr. Brown favored the formation of an organization which would enable consumers to place their finger on the profiteers in meat production, which he declared at this time were the retail butchers.

Smiles

THEY BOTH WENT SHOPPING.

What a Husband and Wife Bought on Christmas Eve.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. McFuddle started out shopping on Christmas Eve. She had a \$10 note. and

this is what she brought home:

One young tree, a rocking horse, a drum. a horn, a train on a track, a box of cigars. a box of candy, socks, stockings, handkerchiefs, gloves, perfume, slippers, oranges, apples, nuts, books, a kimono and an express wagon filled with packages.

Mr. McFuddle started out shopping on Christmas Eve. He had a \$10 note, and this

is what he brought home:

One silver fizz, four dry Martinis, nine whiskies, one sherry, one Bronx cocktail. one Sazerac, three sloe gin rickeys, four mugs of Tom and Jerry, six assorted doses of egg nog, eleven beers and a mess of free lunch. And they were all in one package.

Awful Possibility.-An Australian dignitary was being entertained by New York society. For what seemed to be endless nights he was dragged through the intricacies of the pigeon-walk, the fox-trot, the camel-limp, and the rest. At last came his day of departure. "Please, madam," he implored of his late hostess as they parted at the gangplank, "don't ever come to Australia." "But, wh-wh-why not?" gasped that surprised and offended lady. "Because," answered the Australian, wiping his brow, "I don't want you ever to see a kangaroo at play."-The American Legion Weekly.

"What is your reason for believing in the nebular hypothesis?" asked the man who is

always seeking information.

"I don't know that I exactly believe in it," replied the scientist. "But after a man has gone to the trouble of finding out what it is, it sems a shame to contradict it."-Washington "Star."

Vicar (wishing to be very severe)-Do you know, John, whenever I see you in an intoxicated condition I think of a certain animal? John—Aye! I know, parson. Yo' thinks, "Lucky dog, lucky dog!"—Tit-Bits.

Paradoxical Position.—"There is one queer thing about a ship." "What is that?" "Well, the time to tell how many knots she can make isn't when she's tied up."

Exactly.-"That magistrate boasts he has turned a lot of money into the public treasury." "Ah. A fine record."-Baltimore Ambrican.

ALL ATLANTA NEEDS 18?

From the Brooklyn hagle.

At the Union League Club Lincoln hanquet, Burges Johnson, the Manhattan lawyer, told the following story:

"I was down in Atlanta a few months ago and was struck by the great pride all the folks down there have for their city, which they call the Chicago of the South. They got up a meeting one night to tell each other about what a wonderful city they have.

"Well, first one and then another spoke of the beauty, the prosperity, the vastness and other advantages of Atlanta. Finally a man

from Savannah got up and said:

"'I always thought Atlanta was quite a place, but I never realized what a wonderful city it is until tonight. All you need to make Atlanta the greatest city in the world is a deep harbor. I suggest that you lay a pipe line to the sea and then if you can suck as hard as you blow you will soon have a harbor.-Ex.

A COMPARISON.

At a political meeting a very enthusiastic German made a speech beginning like this:

"My dear fellow citizens und fellow Shermans, I don't vant to say nodings about nobody, but look at lem Irish in de Tenth vard; vat have dey got? Paved streets! Und vot have we got? Mut! Mut! Now. my fellow citizens und fellow Shermans, vot I vish to say is dis: Come, let us put our heads togedder und make a block pave-ment."—The Housekeeper

TOBACCO

OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR NO PAY

No matter whether used in pipe, cigarette, cigars, chewed or used in the form of snuff, Superba Tobacco Remedy contains nothing injurious, no dope, poisons or habit-forming drugs. Guaranteed. Sent on trial. If it cures, costs you one dollar. If it fails, or if you are not perfectly satisfied, costs you nothing. Write for full remedy today.

Superba Co., M-20, Baltimore, Md.



GET RID FA Free Trial Treatment

Sent on request. Ask for my "pay-when-reduced" offer. My treatment has reduced at the rate of a pound a day. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Let me send you proof at my expense.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician, York, 286 Fifth Avenue, New York, Desk H-250

Poetical Selections

THE WORKER AND THE SHIRKER. By Brewe.

A Worker and a Shirker lived in houses back to back.

The Shirker in the Mansion and the Worker in the Shack.

The Mansion faced on Broadway with its taxi at the door,

The Shack faced the alley with its filth and can galore.

Now, the Worker built the Mansion from the cellar to the top,

He gleaned from nature all the lumber and the marble and the rock,

But the Shirker owned the building, and he also owned the Shack.

he also owned the Shack.

And the Worker paid him tribute, for he always held the Sack.

The Shirker worked the Worker and farce, it was a scream,

And the Worker got the refuse and the Shirker got the cream.

And the Worker for the Shirker worked as hard as ere he could,

For the Shirker's head was brainy and the Worker's head was wood.

And the Shirker voted always when eelction rolled along

Then again he worked the Worker with his clever speech and song.

But the game was very simple, had the Worker any brain,

For the Shirker only voted in the Mansion to remain.

So the Worker and the Shirker to the polls together went,

And for the same they voted that the Shirker got the rent.

For the Shirker hauled the Worker in an auto to the poll,

And for the ride he voted that the Shirker keep the roll.

And the Shirker voted always when election to reside,

While the Worker in the hovel will no doubt be satisfied.

For the Shirker knows the Worker, and the Worker knows his trade,

And in the sun will swelter while the Shirker takes the shade.

-The Commonwealth.

A Labor Temple.

. Union Labor can get busy and a Temple can own,

And beat the profiteering employer by owning it's home.

We are the wealth producers of our own great land,

So get busy and join with us hand in hand. Who wants to be thrown clear out in the street.

Don't blame the profiteer, his demands do meet with disdain and ambition by building a Temple.

Come brothers, build a Temple, beat old profiteer

Let labor get in hands of the workers and work with a will.

To bury our talents is death to our skill,

Go hustle some ideas of a grand New Temple

Show the Nation what Organized Labor can do

By building a Temple for me and for you.

Mrs. J. F. Robards, Louisville, Ky.

A VOICE FROM THE RANKS.

Wake up! Oh, ye men that labor!
Ye foels at the furnace and forge,
Toiling and sweating, yea, dying,
That your masters may revel and gorge.

Wake up, and shake off your supor, Come out of your trance and fight, Are you slaves to be cowed forever Under a dollar's might?

Get out in the open and fight them,
You've got nothing to lose but your chains,
If it come to a real test of power
You can beat them by using your brains.

They've got laws and writs and injuctions, And dollars to back up their power; But you've got the one thing they're after To sell them as so much per hour.

They don't buy it now—they just take it, And throw you a stipend or two, And like beggars scrambling for pennies You grab at the pittance they throw.

Ye folks! Can't you see your folly?
The price might be yours to say!
Wake up! Get your dull brains working,
Demand for your labor full pay!

Join your brother—get into your union, Stand by him loyal and true, He's fighting your battle unaided, Wake up, man, and fight with him, too!

Be a volunteer soldier of labor,
Don't wait till they draft you to come!
Get into the ranks with your brother,
And the battle is bound to be won.

-Selected.

In Memoriam

The following deaths have been reported: William E. Belcher, member of local 682, of Neodosha, Kansas.

Stephen Hoag, member of local 659, of

Warren, Pa.

S. B. Shepler, member of local 184, Harrisburg. Pa.

Chas. Reums, member of local 155, Bloom

Emless Smith, member of local 102, Louis-

Joseph R. Berendt, member of local 356,

Hammond, Ind.

Henry Finning, member of local 119, Havelock, Nebr.

Burke, John, member of lodge 7, Buffalo, N. Y. New York.

Ernest Roesch, member of local 7, Buffalo. New York

D. H. Mouer, member of local 209, Deni-

Edward Peterson, member of local 622, Columbus, Ohio.

LIST OF DEATHS OF RELATIVES OF MEMBERS.

Merman Wiese, father of Brother Walter Wiese, local 22, Danville, Ill.

Lodge Notices

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Drake-Lodge 83.

C. D. Drake, Reg. No. 91319, Caulker, left here owing board bill and borrowed money amounting to \$29.00. Any Secretary taking up this brother's card would please hold same and correspond with undersigned.— Harry Nicholas, S. & B. A., Lodge 83. August Journal.

Abar-Lodge 134.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Wm. Abar, Reg. No. 267647, please notify undersigned. This member accepted transportation to go to Toronto to work for the C. P. Ry., and never reported for work.-S. Craig, B. A. L. 134. July Journal.

Derrickson-Lodge 292.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Brother A. Derrickson, Reg. No. 365673, who left Parsons, Kan., owing a \$65 clothing bill, leaving clearance card and receipt case, last heard from was in Des Moines, Ia. Any information would be greatly appreciated by H. C. Cockrell, Sec'y. No. 292, Parsons, Kan. September Journal.

Ferguson-Lodge 294.

Any Secretary knowing the whereabouts of Brother H. B. Ferguson, helper, Reg. No. 389528, initiated in Local 629, would please have him correspond with undersigned, as he left here owing for full reinstatement, the amount of \$7.50, and also owes Asst. Fin. Sec. \$1.90 for dues and registered mail; also owes Brother W. H. Ricker of Local No. 692, Martinsberg, W. Va., the sum of \$1.50 for one month's dues.—A. L. Amass, Cor. & Asst. Sec'y. Lodge No. 294. September

Thornton and Nelson-Advisory Board. C. M. Thornton, card No. 95411, of Lodge No. 104; Francis Nelson, card No. 88981, Lodge No. 103, were given transportation from Seattle, Wash., to Livingston, Mont., and failed to take employment at that point after using transportation. Any Secretary taking up these cards will please notify W. A.-Parranto, General Chairman, 408 Dakota Building, St. Paul, Minn. September Journal.

Shiflet-Lodge 578.

Anyone taking up the card of Brother A. C. Shiflet, Reg. No. —, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as this brother, while Secretary of Lodge 578, left and took the money with him.-E. E. Snodderly, Cor. Sec'y., Lodge No. 578. September Journal.

Hammer-Lodge 534.

Any Secretary taking up the clearance card of George Hammer, Reg. No. 15264, tell him that W. J. Carr of Corning, N. Y., would like for him to settle with him.-W. J. Carr, Lodge No. 534. September Journal.

McIntire-Lodge 2.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother C. H. McIntire, Reg. No. 192439, please hold same and correspond with Secretary of Lodge No. 2 as this brother left here owing some honest bills which must be paid.—J. E. Basham, C. & F. S. Lodge September Journal.

Haywood-Lodge 55.

Any Secretary knowing the whereabouts of W. E. Haywood, Reg. No. 209733, of Local No. 55, would please hold card and correspond with undersigned, as this brother left here owing Lodge 55 borrowed money to the amount of \$17.75. He also left owing a poor widow woman a board bill of \$40.-J. H. Browning, C. & F. S. Local 55. September Journal.

Spadovicchio-Lodge 244.

Brother Vito Spadovicchio, Reg. 349740, boilermaker's helper, accepted transportation from Council Bluffs, Ia., to Sioux City, Ia., on C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. and deposited withdrawal card for same and never reported for work. This brother should not be allowed to work till he settles for transportation .- Frank Crumby, Cor. Sec'y. No. 244. September Journal.

Baldwin-Lodge 350.

Any Secretary taking up the card of R. A. Baldwin, Reg. No. 149662, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned. R. A. Baldwin wrote P. E. Hayworth a check for the amount of \$25, then drew his money out of the bank and left before he could get the check cashed.-Emory Masengale, Sec'y., Lodge 350. September Journal.

White-Lodge 104.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Charley White, Reg. No. 122914, Boilermaker, born in Illinois, initiated in 1917, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left Seattle owing Brother John Wilson \$35.00.—Jas. K. McMonnies, Sec'y. Lodge 104. September Journal.

Hall-Lodge No. 50.

Any Secretary holding the card of Brother W. M. Hall, Reg. No. unknown, would please hold same and collect \$9.14 for R. R. fare from Jacksonville, Fla., to Charleston, S. C., and owes \$5.00 to a brother in Local No. 50, making a total of \$14.14, please collect this bill and send same to Geo. S. Jones, Cor. Sec'y., B. A. Lodge No. 50. October Journal.

Lewis-Lodge 83.

R. L. Lewis, Reg. No. 101050, accepted transportation from Kansas City to La Junta, Colo. Entered service of Santa Fe Ry. Co. August 25th and resigned Sept. 16th, thereby not carrying out his agreement. Company claims he should refund the amount of transportation, \$21.05 or return to La Junta and carry out his agreement. Lodge No. 83. October Journal.

Chambers-Lodge 15.

Reg. No. Brother William Chambers, 85163, Riveter, Int. in Lodge 443 left here · without clearance card also owes board bill and \$5.00 borrowed from Lodge 15.-Thos. A. Gorman, Sec'y., Lodge No. 15., October Journal.

Wood—Lodge No. 15. Brother Frank Wood, Reg. No. 410682, Boilermaker, Int., in Lodge 617, March 10, 1920, last dues paid June, 1929, left without clearance card and owes some of the boys of Lodge 15 \$15.00 advanced to him for bail, as he was locked up for stealing money and cigars and cigarettes from the hotel he boarded at to the amount of \$65.00.—Thos. A. Gorman, Sec'y., Lodge No. 15. October Journal.

Sima and Deckert-Joint Executive Board.

Any secretary taking up the cards of Wencel Deckert, Reg. No. 141111 and Joe John Sima, Reg. No. 389682, please hold same and communicate with W. A. Parranto, chair-man, 409 Dakota Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. October Journal.

Hedges-Lodge 449.

J. B. Hedges, Reg. No. 261436, accepted transportation from Kansas City to Chanute, Kas. Did not accept employment. Santa Fe Ry. Co. claims \$5.91 amount of transpor-tation. Took C. C. from Lodge No. 449. October Journal.

Wilder-Lodge No. 743.

This is to notify all brothers to watch for Harrison H. Wilder, Reg. No. 36031, he makes a practice of going in a shop with the story that he lost his card about a year ago, but that he will square up on his first pay day, he then borrows what money he can and a day or so before pay day quits and all the borrowed money goes with him. Anyone knowing his whereabouts would please correspond with H. R. Thring, Cor. Sec'y., Local 743. October Journal.

Hammer-District 19.

All Secretaries are notified to hold card of Brother Geo. Hammer, Reg. No. 15264 until he refunds fare between Roanoke, Va., and Shenandoah, Va., amount \$4.30, as he requested work and then refused to work after arriving.-H. W. Bias, G. Ch. Dis. 19.

Flury, et al.-Lodge 104.

This is to advise our members that the following Brothers have accepted transportation from Seattle to Prince Rupert, B. C., upon promise of going to work for the Prince Rupert Dry Dock & Engineering Co., and upon their arrival refused to go to work as per agreement.

B. A. Flury, Reg. No. 130912. C. G. Langvin, Reg. No. 168201. Morris M. Shapino, Reg. 221786. H. Edrich, Reg. No. 125419. E. Edger, Reg. No. 152477.E. Scheiderick, Reg. No. 118355.

Lord Lawrence, Reg. No. 383276. WM. ATKINSON, L. V. P.

November Journal.

DeMars-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Charles DeMars, Reg. No. 6582, has been revoked until such time as he pays \$42.12 for transportation he received from Chicago to Raton, New Mexico, upon promise of going to work for the Santa Fe Railroad Co., which he failed to do.-Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. December Journal.

Short-Grand Lodge.

This is to advise other locals that we have the clearance card of Brother M. T. Short, Reg. No. 113396, who accepted transportation from Kansas City to La Junta, Colo., promising to remain 30 days in the employ of the company. He failed to do this and we will hold his clearance card here until same is paid.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. December Journal.

Wells-Lodge 32.

All secretaries are asked to look out for Boilermaker Shirley D. Wells, Reg. No. 401873, initiated in Local 4, Birmingham, Ala. He left Kansas City, Mo., owing bills amounting to \$67.00 and all Secretaries please see that this bill is paid before he works or receives a clearance card.—W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., 32, Kansas City, Mo. December Journal.

Holmes-Lodge 507.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Chas, Holmes, Reg. No. 20601, will please hold same until he pays bills he left in Atchison, Kansas. Please correspond with the undersigned concerning same.—J. M. Danenhauer, Sec'y., 507, Atchison, Kas. December Journal.

Walsh-Lodge 91.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother Dave Walsh, Reg. No. 10071, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned. He left this city owing a bill of \$23.00.—E. C. Hudspith, Sec'y., 91. December Journal.

Black-Lodge 91.

Any Secretary taking up the card of G. Black, Reg. No. 397567, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left city owing a bill.—E. C. Hudspith, Sec'y., Local 91. December Journal.

Passadore-His Mother.

Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Brother R. Passadore, Reg. No. 190049, will please notify his cousin, Paul D'Ettorre, 40 N. Grant St., Wilkes Barre, Pa. Bro. Passadore's father is dead and his mother is heartbroken and is anxious to get in touch with him.

Lost-Card Case and Receipts.

Brother George McDonald, Helper, Reg. No. 412213, has lost his card case and receipts. Finder will please return to local 257, 367 Flood Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Lost-Due Receipts.

J. H. Johnson, Reg. No. 334236, has lost his due receipts. Please correspond with Mr. Johnson in care of local 112 of Mobile, Ala.

Lost-Dues Receipts.

Jas. L. Pittman, Reg. No. 88924, hás lost his dues receipts. Please correspond with Mr. Pittman in care of local 37 of New Orleans, La Lost-Receipt Case.

Clair Buchanan, Reg. No. 186414, has lost his receipt case. Correspond with Mr. Buchanan in care of local 112, Mobile, Ala.

Lost-Receipt Case.

A. Spratley, Reg. No. 10498, lost his receipt case on or about November first, in St. Louis, Mo. If found please mail to R. S. Love, Corr. Sec'y of local 113, Sedalia, Mo.

Cooper-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Jack Cooper, Reg. No. 353349, has been revoked until he pays \$75.66 for transportation received from Kansas City to Albuquerque on the promise of remaining in the employ of the company for thirty days which he failed to do.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres.

Shertzer & Ermine-Lodge 658.

Any secretary taking up withdrawal card of Geo. Shertzer, Reg. No. 25088 or the clearance card of Thos. S. Ermine, Reg. No. 364524 will please hold same and correspond with J. W. Daywalt, Sec'y., 658, Box 304, Sharon, Pa.

Nelson-Lodge 663,

Any Secretary taking up card of John Nelson, Reg. No. 136335, will please hold same and notify the undersigned as this brother owes Lodge 663 and several members borrowed money.—Wm. Stitt, Sec'y., L. 663, Omaha, Nebr.

Lindsay & Baty-Lodge 77.

Any secretary taking up the cards of either C. A. Lindsay, Reg. No. 410219, or H. E. Baty, Reg. No. 90747 will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned. Brother Lindsay is charged with owing money to and taking clothes of Brother E. F. Furrow, and Brother Baty is charged with owing ten dollars to a brother.—W. T. Blest, Sec'y., 77, La Junta, Colo.

Cloutier-Cloutier.

Any secretary taking up the card of Joseph L. Cloutier, please hold same and correspond with his wife, Mrs. J. L. Cloutier, 1637 W. 61st St., Chicago, Ill. Took clearance card from local 364, Hammond, Ind.—Mrs. J. L. Cloutier.

DILES DON'T BE CUT Until You Try. This Wonderful My internal method of tray ment is the correct

one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of Page's Pile Tablets and you will bless the day that you read this. Write

E. R. PAGE. 307 Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

60 Days' Trial



If you suffer from Debilits, Nerrousness, Insomnis, Lack of Vigor, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Poor Circulation, Dyspepsie, kidney, liver, bladder weakness, or any trouble due to low vitality, send for our Free Book elling all about the genuine Sanden Electric Belts and how they are sold on 60 days' trial, with no cost to you unless you are absolutely satisfied. This is an opportunity you should not miss. You are fully insured against failure and take no risk whatever. The Sanden Hercules Belt is the best in the world and our offer is absolutely genuine. Write for Free Book today,

THE HERCULEX CO. 1416 Broadway, New York (Dept. G)

usifully finished, nickel winding ng, spring motor, speed regulator, storplever. New improved sound box with mica disphragm, makes perfect reproductions of all kinds on music. A MARVELOUS Machine in every way. Delighted thousands of homes.

ed thousands of homes. Just your name, and we will send you 26 four Art Pletures to dispose of on special offer at 250 each. Send us the 26 you collect and we will send this new improved E. D. L. Phonograph and a selection of 6 records free.

E.D. LIFE, Dept. 1785 Chicago

DON'T **WEAR A TRUSS**

We Guarantee Your Comfort



TO T

with every Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderft No obnoxious springs or pads Autosprings or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters, No lies. Dur-able, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Full informa-tion and booklet free.

C. E. EROCKS

188A Strie St., Marshall, Mich.

more

A HANDY BOOK FOR SHIP FITTERS Audel's Ship Fitters' Guide, pocket size, 183 pages, illustrated and bound in

Price, \$2.00, Postpaid to Any Address. J. B. CASEY, KANSAS CITY, KANS.

PATENTS Promptness Assured. Best Results. Booklet Free. Highest References.

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, PATENT LAWYER,
624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Rheumatis

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It.

In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. It tried remedy after remedy, and doctor for doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me contletely, and it has never returned. I have given the formular with rheumatism, some of them 70 to 80 years old, and results were the same as in my own case.

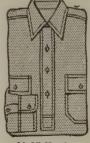
I want every sufferer from such forms of reumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of your rheumating, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 939G Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Dursten

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

30.000



\$1.95 Each Two for \$3,75

These shirts were manufactured by one of the largest shirt manufacturers in the country who manufac-tured thousands of these same shirts for Uncle Sam's engineers. All Government engineers. All Government contracts were canceled at the close of the war and this lot of shirts was finished too late. These are new shirts just as received from the manufacturer and are what is known as the field engineer's shirt, khaki in color. Should wear at least two years. The strongest shirt ever manufactured. factured.

As a matter of good faith mail us a deposit of \$1.00 on each shirt ordered and they will be shipped to you, balance on delivery. Be sure to state neckband size. Satisfaction guaranteed.

KINGSLEY ARMY SHOE CO. 3852 Cottage Grove Ave., Dept. M262, Chicago, III.

High Grade Knife \$1.00, Introduction Offer

Full sized sample of this knife with the emblem or design of the order of which you are a member placed under the handle, will be mailed you for \$1.00 and this advertisement. For only 25c extra your name and address will be shown on knife.

EASY MONEY \$75.00 to \$200.00 Monthly All or Spare Time

Railroad employes your sparse time can be turned into dollars with a little effort. WE WANT A SALES AGENT IN FERRY LOCALITY to introduce transparent handle knives and razors. Under the handles can be placed the emblems of any Railroad or Labor Organization, Secret Society, or Fraternal Order. Also the member's full name and address on the other side. Blades, finest steel, handles, handsome as pearl, clear as glass and unbreakable. Every knife guaranteed to be perfect. Every Railroad employe will want one as a mark of identification. We can also give permanent employment and excusive control of territory to those who can give full time in taking orders from the general public. If you are earning less than \$1,500.00 yearly, let us show you how to

NOVELTY CUTLERY COMPANY, 339 Bar Street, CANTON, OHIO

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., FEBRUARY, 1921

NUMBER 2

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A NATION WIDE PROBLEM OF DISEASE CONTROL.

By the Surgeon General U.S. Public Health Service.

Two gatherings of unusual significance assembled recently in Washington under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service, the American Red Cross, and other organizations. The first was a group of over 600 doctors, health officers, nurses, social workers, and educators, who spent two weeks studying the various problems involved in preventing and controlling the venereal diseases. The second gathering included official representatives from all the American countries, who came to the capital of the United States to discuss the problems of veneral disease control as they affect the two American continents.

It is probably the first time in the history of any country that governments have come together to discuss this greatest of all social problems. Probably never before has a similar group of high-minded, public-spirited men and women assembled at the invitation of this government for the purpose of studying the many social and medical phases of this question.

These gatherings, known as the All-American Conference and the Institute on Venereal-Disease Control, were made possible largely because of the work which has been under way for the past two years in this country. When the results of the examinations made of the men drafted into the army became known, it was discovered that five out of every one hundred men were infected with either syphilis or gonorrhea. It was further learned that at least five-sixths of these infected men brought the disease with them from their home communities. The responsibility for this condition, therefore, rested with the people at home, not with the military and naval establishments which ran the training camps!

Aroused by these disclosures, the Congress of the United States passed a law appropriating funds to be used for helping the

State Boards of Health, and since the summer of 1918 there has been developing in practically every State a comprehensive program of medical, educational, and lawenforcement measures, looking toward the control and final eradication of these diseases.

One of the best methods of preventing and controlling a disease is to tell people about it—what its effects are, how it is contracted, how it may be avoided, and how cured. Yellow fever and malaria are fast losing their terrors because people know that the extermination of the mosquito that carries the infection will prevent the spread of the diseases. Tuberculosis even is ceasing to be the menace that it formerly was, now that people know that rest, sunshine, fresh air, and wholesome food will cure as well as prevent infection.

And so with venereal diseases. It is known that syphilis may result in serious diseases of lungs and heart and nerves, that it sometimes causes blindness, creeping paralysis, and even insanity. It is known that gonorrhea causes certain forms of rheumatism, that it makes many women invalids for life, and is responsible for blindness in many babies. In spite of these appalling facts, however, it is also known that both diseases may be prevented and may be cured.

To acquaint people with these facts, the Public Health Service and the State Boards of Health are distributing pamphlets, posting placards, sending out lectures, and showing motion pictures and exhibits. The pamphlets have been prepared for special groups as follows:

A-For men.

B-For the general public.

C-For boys.

D-For parents.

E-For girls.

F-For educators.

They may be secured upon request from the State Board of Health at the State capital or from the Public Health Service at

Washington, D. C.

These diseases are contagious, and infected persons need prompt medical attention to prevent their passing on infection to others. For this reason, and because adequate treatment is both expensive and difficult to secure, over 400 clinics where patients may receive free treatment have been established in the cities and towns of the United States by the Public Health Service and the State Boards of Health. During the last two years over 200,000 persons have been treated at these clinics, and over 1,500,000 treatments were given in 1920 alone. Hundreds of letters are received daily from persons asking for addresses of clinics, pamphlets, and information of various kinds.

The Government and the State Boards of Health cannot accomplish this work alone. They have neither the funds nor the personnel to carry on a campaign which must eventually reach every man and woman, every boy and girl in America. They can reach only a few groups in every community, and it rests with these "key" or-

ganizations of men and women to carry the work further. For this reason associations of parents and teachers, churches, libraries, editors of newspapers, fraternal and labor journals, and many labor, industrial, and commercial groups have been approached.

The results have been more than gratifying. Publicity has been given through the press and through special publications. Meetings have been held and local work has been undertaken in many communities by special groups of interested people. Organizations of all kinds have asked for pamphlets, lectures, films and exhibits.

Without the co-operation of groups such as these, it would be impossible for the Public Health Service and the State Boards of Health to reach the great mass of the people. With their assistance this may be accomplished. And it is because of this growing interest throughout the country that it was possible to assemble here in Washington for three weeks a group of 600 leading men and women who wished to extend their knowledge of the many phases of the problem in order that they might be better fitted to guide the work in their own communities.

THE EXCESSIVE COST OF FARMING OUT REPAIRS TO RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.

By Neil Burkinshaw.

We are prepared to back up every charge made in the complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission with specific facts and figures as to the excessive cost of repairs to railroad equipment made by "outside" concerns as compared with actual railroad shop costs, W. Jett Lauck, representing Wm. H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, asserted in a statement made public today.

The petition, filed yesterday, charges in effect that the railroad companies are exploiting the public by diverting their equipment repair work to non-union, or "open" shops, in which they are indirectly interested, at exorbitant prices, and at the same time are using this device to break down labor organization in railroad company repair shops. It is the railroad phase of the alleged "open-shop" movement.

"For instance." Mr. Lauck continued. "we

have the actual records of contracts for repairing 617 locomotives and about 32,000 cars by private equipment companies during the past several months. In neither case does this represent by any means all of such work that is being done by outside shops, but it is enough to furnish a very good basis for comparison.

The figures with reference to the cost of repairing locomotives are very significant. The total cost for repairing 350 engines in the outside shops was \$6,309,221, a weighted average of \$18,026 per loco-

motive. Statistics of the Railroad Administration as to the cost of repairing 1,080 locomotives in the company shops in the months of August and September, 1920, when prices were at the peak, reveal a total cost of only \$5,504,144, or a weighted average of \$5,096 each, considerably less than one-third the cost of contract work.

Further than this, however, an examination of the contracts discloses that the cost of work done by the large companies averaged much higher than that done by the small concerns. Of the 617 repair jobs, 418 were awarded the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which is closely affiliated with the banking group controlling the railroads. The exact cost is given for repairing 234 of these, the aggregate being \$4,691,176, averaging \$20,048 per locomotive. In other words, to have this work done by the Baldwin Company cost nearly as much for 234 engines as for 1.080 similar jobs done in the railroad shops. Seventy-seven' engines repaired by the American, Lima and Rome locomotive companies, all large concerns, averaged well over \$16,500 each, while one job done by the Pittsburgh Boiler & Machine Works, a small company, cost only \$1,670, and repairs to 20 locomotives by two other medium sized companies averaged \$6,000.

More specific, however, is the comparison of the actual cost of a certain type of repair job in the railroad shop and in

the private shop. The Railroad Administration very accurately classified the various types of repair jobs and ascertained the average cost of each class in the shops of the different railroad companies. For example, it found that the cost of doing certain work in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad in September, 1920, averaged \$4,466 per locomotive. For doing exactly the identical work on 220 of its engines, however, the Pennsylvania Company paid the Baldwin Locomotive Works \$19,057 each, more than four times the cost.

Similarly, the New York Central farmed out 27 jobs with the Rome Locomotive Co., 41 with the American and 9 with the Lima, the costs ranging between \$16,360 and \$17,000 for each locomotive, whereas the average cost of the same work in the New York Central shops in 1920 had been \$5,773, or

about one-third the amount.

While the exact charge for the work done at "cost plus" has not yet been ascertained, it is plain from the terms of the contracts that the cost will be very much more than if done in the railroad shops, and quite likely will exceed the extremely high costs cited above. Cost-plus contracts between the Baldwin Company and the New York Central, the Seaboard Air Line, the Burlington, the Milwaukee, and other roads, stipulate that in addition to cost of materials and labor, 110 per cent shall be added to the labor cost (which is usually from one-half to two-thirds of the entire cost) for overhead, and to the total cost thus computed an additional 15 per cent will be added for profit. The Davenport Locomotive Co., in contracts with the Burlington and other roads, provides for the addition of 5 per cent to material cost, 125 per cent to labor cost, and then takes 20 per cent of the total cost as profit. The contracts of the Rome Locomotive Company provide for similar percentages.

Nothing more is needed to prove the excessive nature of these charges than a glance at similar contracts made by small companies, which add for overhead only 10 to 40 per cent, and approximately 10 per cent for profit. The Scullin Steel Company's contract with the Missouri & North Arkansas provides for 15 per cent added to cost of material, plus 10 per cent profit, and the same terms are made by the N. C. & St. L. shop to the Gulf, Mobile & Northern. The Pittsburgh Boiler & Machine Company's contract with the Frisco calls for 15 per cent added to material cost and 65 per cent to labor cost, with no other profit. In the regular railroad shops, of course, it is only necessary to cover overhead and other expense, and it may be remarked that these charges will continue to run while the shops are operating part time or shut down entirely, in order to give work to private companies at immense profit.

Similar practice with regard to repair work on freight cars has been far more extensive than for locomotives, although it has not been possible to secure as accurate

information as to comparative costs in individual instances. Nevertheless, definite figures have been obtained showing that im portant trupk lines have contracted with private concerns for the repair of at least 32,000 cars of various types. Information as to other contracts has been received, which however, do not show the number of cars covered. A conservative estimate of the total number would be 50,000. The Balti-more & Ohio alone has had 12,800 cars repaired by the American Car & Foundry Co. the Ralston Steel Car Co., and similar concerns, and the latter company contracted with the Norfolk and Western for the re-pair of 9,000 of its cars. In fact, the Ralston Company's contracts cover 11,500 of the 32.000 cars of which we have record. As the situation of the Ralston Company is typical, and as it has contracts for about one-third of the work under contracts concerning which definite information is at hand, the prices charged by it in comparison with the cost of the same work in railroad shops is sufficient to give a very good idea of the excessive charges under all the contracts

A careful estimate made by experts shows that the repair work for which the Ralston Company is being paid at the rate of about \$1,800 per car could be done in the company shops for approximately one-half of this amount, or \$900. It is safe to say, therefore, that the excess cost of having these 32,000 cars repaired by private concern will total \$28,800,000. If the estimate of 50,000 cars is correct, the aggregate excess will be \$45,000,000.

To sum up the entire situation, it is plain that if the railroads are permitted to pursue the policy of diverting equipment repairs to private companies at exorbitant charges, the cost of work on locomotives will be at least three times what it should be, and the total bill for car repairing will be approximately doubled. Locomotive repair costs for the entire transportation system amount to at least \$500,000,000 a year, and car repairs are approximately \$400,000, 000. The locomotive repair bill under the private contract system would be raised to \$1,500,000,000 annually, and the car repair bill would be \$800,000,000, a total excess of \$1,400,000,000, which the public will pay in taxes, through the railroad subsidy, to further enrich the owners of the railroad equipment concerns, who are also the real owners of the railroads. If only one-half of the repair work is thus diverted, the excess would be \$700,000,000.

This is only one phase of the situation, the other (in which we are even more vitally and directly interested) being the starving out of the machinists' organization in railroad shops, which is a preliminary to a drive which will be made upon all railroad labor organizations, and is one part evidently of the nation wide anti-union campaign admittedly being waged by the group of capitalists centering about the

Morgan banking system and its affiliated industrial and transportation concerns, of which the U. S. Steel Corporation is one of the most active.

A detailed comparison between railroad and private shop costs on the basis of data secured by the railway shop organization is as follows:

Cost of Locomotive Repair Work By Private Companies and Cost of Similar Work in Railroad Company Shops in August and September, 1920.

Number of Locomotives	Name of Company Doing Work	Total Cost	Av. Cost Per Locomotive	
234	Baldwin Locomotive Works	\$4,691,176	\$20,048	
27	Rome Locomotive Company		17,000	
41	American Locomotive Co	670,760	16,360	
. 9	Lima Locomotive Works	. 149,535	16,615	
11	Charleston Dry Dock Co	66,000	6,000	•
9	Southland Steamship Co	54,000	6,000	
10	Merrill & Stevens		12,000	
6	Broad Foot Iron Works	72,000	12,000	
1 .	Pittsburgh Boiler & Mch. Co	1,670	1,670	
2	Manufacturers Railway Shop		12,540	
350	Total and weighted average	. \$6,309,221	\$18,026	
1,080	Railroad Company Shops		\$ 5,096	

NOTE: The figures as to charges of private companies are taken from actual contracts. Railroad shop costs are those ascertained by the Railroad Administration.

WHAT DID YOU MAKE IN 1920?

Uncle Sam Begins Collection of Federal Income Tax for Last Year. Same Rate as in 1919. Revenue Officers to Visit Every County to Assist in Making Out Returns.

Work has begun on the collection of the income tax for the year 1920. Uncle Sam, through the Bureau of Internal Revenue, is addressing to every person in the United States the question, "What was your net income for 1920?" The answer permits of no guesswork. Every single person whose net income for 1920 was \$1,000 or more and every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or more is required to file a return under oath with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he lives on or before March 15, 1921.

The penalty for failure is a fine of not more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 25 per cent of the amount of tax due. For willful refusal to make a return the penalty is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both together with the costs of prosecution. A similar penalty is provided for making a false or fraudulent return, together with an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount of tax evaded.

Women Must Pay Tax.

The income tax applies to women as well as men. Husband and wife must consider the income of both plus that of minor dependent children, and if the total equals or exceeds \$2,000 a return must be filed. A minor who has a net income in his own right of \$1,000 or more must file a separate return. To be allowed the \$2,000 exemption a married person must be living with hus-

band or wife on the last day of the taxable year, December 31, 1920. Divorcees, persons separated by mutual agreemen, widows and widowers, unless they are the sole support of others living in the same household, in which case they are allowed the \$2,000 exemption granted the head of a family, are entitled only to \$1,000 exemption.

Tax Rates for 1920.

The normal tax rate for 1920 is the same as for 1919—4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemption and 8 per cent on the remaining net income. This applies to every citizen and resident of the United States. In addition to the normal tax a surtax is imposed upon net income in excess of \$5,000.

Instructions on Form.

Full instructions for making out returns are contained on the forms, copies of which may be obtained from collectors of internal revenue. Persons whose net income for 1920 was \$5,000 or less should use Form 1040A. Those with incomes in excess of \$5,000 should use Form 1040.

Revenue officers will visit every county in the United States to assist taxpayers in making out their returns. The date of their arrival and the location of their offices will be announced by the press or may be ascertained upon inquiry at the offices of collectors. This advisory service is without cost to taxpayers.

Head of Family Gets \$2,000 Exemption.

Two hundred dollar exemption allowed for dependents under 18, or incapable of self-support. March 15 last filing date.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the 'First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City, Missouri.

THE NATIONAL R. R. AGREEMENT BEING ASSAILED BY RAILROADS ATTORNEYS.

Early in January a hearing was commenced by the Labor Board on the question of establishing a joint National Board of Adjustment provis-

ionally provided for under the Transportation Act of Congress.

Attorneys for the roads at this hearing assailed every section of the National Agreement and raised objection to every one of its provisions, they want to eliminate the agreement entirely and go back to conditions existing when the roads defaulted in their duties as common carriers at the commencement of the world war.

It seems their attitudé is to not only do away with the National Agreement, but to cease doing business with all federations and deal with each union separately. No doubt if such an impossible proposition was to be consented to by the men, they would then want each national trade union to let each local union have full and complete authority to settle all questions, and no doubt they would then ask the local unions for authority to make individual contracts with thir members, and so on ad infinitum until all unions were dissolved into their original elements and there would not be even a Dooley union left.

However, there is no danger of any such action being taken, it would be a long step backward, and result in chaotic conditions, strife and costly inefficiency. The railroads themselves have not gone back to previous conditions and they never will; notwithstanding the government subsidy of hundreds of millions, large increases in freight and passenger rates, the roads are finding it difficult to pay interest on the billions of dollars of watered stock and keep up with the payment of interest on bonds, and the running expenses.

The management, too, is devising means to still further milk the substance of the roads through subsidiary equipment and repair companies. What the outcome of the hearing will be is of course problematical, but it is not likely that the insane desire of the railroad management

will be acceeded to.

Congress came to the aid of these railroad officials and passed an act suspending Section 10 of the Clayton Act, this section makes it unlawful for railroads to favor supply concerns in which officials have a personal interest. With all restraint in this matter removed, they could milk the

roads to their hearts' content, and have engines and cars repaired by outside concerns at about double what they could be repaired by the roads themselves in their own shore and yards

themselves in their own shops and yards.

The exultation caused by Congress suspending this section of the Clayton Act was short lived, however, for as soon as it was presented to President Wilson, he promptly vetoed it, as "contrary to public interest." While Congress slipped through the original bill, which suspended Section 10, they dared not take it up for passage over the President's veto, for fear of the results of an aroused public opinion.

Let us hope as a result of this hearing and the discussions pro and con that a better understanding will be reached and those speaking for the roads will not persist in their old pre-war antagonisms towards the men, but that a satisfactory basis for a mutual agreement and co-operation between the management and the men will be arrived at. The only ones benefitted by this antagonism were the sleek railroad attorneys, drawing down fat salaries, and the net result of their work was only hard feelings and a depleted treasury.

EMPLOYEES OF CRAMPS SHIPYARDS ON STRIKE.

Some time ago the management of Cramps Shipyards at Philadelphia, Pa., posted notices that on the first day of this year it would cancel all agreements with all organizations of Labor and that henceforth they proposed to "run the yard to suit themselves." All efforts to get them to reconsider this arbitrary attitude failed; so early last month the men went on strike, affecting about 1,400 of our members, and are, of course, still out and determined to win.

The company, we are told, has been advertising all over the country for riveters and other mechanics, but so far without success. Our members everywhere are advised to stay away from that locality until the matter has been settled, due notice of which will be given in these columns.

This company has been going along with the other yards of the Atlantic Coast with an agreement with the men, and there was no reason for this arbitrary change in policy other than to be contrary and to try to disorganize the men and cut their wages down to pre-war conditions.

Arbitrary stands, low wages, etc., was this company's long suit years ago, and we suppose it has not improved much with age, and is taking advantage of the industrial stagnation in an effort to get conditions and wages back to pre-war standards, but we do not believe they will be able to do so.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT DECISION NULLIFIES CLAYTON ACT.

A recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court has destroyed every benefit and protection guaranteed to organized labor by the Clayton Act, passed by Congress after years of ceaseless toil and effort by the representatives of labor.

Thus every law of protection placed upon the statute books of the United States for the benefit of labor is swept away and the deliberate and official act of the chosen representatives of the people is set at naught by this handful of retired lawyers that are usurping authority not delegated to them by the Constitution.

Congress may exert a mountain of toil and expend a fortune in expenses enacting some beneficial legislation and as soon as it is brought before this court, it may be, and often is, thrown upon the dump heap by a decision that "it is not constitutional." It has shown its contempt for our law makers and made them the laughing stock of the world, by its

twisting the Sherman anti-trust law, by its decisions that these trusts are

not covered by this law: what a parody on justice!

When the people were advocating a change in the make up and authority of this court, and the election of its members by popular vote, as are our Senators and Representatives, they were told this would never do as it would draw the court into politics, but we venture the assertion that no body watched closer the results of elections or their work more affected by the results of elections than this court, had the recent election gone the other way and a majority of the members of Congress, favorable to the masses, been elected we do not believe this court would have handed down such a rank decision.

This decision was based on an appeal from the decision of a lower court in dismissing the application of the Duplex Printing Press Co. of Battle Creek, Mich., for an injunction restraining representatives of the International Association of Machinists from continuing a so-called sec-

ondary boycott.

In passing upon the Clayton Act, Justice Pitney who read the majority opinion, said: "As to section six, it seems to us its principal importance in this discussion is for what it does not authorize, and the limit it sets to the immunity conferred. The section assumes the normal objects of a labor organization to be legitimate and declares that nothing in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of such organizations or to forbid their members from lawfully carrying out their legitimate objects. But there is nothing to exempt such an organization or its members from accountability where it or they depart from its legitimate objects and engage in actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade. And no fair or permissible construction can be taken as authorizing any activity otherwise unlawful."

Subject to Classification.
With respect to section 20, the court said:

"All of its provisions are subject to a general qualification of respecting the nature of the controversy and the parties affected. It is to be a case between an employer and employes, or between employes, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment.

"There is nothing here to justify defendants or the organization they represent in using either threats or persuasion to bring about strikes or a cessation of work by employers or the complainant's customers or prospective customers...and thereby constraining complainants to yield the

matter in dispute."

The decision awarded costs in all courts to the complainant. Justices Brandies, Holmes and Clark held dissenting opinions; they claim the court should have considered special facts, showing that the acts complained of to have been in reality a part of the strike inaugurated by the union in the principal plant of this company. Usurpation of authority has ever been the bane of constitutional governments, and the rock upon which their ships of state were wrecked, from the early days of the Roman Republic, down through the intervening centuries to the present time. At one time it was Caesar crossing the Rubicon; at another, Napoleon usurping supreme authority, and in our own days, William Hohenzollern with absolute power over his countrymen and trying to extend such power over the balance of the world.

The next great reform before us in the United States is to transform this all-powerful, non-representative body of men into a representative body with limited powers and responsive to the will of the people. The only effective way is to elect them for a term of years by the votes of the people as we now do our President, Vice-President, Senators and Repre-

sentatives, and to limit their power to nullify the laws enacted by Congress.

If boycotts are illegal, why should not the Erectors' Association and the companies composing this highbinder organization be convicted and mulched of large sums for conspiracy in denying employment to union men, and of the steel trust in driving large employers of labor out of business by refusing to sell iron to them because they employed union labor. The evidence was pretty conclusive at the Lockwood hearing in New York recently. Why should labor always remain on the defensive to be plucked by every schemer in the land; why not spend a little money in securing efficient counsel and proceed to haul these institutions or their representatives before the courts of justice and see if these decisions will hold on anyone but organized labor.

IS THE I. W. W. ORGANIZATION A CREATION OF THE OPEN SHOP FAKER?

For a long time there has been a growing suspicion in the minds of many that the I. W. W. organization was first conceived in the minds of the labor organization hating employers of the United States, and especially the Erectors' Association, and that it was set in motion by their tools and since manned by them and unthinking, dissatisfied dupes from the ranks of labor organizations or raw recruits.

The disclosures before the Lockwood Investigating Commission of New York, recently, has confirmed these suspicions, in fact it was shown by the official records of the National Erectors' Association that the I. W. W. had been in the employ of this association in its war upon organized labor. This is evidently one of the despicable underhanded methods it adopted in trying to destroy organized labor, which it could not lick

in an open and fair contest.

We have always felt and have not hesitated to voice our opinion that the former officers of the iron workers were led into a trap cunningly devised by these arch conspirators for the purpose of destroying this organization and it is they who should be occupying prison cells instead of the McNamara brothers, who are but the victims of their diabolical crimes, and should be forthwith released; surely they have fully paid for any small part they may have taken in this damnable frame-up. If there are honest, rational thinking men in the ranks of the I. W. W., surely they should be convinced of the fact that they have been ever, if unconsciously, working in the interest of the labor hating, open shop fakers in the ranks

of the Erectors' Association and the steel trust.

It was shown that this Erectors' Association had formed an organization among the non-union foremen in charge of the scabs on these non-union jobs and it seems the obligation they took in forming this spurious organization was to pledge unswerving loyalty to these erectors and solemnly swear not to employ union men under any conditions. Noble principles, surely! But not that men with red blood in their veins or who walk erect like men could take; only those lost to all sense of honor and justice could support such policies. And right thinking men must entertain even more contempt and disgust for the despicable beings who devise and put in motion such contemptible schemes. They are anarchists and bolshevists in reality, who would sell their soul for a dollar, and are traitors and enemies of the human race. In this Lockwood hearing we are told that Walter Drew, one of the principal schemers for the Erectors' Association was ejected from the hearing for repeatedly interrupting proceedings to prevent some of the above information from coming out. W. W. Corlett, attorney for the American Bridge Co., and A. L. Davis, an official of the steel trust were also ejected from the hearing for attempting to prompt witnesses as to what they should say in testifying.

AKRON, OHIO, LABOR UNIONS UNEARTH A NEST OF SPIES.

Just as the "open shops" movement was getting under way recently, the unions of Akron, O., discovered that several of their active workers in the movement were spies for the Corporation Auxiliary of Cleveland, and that they had been planted there years before for the purpose of breaking up the unions in Akron.

These men had gotten into various unions and by their activity worked into offices of much importance in local unions and the Central Labor

Union.

The Akron Herald (Labor), in its Christmas number, reproduced the photo and short history of the activities of several of these spies, whose duties were to send reports of meetings, committee work, etc., and in every way possible betray the labor movement to its active enemies.

We are told a dramatic scene was enacted, when at a meeting called by the Central body, these skunks were denounced and their acts of treachery exposed and they were called upon to answer. We are told they confessed their despicable acts. Some who did not attend the meeting were

found to have skipped out of town.

It would be well to start a rogues gallery of such men, have copies of photos made and turned over to Central bodies in at least all cities, so that they may not leave one section after being exposed, only to ply their despicable trade in some other locality under another name. These skunks are devoid of character or honor, hold nothing sacred and would use one name as quickly as another.

AMERICAN SHIPYARDS LED WORLD IN BUILDING SHIPS LAST YEAR.

Notwithstanding the fact that many yards were idle during a part of the year, the shipyards of the United States led the world in shipbuilding during the year 1920, according to the annual report of the Commissioner

of Navigation recently made public.

According to this report the number of ships built and documented last year aggregated 3,880,639 gross tons. According to the same authority the British shipyards on June 30th last had under construction ships aggregating 3,808,056 gross tons. These figures break all pre-war records for shipbuilding. Had all American yards continued busy during all of the year, at least another half million tonnage would have been produced. Seattle, Washington, which developed into quite a large shipbuilding center during the war, closed down all of its yards during the year and for the past three or four months practically no ships have been built.

So many millions of tonnage was sunk during the war, it was confidently expected that this industry here as well as abroad would be able to run at capacity for several years before the normal requirements of the world for ships would be supplied. It is quite likely this demand for ships has not yet been supplied, but that the industrial depression and inability

to get cash is responsible for this slowing up.

The shipbuilding industry in the United States, is in a very unsatisfactory and demoralized condition at the present time, many of the yards are slowing down in building, some have already cut wages and many of the others are insisting on some adjustments, especially that of piece work prices. Conferences are to be held and the matter discussed from every angle and we hope a satisfactory settlement will be secured. However, if the matter is not so settled, we believe it would be the part of wisdom for the men to take a practical and sane view of the matter owing to the demand being so widespread and of other lines of industry making some adjustments, to examine their piece work prices closely and see if they can

afford to agree to have some adjustments made in these rates, voluntarily, and if so to arrange for same in a practical and business-like way. Whatever the answer shall be, it is the men affected who shall have to give utterance to it.

FORMER SECRETARY-TREASURER REINEMEYER LOCATES AT JUNCTION CITY.

Brother F. P. Reinemeyer, in accordance with the action of our recent Convention, turned the office of Secretary-Treasurer over to his successor, Brother Joe Flynn, on January 1st and after the accountants had checked up his books, accounts, bank balances, etc., and reported everything all O. K. he left for Junction City, Kansas, where he has started in again at his trade, with the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mrs. Reinemeyer, who was on a visit to relations in Chicago for the holidays, recently met Brother Reinemeyer here and returned with him to their new home, where they have secured a cottage and started up hous-

keeping again.

The Journal joins their friends in wishing them health, happiness and prosperity in this new home.

CONGRESS FORCED TO CHANGE PROGRAM FOR A COSTLY INAUGURAL.

Owing to adverse public opinion as well as the expressed wish of President-elect Harding, Congress has abandoned its program of having a lavish and costly display at the inaugural of President-elect Harding; and a plain old fashioned outdoor inaugural will be held without such lavish expenditure of public money, or vulgar display of wealth as would

be the case had the original program carried.

However, it is wise and more in keeping with the prevailing conditions of the country when literally millions of workers are idle. Furthermore the idle men in New York City threatened to organize an army and march to Washington to protest against such waste and bad taste for the mere sake of display. It would be poor taste and an insult to those in need of the necessaries of life to have all this display of wealth and reckless expenditures of government money while so many remained idle.

A PIONEER MEMBER OF OUR ORGANIZATION PASSES AWAY.

A short while since we were surprised and shocked to receive resolutions of condolence adopted by Lodge No. 6 on the death of Brother Richard Caverly, an old, honored and faithful member of our Brotherhood, who passed away the latter part of November last.

We are told that Brother Caverly was a member of our Organization from its birth and that he belonged for years to other Organizations of our trade which preceded it, and was a tireless and able worker in its

behalf.

While he did not follow the trade for a number of years, being engaged in insurance, he never lost one jot of interest in our Brotherhood, or missed an opportunity to work for its success.

His counsel as well as his work will be missed by his associates and

our Organization generally. May he rest in peace.

RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARDS ABOLISHED.

Director General of Railroads Payne, has abolished the three Adjustment Boards, which have been in operation since shortly after the government took over the railroads in 1917. Already Boards Number Two and Three have been dissolved, and they ceased to exist after January 10th.

Board Number One has been given a new lease of life for a short period—that of February 15th, when they expect to wind up all cases before them. This Board represents the transportation organization. The other two Boards had a large number of cases docketed. Number Two had 850 cases and Number Three had 500 cases pending.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

All Secretaries, who have not recently sent in a complete list of the names and addresses of their members, are urged to do so, that we may check our mailing list with it and make all changes and additions necessary and at the same time cut off the names

of those no longer entitled to The Journal.

The matter of keeping our mailing list up to date has become an important one, owing to the great increase in the cost of paper and supplies used in getting out Journals, also that it will enable us to overcome complaints of members not getting their Journal, which is often caused by the one complaining having changed his address, and more often because we have not received his name and address from the Secretary of his lodge. Sometimes we receive names without street address and if the town or city is a large one we do not put their names on the list, for it would only result in our getting notice from the post office that The Journal was not being delivered and we would then be forced to take it off again. So by all means let us have a complete list.

Secretaries are asked to bear in mind that the work of revising roster has been transferred, by action of our recent convention, to the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, and all changes in names or addresses of Presidents, Secretaries and Business Agents should be promptly sent to his office. We have received many changes for the next issue and have cheerfully turned these over to Secretary-Treasurer Flynn, and will give careful attention to any others intrusted to us, but if it is just as convenient they may as well send them direct.

A New Book on the Operation and Repair of Automobiles. We are in receipt of a copy of Audels Automobile Guide which was gotten up for the use and instruction of those operating and repairing automobiles, and deals very explicitly with the operation, care and maintenance of automobiles. It has about 530 pages and is profusely illustrated. While we are not an expert on the subject, we believe the volume is a valuable one for the automobile user and well worth the \$1.50 charged for it.

Knows the Reason.

Owing to the layoff on the railroads, quite a few brothers have visited headquar-Owing to the layour on the railroaus, quite a new prothers have visited headquarters recently for information and in quest of positions. This is a new and strange condition, at least for the past five years or so.—Boilermakers' Journal.

It is more than likely that Editor Casey could give a plausible reason for this unwelcome change in conditions in the craft.—Labor Herald (Kansas City, Mo.).

Yes, Brother West, it is not hard to find a cause for the above undesirable condi-

tion.

While the readjustment in industry from war-time conditions, going on at the present time, is responsible for some of this changed condition, still its coming was hastened and its effect aggravated by the concerted actions of big business, the railroads and other employers, and as a consequence, industrial stagnation is more extensive now than any time since early in 1915. It is a step in their "open shop" fight.

STRIKES IN FORCE.

The Genesee Boiler Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Missourt Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Finucane Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Fillborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Fillborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Eclipse Oil Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.)
The Lucey Mfg. Co., Chattanoorga, Tenn. (Strike on.)
Contract Shops, Utica, N. Y. (Strike on.)
Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver, Colo. (Finfair.)
Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (Strike on.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
S. F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Unfair.)
F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Unfair.)
The Portland Co., Portland, Me. (Strike.)
The Contract Shops, Sait Lake City, Utah. (Strike.)
Southwest Mechanical Co., Ft. Worth, Tex. (Unfair.)
Solar Refining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)
Recress Brothers, at Standard Oil Refinery, Toledo, O.
Strike on.)
Riter-Conley Co., at Paragon Oil Co., Toledo, O. (Strike Riter-Conley Co., at Paragon Oil Co., Toledo, O. (Strike on.)

Lebannon Boiler/Works, Lebannon, Pa. (Unfair.) Fabricated Ship Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike

on.)
Sam Smith & Son, Paterson, N. J. (Strike on.)
Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern R. R. (Unfair.)
Ruston Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La. on.)
Contract Shops and Shipyards, Mobile, Ala. (Federated

Contract Subp and Contract Subp Strike, Octover & Marine Shops, Jacksonville, Fla. (Strike on.) Heine Safety Boiler Co. of St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.) O'Brien Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.) Darbyshire Harvey Iron & Mach. Co., El Paso, Texas.

Darbyshire Havey Hole C. (Unfair.)
J. J. Kanes Boiler Works, Galveston, Tex. (Unfair.)
Mareni Iron Works, Galveston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Galveston, D. D. & Const. Co., Galveston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Seaboard Trans. & Shipping Co., Galveston, Texas. (Unfair.)

fair.)
B. Johnson Boiler Shop, Galveston, Texas. (Unfair.)

International Officers' and Organizers' Report

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER FLYNN.

Upon assuming the office of International Secretary-Treasurer January 1, I notice there is a general misunderstanding relative to the application of Article 7, Sections 4 and 5 of sub lodge constitution, pertaining to the Out-of-Work Receipts, that causes considerable confusion, especially in the death and disability claims submitted to this office for adjustment, and to avoid any controversies arising in the future, wish to advise that the law pertaining to Out-of-Work Receipts and Free Receipts for sick and disabled members should be applied as follows: Out-of-Work Receipts should only be issued to members who are out of employment, and in no instance should they be issued to members who are on strike, or sick or disabled. Members who are sick or disabled will be granted free receipts as per Article 7, Section 4, and in submitting affidavit, it will only be necessary to submit one affidavit to cover the period a member is unable to work on account of his disability.

I also desire to call your attention to an error in our new Constitution, in Article 5, Section 5, beginning with the quotation marks on line 13 and ending with quotation marks on line 23, sub lodge constitution,

that reads as follows:

"Any members or members out of employ ment for the period of any full calendar month shall report to the financial secretary of his local each week, after reporting at a regular meeting of his local lodge, in order to secure an Out-of-Work receipt, but no member or members of this Brotherhood can

secure an Out-of-Work receipt from his local lodge and be in good standing with same."

This paragraph as corrected should read as follows:

"Any members or members out of employment for the period of any full calendar month shall report to the financial secretary of his local each week, after reporting at a regular meeting of his local lodge, in order to secure Out-of-Work receipts, but no member or members of this Brotherhood can secure Out-of-Work receipts except from his local lodge, and must be in good standing with same."

We now have a sufficient supply of 1921 receipts that are of a different design and a new serial number, and the old form of receipts should not be issued for this year, and will request that all old receipts be forwarded to headquarters and credit will be allowed for same upon their face value.

To avoid delay in forwarding supplies to our subordinate lodges, we request that all of our local secretaries discontinue forwarding personal checks with supply blanks, as Article 2, Section 6, of our new Constitution, specifically states that all money shall be sent by draft, express money order, postal money order or registered mail.

Expressing my sincere appreciation for the co-operation received in the past, with best wishes, and kindest regards, I beg to remain, yours fraternally, J. Flynn, Int. Sec.

Treas.

REPORT OF INT'L. VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since my last report I was again assigned by President Franklin to assist the members of Lodge 428, of Norfolk, Va., Lodge 20, Jacksonville, Fla., and 112, Mobile, Ala., whose membership are on strike and forced out or accept open shop conditions or lav down their tools in defense of organized labor's rights, and I am pleased to report that almost our entire membership of the above named local lodges are fighting a battle royal to maintain labor's rights and on strike to win. This statement is from observation as well as investigation and information given me by the strike Executive Boards at Norfolk, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., also by attending meetings of the members involved at the above named cities.

It is impossible at this time to make anything like a definite report in connection with the strikes against the open shop declaration on the part of the proprietors of the contract shops and ship yards at Norfolk, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., and Mobile,

Ala., but hope in my next report for Journal to be in a position to give the real facts in connection with the conditions which has been tried to be forced on our members at shops and yards in those cities.

On reaching Jacksonville, Fla., on December 1st, at once got in touch with the Business Agent, Brother Wallace, also the Business Agents of the Machinists and Blacksmiths in order to get a correct line on the Metal Trades strike in Jacksonville and found matters in fairly good shape and also found that Brother Wallace was on the job in the interest of the members on strike, giving his time and efforts both night and day when necessary to help win the strike and without any compensation as Business Agent or receiving any strike benefits from the International Brotherhood. I recommended to the International President on request of Lodge 20, that Brother Wallace be placed on a salary of \$25.00 per week for the purpose of maintaining a picket against the contract shops in the city of Jacksonville, Fla., owing to

the condition of the treasury of Lodge 20.

Left for Savannah, Ga., on December 4th by instructions from the International Office to attend a Convention of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Federation of shop crafts which was held in Savannah from December 6th to the 10th, inclusive, also Convention of District 38 which convened during and after the A. C. L. Federated Convention, and am pleased to report that the A. C. L. Federated Convention was com-posed of an active delegation representing the affiliated crafts on the system came there for the purpose of discussing general conditions on their system of railroad as well as amending their by-laws in order to conform to changing economic problems that are cropping up from time to time, and also the election of Federation Officers for the next two years. Taken as a whole the work of the A. C. L. Convention at Savannah, Ga., December, 1920, was a success, as the Officers reports were well received by the Delegates' present, and the election was satisfactory, although a very close contest in the election of President of the Federation between Brother Rosser and Kelly which resulted in the election of President Rosser by a small majority. Brother Flohr, the able Secretary of Lodge 425, of Waycross, Ga., was elected Vice-President by a large majority, as the Delegates representing all of the affiliated craft was well pleased with his arguments on matters of much importance to the Federation on the floor of the convention. I wish Brother Flohr every success in his position as Vice-President of the A. C. L. Federation in handling matters relative to the Federation that will come up in the future and trust he will receive the active co-operation. not only the Boilermakers and Helpers, but all affiliated crafts on the A. C. L. system, as all of us know that co-operation is the real key to the situation at this particular

Brother Taylor, the reliable Secretary-Treasurer, was re-elected without opposition as he is sure a competent officer of the A. C. L. Federation and I desire to wish him every success for the next two years, as well as the entire official staff of the A.

C. L. system Federation.

District No. 38 Convention was called to order by the President of the District, Brother Purdon of Lodge 422, Sanford, Fla. This address to the Officers and Delegates was appreciated and will be the means of bringing about a better and more active District in accordance with the National agreement as well as the constitution of the International Brotherhood. All Lodges on the system were represented by Delegates who were also Delegates to the A. C. L. Convention, and I am pleased to report that every one of them was on the job from start to finish in the interest of the local Lodges they represented and the Federated movement in general. The following Officers and Delegates responded to roll call of District 38.

President, Brother Purdon, Lodge 422, Sanford, Fla.; Vice-President, Brother Kent, Lodge 26, Savannah, Ga.; Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Gifford, Lodge 424, Florence, S. C.; Brother Flohr, Lodge 425, Waycross, Ga.; Brother Wakefield, Lodge 239, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Brother Lyon, Lodge 219, Wilmington, N. C.; Brother Hayes, Lodge 448, Montgomery, Ala.; Brother Reiman, Lodge 570, High Springs, Fla.; Brother Ferrie, Lodge 20, Jacksonville, Fla.; Brother Ferrie, Lodge 671, Lakeland, Fla. All of the District officers were re-elected with the possible exception of Business Agent, as Brother Flohr of Lodge 425 was elected to that position.

Just before the Convention of District 38 adjourned, the writer received a very pleasant surprise from the Delegates in the shape of a Christmas token which I shall never forget, not because of its actual value, but on the contrary, for the spirit in which it was given. I sure appreciate it and further desire through the columns of the Journal to express my sincere thanks to the Delegates at late Convention of District 38 at Savannah, Ga., December, 1920.

I left for Mobile, Ala., Dec. 4th, by instructions of President Franklin, for the purpose of looking after the strike situation there. On reaching Mobile, I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Barksdale, representative of the International Brotherhood, also the officers of Lodge 112. I attended a meeting of the strike Executive Board, composed of representatives from each local organization involved, and also a special, called meeting of Lodge 112, which was called in the interest of its members at this time, including the strike against all contract shops in Mobile. I found on investigation that the metal trades strike at Mobile, Ala., was against the open shop like Norfolk, Va., and Jacksonville, The only difference is that all metal trades at Mobile are out as a unit and on strike as a unit and like Norfolk, Va., and Jacksonville, Fla., are on the job and out to win, regardless of a bunch of so-called champions of Democracy, but for profit only, and I desire to report and with considerable pride that the officers and members of Lodges 428, 20 and 112 are sure a bunch of fighters and having the necessary qualifications to uphold the principles of what the trades union movement stands for.

I left Mobile December 19th for home and have been with the members of Lodge 428 since that date, with the exception of a trip to Washington to confer with the President of the Metal Trades Department by orders of President Franklin in an effort to negotiate a settlement of strikes already mentioned in this report which may develop later on through pending negotiations, at least I hope so, as the situation in every industry is getting more acute at this particular time owing to the great number thrown out of employment in order to

put the men and women wage workers of our country to the supreme test, and by a financial aggregation of conspirators in their unholy efforts to establish the so-called open shop with every door leading to the final destruction of the very fundamentals of our Democratic form of government, which gives to every citizen the right to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We make this statement from information and challenge contradiction that a willful and deliberate combination of wealthy employers in almost all sections of this country, known as the National Chamber of Commerce, National Erectors Association, as well kindred combines and auxiliaries, are formed for the purpose of crushing union labor in their legitimate efforts for by any representative of organized labor, but on the contrary, from the books of the Erectors, National Association and proven before a committee of the New York Legislature by the Secretary of that Association testifying under oath.

It seems impossible that such a state of affairs could exist in the land of a square deal to all the American people, but facts are facts, as the evidence came out to support the charge of their organized effort to suppress organized labor, and by men who have been used as tools to advocate and make possible the policy of organized capital, and one in particular, who was proven before the New York Legislative Committee as an ex-convict and fired out of the army as unfit, and quit the police force at Louisville, Ky., under a cloud. Just think of men of that caliber running around the country doing everything possible to poison the minds of trades-unionists against the legitimate American trades union movement, as well as urging force in order to destroy confidence in the existing and lawful methods carried on by the various International Unions, and the American Federation of Labor. Therefore, we should consider carefully and well where we are drifting to, when we realize the condition we are up against because of the unfair and unAmerican policy now carried on against Organized Labor, and act as a unit to make such a move impossible. It must be done and can be done if we stand loyal to one another as trades unionists in the future protection of our rights and the full recognition of the organized wage workers of America.

Again big business should bear in mind that there is a possibility of destroying, instead of bringing about, normal industrial conditions which Organized Labor desires and is willing to co-operate to that end, but the stupid and selfish crusade of organized capital against Organized Labor has thrown a monkey-wrench into that necessary wheel of co-operation so essential to industrial success and has brought about a condition in this country similar to the old time Killkenny Cats, and with organized capital found guilty and compelled to shoulder the responsibility for it. The employer of labor who thinks he can do business successfully without the co-operation of Organized Labor is sadly mistaken and has another think coming, for every fair minded man of business, and I am pleased to know there are thousands of them, as well as professional men and farmers, who realize that their success depends on labor's success and desires to co-operate to that end. Just as soon as our industrial kaisers realize those facts, the better it will be for the future prosperity of all of the American people, as the Organized Labor movement will never, now or in the future, surrender any of its rights to which they are entitled, nor step backward; but on the contrary, onward to a better day in the interest of the wage workers of America. Such is our plain duty as citizens and trades unionists under present economic conditions; therefore, let us stand loyal to each other, as our efforts are necessary and lawful in the interest of a cause which is just, and when we stand together our protection at present and in the future is assured.

With best wishes to the rank and file, as well as success in 1921, I am yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, I. V. P.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOS. P. RYAN.

For a Period December 16, 1920, to January 12, 1921.

> Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 12, 1921. Lodge 285, San Pedro, Calif.

Reporting for January Journal the writer mentioned that Lodge 285 of San Pedro and Long Beach, Calif., had established an office at 226 West Sixth St., San Pedro, Calif. Since that time the lodge has secured new quarters and the office and meeting place for Lodge 285 is now located at 111 West Sixth St., San Pedro, Calif. Regular meetings will be held every Friday night at said address. A number of delinquents have taken advantage of the dispensation granted Lodge 285 by the International Lodge and

prospects are good to rehabilitate the membership in San Pedro, Long Beach and sur-

rounding territory.

After an extensive examination of the books and affairs of the lodge during the period Jenuary 1, to March 31, 1920, while Brother Barney Kane was financial secretary I am pleased to report that the business of the lodge during this period was not handled by said officer with any intent to defraud the membership but the lax method of keeping the records of the lodge made an audit a most difficult task to arrive at any tangible report. The following items speak for themselves and this report is published herewith to offset any rumor that may have gone forth to the contrary.

Period, January 1 to March 31, 1920. Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1920. 1st Nat. Bank, San Pedro. Calif. \$2,343.16 Receipts all sources derived by the lodge above 1.797.68 \$4,140,84 Total Disbursements all sources accounted for\$3,879.17 Misc. disbursements Cash turned over to Trustees March 31, 1920..... 228.00

To balance\$4,140.84 \$4,140.84 At the regular meeting January 7, 1921, the foregoing report was adopted and a motion prevailed to reinstate Brother Kane and clear him of any shortage in Lodge No. 285. It is regrettable that many things which have occurred during the past two years have interfered with the progress of this lodge, several strikes, financial obligations to the First National Bank and other matters have left their mark. Now that the indebtedness of this lodge to the extent of \$4,565.93 has been liquidated by the International Lodge and a dispensation granted tending to again build up the membership and beginning with the New Year it is the earnest hope of the writer that Lodge 285 will again take its proper place as a thriving and businesslike local of our Organization. Stacey Bros. Gas. Construction Co. Job and

Lodge 92. Reporting for January Journal the writer mentioned the fact that Lodge 92 Los Angeles, Calif., was compelled to strike the Gasholder job under construction by the Stacey Bros. Gas Construction Co. of Cincinnati, O., owing to refusal of said firm to pay the wage scale required. After striking this Job December 8, Lodge 92, through a committee and International Organizer Bowser, arranged for a settlement with the superintendent in charge and on December 26, 1920, the local at a special meeting called off the strike on this job and the members returned to work December 27. This company is now paying mechanics 90 cents and helpers 80 cents per hour. The material for the Gasholder has not arrived as rapidly as was expected resulting in a small force being employed on the purifiers.

Des Moines Bridge & Iron Works Job, Wilmington and Lodge 92.

The Des Moines Bridge & Iron Works Co., erecting a job at Wilmington adjoining San Pedro, Calif., forced the issue by laying off all union men while Lodge 92 was endeavoring to secure sanction to strike if necessary to maintain decent wages and conditions on this job. Pickets have been assigned to this job and the International Lodge has sanctioned the strike against this firm. All members are notified to not accept employment on this job. This company working on the Open Shop basis is paying 75 cents per hour for mechanics and men who profess to be in possession of mechanical skill.

Conditions Generally Los Angeles and Vicinity.

Reduction in force on the railroads have added to the number of unemployed in this territory and while our membership have managed to keep employed part of the time I would advise all traveling brothers to remain away from this city for the present. The Open Shoppers are busy with the cry for reduced wage scales and each newcomer adds to the already increased army of the unemployed in Southern California.

Conclusion.

In connection with my efforts in behalf of Lodge 285 I have attended since my last report one regular meeting of Lodge 92 also a regular meeting of the local system federation, Santa Fe R. R. At this writing I am arranging to return Eastward to head-quarters. I desire to express my appreciation through the columns of the Journal to the officers and members of Lodges 92, 285, 351, 723 and to International Organizer W. P. Bowser for the many courtesies and assistance rendered me during my visit in the City of Los Angeles, San Pedro, Long Beach and El'Segundo, Calif.

With best wishes I am fraternally yours,

Jos. P. Ryan, Int. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT, JOS. P. RYAN.

Los Angeles, California.

Lodge No. 285, San Pedro, California.

I am pleased to report that the indebted-

I am pleased to report that the indebtedness which the International Lodge Convention at Kansas City in September, 1920, authorized liquidated in behalf of the membership of Lodge No. 285 has been paid off and the promissory note for the sum of \$4,424.38 which the First National Bank of San Pedro, California, held for payment has been secured and forwarded to head-quarters for filing and future reference. In connection with this subject matter I am also pleased to report that an item of \$141.55 interest due and unpaid, has also

been liquidated by the International Lodge, making a total of \$4,565.93 which the International Lodge has paid in behalf of Lodge 285 in order to assist the Lodge in rebuilding its membership and its finances. I am also pleased to report the Lodge doing business and while the membership is not to be compared to what it was a few short months ago, yet there are several things to be considered. Three successive strikes have left their imprint on this Local and the loyal members who are maintaining the Local at the present time deserve commendation without reservation. The Lodge has requested a dispensation for a period

of 60 days in an endeavor to rehabilitate its membership and as there are a great many delinquents who became suspended during the past year we hope to return them to the Organization as there is nothing against many of them other than delinquincy. Lodge 285 is maintaining a business office at 226 West 6th Street, San Pedro, California, and Brother R. D. Green, the present Secretary is devoting part of his evenings to this office in order to furnish all who so desire, an opportunity to pay dues, reinstatement, etc. The writer has been engaged in auditing the accounts of the Lodge during the administration of former Secretary and I am still engaged in this work.

Lodges '92 Los Angeles, 351 El Segundo and 723 Los Angeles, Cal.

During my stay in Los Angeles, I have also attended meetings of Lodges 92, 351 and 723. Lodge 92 is progressing in membership and have an able set of Officers at this writing and have managed to maintain respectable wages under adverse conditions which do not prevail anywhere in the country in the same degree as in Southern California. The coming winter season has brought an unusual quota of unemployed to this city and the extensive layoff indulged in by Western railroads and other industries have added to the large number of unemployed who follow various branches of our combined trades. Quite naturally there are a number of members now in Los Angeles and vicinity out of steady employment.

Stacey Bros. Gas Construction Co. Job, Los

Angeles, California. Several weeks ago the Stacey Bros. Gas Construction Co. of Cincinnati, O., began work on three purifiers and a three million cubic foot gasholder in this city. This firm has in the recent past erected similar work in various cities, Astoria, Ore., Denver, Colo., Flint, Mich., and elsewhere and no difficulty was encountered in securing a wage scale of \$1.00 per hour for Mechanics and 90c per hour for Helpers. On the Astoria, Ore., job the rate was still better and this company paid \$1.00 per hour all around. Organizer Brother W. P. Bowser succeeded in getting the Supt. to pay Mechanics \$1.00 per hour and Helpers 90c per hour at Los Angeles pending approval of Mr. James Stacey at Cincinnati, O. About two weeks, or thereabouts, after work was commenced on the purifiers, Mr. Stacey instructed his Supt. to discontinue this scale as he was satisfied that there were plenty of men to be had for 80c and 70c per hour in Los Angeles. The Supt. proceeded to cut the wage scale from \$1.00 and 90c to 90c and 80c per hour. After negotiating with

the Stacey Co. at Cincinnati, O., for a period of (16) days sanction was secured from the Executive Council and Lodge 92 struck this job Wednesday morning, December 8, 1920. All men responded and the Supt. proceeded to advertise in the Los Angeles papers for men. Organizer Bowser and the writer interviewed the Supt. on Friday, December 10th, but he advised us that he was going to proceed as per instructions from Mr. James Stacey of Cincinnati, O., and at present our members are still on strike and the strike has been sanctioned by the International Lodge. It will be well for all traveling members to get in touch with Sec'y. Dave Phelan at Labor Temple before seeking employment in this city.

Lodge 351, El Segundo, California.

It has been my pleasure to also attend a regular meeting of Lodge 351 at El Segundo, California, during my advent in this city and I am pleased to report Lodge 351 actively engaged in improving their conditions. The monthly button worn by our membership in this refinery also demonstrates the caliber of the membership employed therein and would be well to adopt in many other Refineries by Local Lodges. My information is that the scale at El Segundo Standard Oil Refinery is as follows: Bollermakers, \$1.00 per hour; Helpers, \$2½c per hour. This Lodge has a membership of 211 for the month of August as per the second quarterly report of the I.S.T.

Lodge 723, Railroad Local, Los Angeles, California.

I have also had the pleasure of attending a regular meeting of Lodge 723, comprising the membership of the various railroad shops in this city. This Lodge has made splendid progress and is to be commended for the businesslike methods by which their business is transacted.

Railroad Shops Reduction of Force, Western Roads.

The Southern Pacific Railway has laid off a large number of men in various Departments at Los Angeles shops. Our membership suffered to quite an extent as a result of this cut. The Salt Lake Road has not made any material reduction up to this date, December 15th. The Santa Fe has reduced the force at Los Angeles to the extent of (1) Boilermaker in our department. However I would advise Railroad Boilermakers in search of employment to remain . away from Los Angeles for the present as the outlook is not very encouraging for employment. Respectfully and fraternally submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

Edmonton, Alta., Canada. Report from Nov. 17th to Dec. 17th, 1920. From Oct. 17th to Nov. was spent in Winnipeg, visiting some of the possible members of our organization, handling a number of grievances and other matters of our members at outside points with the General Officials of the C. N. R. and C. P. R., also attended a regular meeting of Lodge 126, during which 10 more members were received

Leaving Winnipeg on November 1st for a extended trip through Western Canada (and which I am on at present) I first visited Lodge 529 at Rivers, Man., where I found that three boilermakers and that many helpers and members of our organization had been laid off, due to the C. N. R.'s new management eliminating the back shop work at that point. Several grievances arising out of the above in regards to the seniority of the members concerned, was also adjusted as well as could be under the circumstances. At a meeting of the Lodge, attended by the writer, it was shown that Local 529, for a small Lodge was in good shape, due to a very large extent to the efforts of its Secretary, Brother Frank Waculka, who is always on the job looking after its members interest. One application was secured for the Electricians, two for the Blacksmiths and eight for the Stationary Firemen at this point.

Lodge 451, at Melville, Sask., also had six of their members laid off by the C. N. R. for the same reason as that at Rivers, and several grievances were handled by the writer with the local R. R. officials, in regards to the seniority rights of some of our members which had been violated. A satisfactory adjustment of the matter was not, however, secured with the boiler foreman, as he appears to think that he can absolutely ignore the Agreement. This may be accounted for by the fact that he is, or at least was, a member of the O. B. U. and as the has just been put in charge, he may think that he, in his little two by four position, can over-ride the Agreement that was made with R. R. officials possessing considerable more authority than he does, however his actions on this and other matters since then would indicate that we can expect trouble due to his actions in the future.

It was with regret that the writer learned that the boilermakers at this point were parties to violating the agreement by permitting their helpers to do boilermaker's work by having them pound up leakey staybolts, and crown bolts and to prosser the flues by themselves on hot work, and as Melville is a bad water district, any experienced boilermaker will realize what a gross violation of the agreement the above means, and how many years the railroad boilermakers have fought to have the above class of work classified as boilermakers work, and then to have our own members, who should know better, if they would take time to read their agreement, particularly Rules 32 and 79, and then to violate them, looks very bad indeed, however it is hoped that we will get the above members to rectify this matter, at this, as well as any other points where such practices are carried on at present, without having to resort to having the railroad officials see that our members respect their own agreements. The writer would be pleased to hear from any of our members where the above violation of the agreement is being made by our members, so that a stop can be put to same in Western Canada.

Seven applications were also secured for the Stationary Firemen at Melville,

At Watrous the matter of the O. B. U. helper, who has been refusing to get lined up with the International, was again taken up with the foreman, and we were given a definite promise that this man would have to either get in or get out. One application for our organization, one for the Blacksmiths and three for the Stationary Firemen were secured at this point.

Lodge 600, at Saskatoon, is still increasing its membership, as well as looking well after the interest of same, and no doubt by this date is a 100 per cent International in the C. N. R. at Saskatoon, thus cleaning up the damage done by the Secessionist movement to our organization at that point, and with the six applications that were secured by the writer at Prince Albert, this makes all points over which Lodge 600 has jurisdiction a 100 per cent International, with the exception of Kindersley. They include Bigger, Prince Albert, Hudson Bay Junction, Humboldt, Wynyard, Sutherland, Hardisty, Strasburg, Colonsay, Wilkie, Watrous and Kindersley.

In addition to the above six applications for our organization, eight applications were also secured for the Stationary Firemen at Saskatoon and Prince Albert, as well as addressing a mass meeting at the latter place. Mass meetings of the shop trades were also addressed at North Battleford and Vermilion as well as securing one application for our organization and seven for the Stationary Firemen, and taking up several grievances to be placed before the higher officials.

At Edmonton where the writer is at present, a number of grievances have been satisfactorily adjusted by the writer, and others that were not, are being appealed to the higher officials of the C. N. R. Most of the above grievances arose out of a considerable reduction of staff in the boiler department at the Calder shops of the C. N. R. which is a suburb of Edmonton. Mass meetings have been addressed during the noon hour at the three shops here, and assistance given to the blacksmiths, with successful results at the E. D. & B. C. shops where all of their possible members are getting lined up in their proper organization. At the C. N. R. shops in Edmonton we were not as successful, as the ten possible members there could not be convinced at this time to get lined up with the International, and speaking generally for the labor movement in Edmonton, the O. B. U. Secessionest movement which done much damage here at the time of the split, is now practically a thing of the past, as with the exception of the blacksmiths mentioned

above and a few carmen, switchmen, and possibly a machnist and a electrician or two, the railroad unit of that organization has not got over a total membership of 65 which includes members at outside points. In the building trades they have a grand total of about 15 members, while the miners have voted to go back to the International, and the other important unit of lumber workers with 600 members has broken away as a body from the O. B. U., thus the two small units is about all that is left of them here in Edmonton.

Since making my last report I received a grievance from Prince George, relative to the discharge of Brother Wm. Pike, who along with another boilermaker at that point, were discharged by the locomotive foreman for persisting in a dispute, after being warned by the foreman to get on about their work. This case is being handled by correspondence with the R. R. officials, but without favorable results to date.

"Merry Christmas' and "Happy New Year" must, or should sound like the most childish piffle; it must seem like the most brazen mockery to millions of members of the working class, including thousands of our own members, who are now unemployed and they and their families suffering everything that is the accompaniment of unemployment, such as a lack of life's barest necessities; even in many cases semi-starvation, the same workers who were but recently urged by ever ruling class "medium," from the ignorant, servile labor official to the capitalist class "dailies" to produce more; that it was greater production that was required.

And now on the North American continent the workers have produced so much that they are given a enforced vacation, without rations, they are now compelled to go hungry in the midst of plenty.

Some "sane," social system; in which a condition such as the present is possible,

when there is millions of workers who are willing; even begging for an opportunity to produce more wealth; raw materials and natural resources in abundance; the machinery of wealth production developed to a degree undreamed of and standing idle, these are the "necessary" factors required in wealth production.

There they are, yet because the working class as a class in all sections of the world, except Russia, is content to leave the ownership of the machinery of wealth production (which the workers must have the use of, in order to live) in the possession of a comparatively small portion of the human race and generally referred to as the "capitalist class," and who perform no other function in wealth production except "owning," who are entirely parasitical in character, hence unnecessary. Because the working class (all those who render necessary, useful, mental and physical human labor power towards wealth production) are content with the present social system on account of their lack of understanding of same, which they have but recently, so ably demonstrated in many countries, by voting for their "master's candidates," who were nominated by their "master political parties" generally known as Republican and Democrat or Liberal and Conservative,

However, if the present suffering of the world's working class (after having made immeasurable sacrifices "to make the world safe for Democracy") will be the means of causing them to take sufficient interest in the world's social problems, to the extent that they will understand same properly, and with, and on account of such knowledge, bring into being a social system where production is carried on for use instead of for the aggrandizement of a parastical class, where hunger and suffering will not take place in the midst of plenty, why such suffering will not have been in vain.—R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INT'L. REPRESENTATIVE REED.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In submitting a brief report for the January Journal as to conditions in the Pacific Northwest I regret to advise that work is very slack outside of the Columbia River District and my advice to the many inquiries from members in the Eastern section of the country is, to stay away from the Pacific Northwest at this time as there are no prospects whatever for the future. I have visited Vancouver, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle and found that work was practically at a standstill, so far as our industry is concerned. In Prince Rupert, B. C., where a shipyard had been operating for some few months past, we find that the company are in financial difficulties and have been compelled to close down the yard indefinitely and many of our members have not yet received their last pay check from this company.

In the Columbia River District, comprising Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington, we have two large shipyards operating with present contracts that will keep them going for the better part of 1921, but they are full handed and we have all kinds of unemployed waiting for jobs, and again I advise that it is inadvisable for any of our members to figure on coming to this District expecting to go to work, as they will find considerable difficulty in doing so. The railroad shops have also laid a considerable number of men off and the Contract Shops are doing absolutely nething excepting minor repair work. We have also one oil tank being erected in Portland and this covers all the outside field work.

Trusting this information will be of value to the membership at large, especially those that were considering the advisability of coming to the Pacific Northwest, and hoping they will be governed according to this report. With best wishes for a pros-

perous New Year to all, I remain fraternally yours, Joe Reed, International Representa-

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE DAVIS.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to call the attention of all members of our Organization, through the columns of the Journal, of a couple of pending bills that are of great importance to all

Labor.

The Anti-Strike Bill introduced by Mr. Poindexter in the Senate is about the most drastic piece of legislation that has ever been passed by any law making body of any civilized nation of the world. This bill was passed by the Senate without objections. due to the fact that it had been placed upon the calendar for unanimous consent, and being called for when there was scarcely a handful of Senators present, and of course there being no objections raised, passed. We have hopes with our friends in the Senate of this bill being reconsidered, however, we need the assistance of every voter that we can muster to help us see this through. So I am going to request that every member, as well as Lodges write their respective Senators and Congressman demanding that they use every effort to have this bill reconsidered and defeated. This bill is known as S. 4204

The other bills are the Immigration, which has passed the House with provisions for the suspension of immigration for

a period of ten months, and is now before the Senate. We are urging this for a longer period, in fact five years. There are several amendments to this bill and all are for the purpose of offsetting the good that would be derived from its passage, so in writing request that they stand for the suspension of all immigration. Now the other which has for its purpose the amending of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law so that it will exempt the railroads from the provisions of this act. Let me say that this Amendment was passed by both houses, but has been vetoed by the President, we also feel sure that there will be an effort made to pass this over the veto of the President, in fact the advocates of this measure are holding caucuses for this purpose, so see that you act at once and without delay.

I want to say that we will have to be up and doing if we are to get the least consideration in either of the Houses, and for that reason I am going to try an inaugurate circular letter system so every Lodge in the country will be able to know just what is going on here from time to time. This will be done just as soon as I can obtain the necessary equipment. With best wishes I am, yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, Legislative Representative.

Correspondence

Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I believe it is about time someone started something in regard to pushing the subscriptions of our Plumb Plan paper, LABOR. I see' by their last report only a quarter million subscribers, and I know a part of these are business men and farmers.

We claim something like two million railway employes. Every one should be a subscriber and especially at this time when organized labor is hemmed in by a wall of propaganda in the daily press, which is put forth by the National Chamber of Commerce and the Steel interests to mislead the public so that they may put in force their open shop or American plan thereby being able to dictate to Labor their wages and working conditions.

Is it possible that our members want those conditions? It seems so by the support they are giving the one paper that is able to break down that wall of misleading propaganda, which is being fed the public, and bringing out the truth of the greatest battle that was ever before the world, exposing the methods of Big Business, laying before the public facts and figures as they

find them regardless of whom it may effect.

Can we afford to hold aloft in our selfishness and not support a paper that is dedicated to our cause. We alone are to blame for this fight being forced on us by supporting the very corporations and politicians that are leading the fight against us.

So let us get right as the New Year is here and live up to our obligations and make this a one hundred per cent progres-

sive organization for 1921.

With best wishes to the members, I am, yours fraternally, W. A. Rooksbery, Pres. Local No. 99,

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has been some time since I have written to you. I am enclosing a complete list of names and correct addresses of officers and members of Local No. 276 for your Official Journal Mailing List, who are in good standing and desiring their Journal. At our last regular meeting, held Jan. 11th, the officers elected for 1921 were duly installed as follows: Brother L. L. Nicely, Pres.; Ray Leatherman, Vice-Pres.; Robert Wor-

ster, Treas.; Geo. W. LeBlanc, Fin. Sec'y.; H. J. Waeckerle, Cor. Sec'y.; John L. Fitzgerald, Chairman of Trustees; other Trustees, Brothers J. J. Carrol and J. Neinaber.

Our retiring Chairman, Brother John Ward, installed the officers, after which each officer thanked the lodge for the honor of their appreciation of their service and said that they would do their best to make the coming year 1921 a successful one. Past Chairman Ward was presented with a beautiful official watch charm, emblem of our organization, from the members and officers of 276, for the excellent service rendered in the past year.

Chairman Ward thanked the brothers for the "present," saying that many questions arose which the committee were successful in adjusting satisfactory to the members, although sometimes after a hard fight.

Past Chairman Ward then turned the gavel over to President-Elect Nicely. Chairman Nicely asked the co-operation of each and every member, as the coming year 1921 was going to be a trying one, and it was the duty for every member to be loyal to his Organization, and that then only would we accomplish good results.

We had a splendid meeting and everybody had his little say. Some of the older members told their history working at the trade and the great things accomplished, conditions and wages, through the organiza-

tion

I will bring this letter to a close for this time. Accept my thanks for your "Greetings of the Season." With very best wishes, I am, fraternally yours, H. J. Waeckerle, Cor. Sec. Local 276.

Camden, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please find enclosed list of names of new officers of Local 714, of Camden, N. J., who were elected January 3, 1921, and installed by Brother T. J. CaVan.

The famous Local of Camden No. 714, was also treated to a very good talk given by Brother CaVan and Brother Whitman, of Baltimore, and the officers and members were very pleased to hear Brother CaVan and Brother Whitman talk. Local 714 has not put anything in the Journal yet, but we'll tell the world we're not asleep. Just watch the fighting Local grow.

Local 714 has also got a few good boxers. They are Baldy Packer and the man who always has something under his hat, who is Wm. Sasse. The bout will soon be put on in Froghollow, and the third man in the ring will be Hot Air Tracy, all of Camden

Engine House.

Kindly put this in your Journal and also send me a Journal at this address. A. De-Marc, Cor. Sec'y.

Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines to endeavor to keep our brother informed of the actual conditions prevailing in the Geo A. Fuller Ship Building Plant located here and what has actually been accomplished through the unceasing efforts of our General Organizer, Patrick Joyce.

To begin with he has secured the cooperation of the General Manager, Mr. Rudolf Starrett, Mr. Lou Smith, General Superintendent, and Mr. Chas. Stant, Superintendent of the Hull Construction, and on down the line with various foremen and members of the supervisory force.

He has been able through the effective work of various committees of Local 219, and their willingness to sink the individual feelings amongst various members to get them to the realization that co-operation is the "Keynote" to success, and it has been the case in this, at least.

As an example of what can be accomplished we have only to point to the record that is being made here on two Oil-Tankers being constructed for the Eagle Oil Co. They were originally planned as 9,600 ton freighters of standard construction.

This yard secured their contract on Aug. 8, 1920. The Standard Shipping Plant, Shooters Island, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1920, and the Globe Ship Building Co., Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1920. These two yards last mentioned having the same kind of contracts as the Fuller Yard here, and despite the fact of having the start on this plant we fully expect to finish up and beat them out by at least four to six months.

Our members have received fair treatment and honest dealings from this company and we hope to continue to do so.

We are endeavoring to show that it is not an idle boat on our part that it takes an Old Timer to build ships and build them right, and that's where management of a company is willing to meet our representatives (both Local and International) that they can secure the co-operation of our members as a body and thereby cut out the inefficient workman.

We know that by showing the value of the Union workman and his qualifications are exactly what his due book shows, that in any time any firm who deals with our organization and does the right thing by their men, will be able to construct ships cheaper and quicker through the lower overhead cost and the reduction of faulty work to a minimum.

In closing I would draw the brother's attention to the fact that any member coming this way must have a paid up card or else he will not work.

With best wishes for a prosperous New Year I am fraternally yours, Arthur Attudge, B. A. Financial Secretary, Lodge 219.

Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I would like very much to have you publish a short account of the Christmas tree which Local 194 held on December 23rd, if you have room in your next issue of the Journal.

We held a Xmas tree and social for memhers and their families on the above date. and it sure was a success. There were over 600 present. Our genial President was Master of Ceremonies. In his opening remarks he expressed his appreciation of the large number present and honed that all would enjoy themselves.

The concert started with a selection from the orchestra. Danneing by children was one of the main features of the program. There were Scotch and Irish dances and some other kinds which the writer is not so familiar with. Bros. J. Melville and J. Mc-Ewen from the North Shore were there with Scotch songs and stories. Others who contributed to the enjoyment of the evening were: Miss Isdaales' dancers, Mrs. V. J. Young, Miss Laughlin and others.

At 9 o'clock it was announced that Santa Claus had arrived and would give the children their presents, Bro. J. Gane acting in this capacity. At the close of the Xmas tree a presentation was made to Miss F. Matthews, Local 194's popular stenographer, who is leaving the employ of the boiler makers at the end of the year.

Refreshments were served during the evening in the large dining room, where there

was plenty for everyone.

Much praise is due the following brothers for the success of the entertainment: J. Matthew, W. Harris, J. McGreish, W. Sargent, W. McKinnon and J. Bownie, Business

Hoping to see this in your next issue of the Journal and with best wishes for the New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours, A. Fraser, Secretary, Local 194.

Moline, Ill.

Mr. Editor:

Sir. I have read numerous letters in the different newspapers criticising the British policy in Ireland, and I am aware of the fact that Canada is full of British subjects and there is something the matter with a man who doesn't care for the place he was born and doesn't come back to it in some way. The world citizen who boasts that any place where he hangs his hat is home misses one of the first and strongest incentives of duty, and it is quite wrong to assume that England's subjects are going to boost Irish independence, and plain evidence to the contrary is expressed by B. A. A. E. Potter's insert of the January Journal.

I am proud that I am an American citizen and have never regretted the day I took that step although I came from Dublin, Ireland, and served my trade apprenticeship there, and know what warfare and destruction the English are carrying on. And I respectfully urge every editor in the United States to protest the handcuffed methods of the English military, and in the name of America and of humanity to convey the protest to British authorities.

Just let me supplement the message sent to the Secretary of State during the war in the month of March, 1918, as follows: England in fear and trembling for its safety, hoisted the distress signal and called upon America to help win this war.

After the war was over Lloyd George declares England the greatest empire in the world, and vet American soldiers were risking their lives for England, while 150,-000 English soldiers were in Ireland to exterminate defenseless Irish people whose hope was national existence. Is there any wonder at the editors exposing the Irish question, but evidently some do not care discuss it or see it in print. If the fault finder of the Irish question would read American history he will find that we were a British colony once, but the United States of America did not accept her principles. What would Canada give to be free from the bonds that she is now under?

Trusting this will be read in the spirit in which it is written, which means a latch key for the door that is trying to be locked and bolted by England's forces, and remember that an encouraging smile and a word of cheer won a man strike against bad conditions, Robt. H. Duff.

Dunkirk, N. Y.

At the regular meeting of Lodge No. 125,
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders & Helpers, the following

resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has always been the policy of this organization in dealing with employing firms to try and have a seniority clause inserted in all agreements entered into between this Brotherhood and the employers. that our members whom have worked long and faithfully may be protected and enjoy any promotion that may be accorded for such service.

Therefore, Be it resolved that in dealing with the salaried employes of this Brotherhood that the Executive Council be instructed to observe this rule so that we may be consistently practicing what we advocate.

Whereas, After our Convention in September it became necessary in the opinion of our Executive Council to reduce our field force owing to the lack of funds for this purpose and several general organizers were laid off in accordance with this decision and without any regards to the seniority rights of these employes.

Therefore, Be it resolved that the members of Lodge No. 125 go on record as protesting the action taken by the Executive Council in regards to these employes of this Brotherhood and ask that they be returned to their respective positions.

And if it is necessary to reduce our field forces that the reduction be made in accordance with the seniority rights of those

affected.

Whereas, The members of Lodge No. 125 have had the opportunity of working with four or five of these representatives and have had a good opportunity to judge the merits of their work, it came as a great surprise when we learned of the dismissal of Brother A. J. Dixon, one of the oldest and most efficient representatives that we had on the road, a man who is a hard worker and sincere in his beliefs and a 100 per cent union man, a man whose service will always be appreciated at this point, as he has shown results by his work here, and made many warm and lasting friends by his tireless efforts in behalf of our organization.

Trusting that the Executive Council will give these resolutions due consideration and that justice may be done and our grand Brotherhood be more firmly united by showing that we live up to the principles which we are organized for.

Fraternally submitted, Jas. D. Crosgrove, President, Lodge No. 125; Gust Wm. Swanson, Secretary, Lodge No. 125; Joseph Carrus; Wm. H. Bannister.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In looking over some old papers and Journals the other day, I came across some discussions on numerous questions of interest to labor, chief among which to my mind was the question of piece work, and the probable attitude of organized labor toward it.

Although great strides have been made toward the abolishment of this system in recent years, in the industries in which the organizations have gained a foothold, however, we find that in some branches of our industry this system still prevails, and if I am not mistaken there was considerable discussion in regard to this at our last convention.

We have often heard said that this was the only honest system of employment, but when all the facts are taken into consideration, no other conclusion can be reached than that it is the most dishonest form of employment that can be entered into. It deprives men of the last grain of respect for honesty toward their employers and their fellowmen, it develops serious competition between ourselves (the archest enemy of good fellowship, in nine cases out of ten), it creates a low day rate in the shop where it is instituted, working a hardship on those who may be assigned to work day work; it also creates the argument for the age limit, so often used on the members who have attained a certain age agreeable to the employers, which in turn only creates a surplus of labor in many industries.

The system of piece work is submitted to us by the employers, no doubt, for these very reasons, under the excuse that it is done for our interests, and many the man who in reality has given his life, a victim of his own greediness, and his family left a ward of the community, or some charitable institution.

It has been my good fortune to work the past three years in a shop which had prior to the war used the piece work system for several years, along with the pension system, which always goes hand in hand with all propositions of this kind, and I have had the opportunity of noting the change that has taken place in regard to conditions and personal spirit of the members, since (I might say by their own vote casting the yoke of piece work from their shoulders), although the pension system still prevails, yet nothing could be done that would get them to return to this piece work system again; at least a vote of last August would vouch for this argument, netting as it did something over 99 per cent against returning to piece work in the District Lodge of boiler makers on this road.

I truly believe that one of the best remedies for the abolishment of piece work would be, if our members could visit this road and talk to some of their brothers whose health have been sacrificed to the caprices of a tyrannical system advocated at all times by exponents of the so-called American Plan of Organization. While I know perhaps that this is impossible, yet anyone who has come in close contact with this form of employment will know that these statements are true, and realizing that the abolition of the piece work system is one of the basic principles of organized labor, it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when at least our Organization may be free from this form of employment, and in this the beginning of the new year, may it be hoped that all will enter into the spirit of the season, (that of charity to our fellowmen), by endeavoring to correct the evil, as the opportunity presents itself.

We owe this much at least to the older members of our Organization, who have given us by their sacrifices the conditions we have today, and if we do this then we will have learned that principle that is the foundation of our Organization, that of True Brotherly Love.

Yours fraternally, H. L. A.

Dear Sir & Brother:

You will find the list of officers in this letter of the Drillers and Tapers of the Norfolk Navy Yard to be placed in Journal:

Brother J. H. Davenport, President; Brother W. L. Johnson, Vice-President; Brother C. A. Daughorty, Recording Secretary; Brother R. A. Hubbard, Financial Secretary; Brother J. P. Grunewald, Trustee, 3 years; Brother R. O. Moore, Trustee, 2 years; Brother J. N. Magison, Trustee, 1 year; Brother T. J. Shreeves, Corresponding Secretary; Brother T. M. Huett, Treasurer; Brother W. A. Griffin, Inspector.

All of those Brethren are elected as officers for 1921 and we would like to have those names placed in the Journal.

And I remain as ever, yours truly, R. A. Hubbard.



Delegates attending Convention of District 38, and Convention of A. C. L. Federation, held in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 6 to 10, inclusive. Top row, left to right: Geo. Black, E. A. Local 26, Savannah, Ga.; L. J. Flohr, B. A. District 38, Delegate Local 425, Way & Ga., and Vice-President A. C. L. Federation; F. R. Reimann, Delegate Local 570, High S., Fla.; F. T. Hayes, Delegate Local 448, Montgomery, Ala.; T. E. Lyon, Delegate Local 219, Wilmington, N. C.; J. S. Wakefield, Delegate Local 239, Rocky Mount, N. C.; H. A. Ferria, Delegate Local 20, Jacksonville, Fla. Bottom row: J. H. Seymour, Delegate Local 678, Lakeland, Fla.; G. W. Gifford, Sec.-Treas. District, and Delegate Local 424, Florence, S. C.; H. B. Purdom, President District, and Delegate Local 422, Sanford, Fla.; Thos. Nolan, Int'l. Vice-President; J. A. Kent, Vice-President District, and Delegate Local 26, Savannah, Ga.; H. V. Pead, Former B. A. District, Way & Ga.

Florence, S. C.

Dear Brother Casey:

Under separate cover I am sending you group photo of delegates of Local Lodges comprising District 38, who attended the recent convention of the District Lodge, as well as the Atlantic Coast Line Federation convention, held at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 6 to 10, inclusive.

The names of each delegate and the officers of the district are marked on the photo, which, I would like very much to see reproduced in the pages of our Journal. If you can spare space enough to do this.

would appreciate it.

The convention of District 38 was a marked and decided success, as well as the Federation convention. The delegates of the District Lodge all took an active part in the Federation convention and were always heard frem on all questions debatable on the floor. In the election of officers we had the honor of electing Brother L. J. Flohr, delegate from Local 425 to the office of Vice-President of Federation. While some will say that the Vice-President is only a figurehead, we feel sure that Brother Tlohr will always be on the job and will make a good figurehead.

The convention of District 38 was a success in every way. Absolute harmony and good business was the motto and keynote

of the District convention. All the old officers were unanimously re-elected with exception of the Business Agent, Brother H. V. Pead. Brother L. J. Flohr was unanimously elected to this office and all members of the District feel sure that this was a wise move on the part of the delegates.

We had the honor and pleasure of having Brother Thomas Nolan, International Vice-President, with us at our convention, and his advice and help on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the District Lodge was appreciated. It was the writer's good fortune and pleasure to be the speaker in presenting to Brother Nolan an excellent grip as a Christmas present from all the members of the District Lodge, in token of their esteem for him as a grand old man, and also for his faithful and untiring efforts in behalf of the members of District 38, and for the welfare of the Brotherhood at large. This was indeed a pleasure to all of us and we only hope that at our next convention we will again have the honor and pleasure of having our friend and brother with us once more.

Hoping that I have not used up too much of your valuable space and that all brothers of our grand old organization will have a Merry Christmas as well as a Happy New Year, I am, yours truly and fraternally, Geo. W. Gifford. Secretary-Treasurer District 38.

Oroville, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Heeding to the call of urgent progressiveness, the brothers at Oroville, Cal., strengthened by growing purpose and numbers, have hit the trail of self-control. We have formed the new Local with the express purpose of making more solid the union of brotherhood.

Having materially gained in numbers during the last year to such an extent, we have decided to bring the benefits of the Order closer to our door. We think it should be the spirit of the times. We think that

While our Local is still in the preliminary stages of development, we feel fully prepared by this issue of the Journal to meet all comers in the way of correspondence

and business.

Inclosed herewith you will find duplicate copy of the names and addresses of the present new charter members, which we trust is true to form, if not we will rectify

Knowing that in this country's stage of readjustment, and the temporary closing down of factories, that it will result in many of our brothers being laid off, we are happy to say that at our terminal here at present we are running full force, with no expectancy of a reduction of forces.

I am sending you a list of our newly elected officers, some of which some of our

brothers are acquainted with.

That's about all for the present. Wishing all the brothers a merry Christmas and a very happy New Year, I remain, fraternally yours, W. R. King, Cor. Sec'y.

Denison, Tex.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am sending you herewith a copy of resolutions drafted in memory of one of our old time members, Brother D. H. Mouer. Brother Mouer was initiated in Lodge No. 70, Springfield, Mo., in 1905, coming to Denison soon after. He has since been a staunch member of Lodge No. 209.

And his many friends will miss his daily walk among us. as he was ever on the job,

A BROTHER.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am fraternally yours, H. P. Morrow, Secretary, Lodge No. 209.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly publish the following notice in the January, 1921, issue of the Journal in behalf of Lodge No. 285 of San Pedro and Long Beach, Calif.

NOTICE.

Lodge No. 285, San Pedro and Long Beach, desires to announce that rumors have gone abroad that this lodge has lapsed and gone out of business which is not true and which report is derogatory to the best interests of this local lodge, Lodge 285 is still doing business and desires to announce that the lodge meets every Friday evening. Office and meeting hall is located at 111 West 6th

Street, San Pedro, Calif., where Secretary R. D. Green can be located evenings after Members coming to San Pedro and Long Beach are requested to get in touch with Secretary Green before going to work and all members accepting employment in the Craig yard at Long Beach and the Los Angeles, Southwestern and Chandler shipyards at San Pedro are notified to deposit their clearance cards in Lodge 285 as that lodge has jurisdiction under the laws of the organization.

Fraternally submitted, R. D. Green, Sec., Lodge 285; Jos. P. Ryan, Int'l Vice-President.

Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find copy of report of President of Local 568 which we desire to have published in the Journal at as early a date as possible.

Trusting this is not asking too great a favor and wishing you success in your en-

deavor, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours, R. Hennessy, Secretary Local 568.

President's Report of Local 568 of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, nad Helpers of America.

To Members of Tacoma Local 568 of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, of America:

I, hereby submit to you my report for the

year ending December 31, 1920:

"I will here state that your officers for the year ending December 31, 1920, has in my opinion worked harmoniously together for the best interests of Local 568.

I also state that your trustees have done their duties admirably well and will in their report show you by facts and figures that they have cut down expenses of their offices to a minimum. Much credit is due to them for the faithfulness and diligence they have fulfilled in their office.

I also must state that your treasurer will show by his report of the financial condition of your local, that much credit is due him also for the faithfulness in which he has done his duty by his watchfulness and valuable advice in carrying out of the work in harmony with your trustees, the mandates of

I will here state that your business agent has done admirably well in his office owing to the fact that he had adverse conditions existing in the shipyard to contend with. He was not able to do so much for the membership as he would have liked to do, however, great credit is due him for the work he has accomplished under the conditions existing and the great responsibility placed upon him. At this time I would advise and recommend to your business agent that he continue to work in harmony with the officers of this local and in that way they will be better able to accomplish greater results for the best interest of our local in fulfilling the mandates of Local 568

I must make special mention of the fact that in our present bookkeeper we have a valuable assistant in keeping our books in shape and looking after our interests and great credit is due to her for the faithful performance of her duties. She is a willing worker and always willing to give all information to members of our local in the performance of her duties and I would recommend to Local 568 that she be given some token to remind her of the respect and esteem the members of Local 568 places in her.

I will now state your executive board, what members have attended to their duties, has done all they possibly could for the best interest of your local and I will here recommend to the incoming board attend to all meetings of your board, for members not so doing hinder the progress of the work

that may come before them.

I will now say in submitting my report to Local 568 that I have looked over the work of your officers and am well pleased with the report that they will submit to you and will say that great credit is due to them for the faithful performance of their duties as a whole.

I will now state that in my opinion your officers have at all times during the year ending December 31, 1920, done their duties well as a whole and at no time have they considered themselves masters of Local 568. All their work has been done fully knowing that they were only employers of Local 568 and were always willing to fulfill the mandates of Local 568 and act as democratically in the interests of Local 568, as was contingent with the existing conditions. Your officers have by their experiences in the past year helped to make your office work more efficient than it has ever been in the history of Local 568 and by their past experience will in the future by recommendations from time to time make it more efficient, owing to the fact that most of your officers by your election will still be holding office, and what members are retiring from office of their own free will, as they stated to me, will take as much interest and help the officers in their duties by their advice and knowledge as they found by their experience while in office and that is the spirit that should exist in all our members.

I now ray to the members of Local 568 to attend the meetings regular of your local and give your officers all the assistance you can in keeping a full membership in your respective crafts or calling so we can protect ourselves from our enemy, "Capitalism" and "Profiteering"; individually we cannot obtain the fruits of our toil but by combining ourselves together we can get a fairer share

of what we produce.

I will now point out to you some of the greatest detriments existing in our trade or any other trade at the present time which most of you, if not all, are aware of the facts, but I believe it is appropriate at the present time to mention.

One great curse to mankind in all trades is piece work or contract work or bonus system. It is used not as some people think as an incentive to greater ambition, but as a whip to keep your physical powers to the highest pitch of exertion regardless of your health or ability to stand up under the strain and if we could only get our employers coperation in burying the same we would conquer one of the greatest favors on humanity under our present system. The system of contract or piece work or bonus does not get efficiency as some people think and has been proven time and again that it does not.

I will not take up more of your time on the subject. In closing my report I will now say I wish to thank you for your loyal support in my duties as your President for the year ending December 31, 1920, and owing to the fact that you have placed so much confidence in me by your recent election I wish again to thank you and will to the best of my ability try to serve you in the ensuing year or as long as I am able to be with you in that position, I remain,

Yours fraternally, John Russell, President Local 568, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

Bath, Me., Lodge No. 168 contributions to John J. Brady Fund to Jan. 7, 1921.

Previously acknowledged\$126.17
Lodge 189 2.00
Lodge 212 2.00
Lodge 320 5.00
Lodge 321 13.12
Lodge 443 1.00
Lodge 509 2.00
Lodge 532 11.40
Lodge 567 2.00
Lodge 606 8.50
Lodge 608 2.00
Lodge 618 5.00
Lodge 681 5.00
Lodge 695 5.00
Lodge 706 3.00
Lodge 712 5.00
Lodge 713 3.00
George McWilliams, Int. Rep 2.00

Thanking the brothers in behalf of Brother Brady. J. McCormack, Sec.

Bloomington, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me through the medium of your valuable Journal to correct the statement made by Brother Potter, Secretary and Business Agent of Local 637, with reference to the Irish question. He states that there are many loyal British subjects who think the Journal would get on as well if it confined itself solely to American political affairs,

Possibly, judging from the tenor of his letter, he is one of those loyal British subjects whose knowledge of the Irish question is about as extensive as his conception of justice and love of liberty. Yes, the Irish people can and do agree among themselves, despite the perfidious English rule forced upon them for the past 700 years.

According to English statistics the coun-

According to English statistics the country is almost free from crime of moral turpitude. Let England withdraw her soldiers, armed thugs and convict police from Ireland and a civilization "be jaber" eminently superior to that of England will demonstrate itself before the civilized world.

With best wishes for the success of your Journal, I remain, yours fraternally, Brother John Walsh.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I, too, for quite a while have refrained from writing anything for publication in the Journal, but a letter in the January issue from Brother Al. Hinzman of Livingston has set me to take up my pen in answer to the charges he makes against our esteemed executive, our Honored President, Brother J. A. Franklin. Of course, no names have been mentioned, but there are none of us so dense as to be ignorant of the fact that the letter is directed at him The criticisms embodied in this letter all right minded brothers must think are unjust for were they not convinced that in his six preceding terms of office he did not give entire satisfaction as the head of our great organization, would they, I ask, elect him to the seventh term? While, of course, it is hard for any organizer to lose out yet, I feel that in this as in all his other efforts for the good of the Brotherhood our President has acted as he thought best. I, for one, and I feel that I voice the opinion of a very great majority of our Brothers, feel that politics or the fact that those Brothers voted against him or were candidates for any office had nothing to do with his dispensing with their services. must have been aware of this before the Convention and were this true then would he not have exercised his authority to lay these Brothers off?

As to landing on the rocks I hardly think with such a captain as Brother Franklin at the helm we need fear no such calamity. According to our Constitution the power to hire and discharge is in our President's hands. He is the man referred to as the one person who can give the correct answer. Were Brother Hinzman convinced that this power had been abused, why did he not move to have this changed at the late Convention? It has taken quite a long time to get this organization up to its present high standard and I hardly think that any of the members of that august body known as our Executive Council will agree to disagree with the man whom they know has done everything in mortal power to build up and keep growing the ranks.

Neither do we think it necessary to change the name to Tammany Hall. We are well satisfied with the name of the Brotherhood. Let us all strive to help the grand cause it embodies. Our first step in this direction is proper respect and support of those elected to guide and direct the great body of men they represent. In conclusion let me add that the criticism of this letter will, I am convinced, have no effect at all on the one man against whom it is directed. Probably at the next Convention we will again witness the same grand sentiments which inspired the majority of our Brothers to choose the man best fitted to preside over this grand Brotherhood. "United We Stand" and in that one sentence lies the success of our order. All hail to the one man, Brother J. A. Franklin.

Yours fraternally, signed, Jas. Callahan, Local No. 27.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines which I wish you would publish in the next issue of the Journal for the benefit of the members.

On account of the increase in per capita tax the dues in Lodge 27 from January, 1921, on will be as follows, by action of Lodge 27: Mechanics \$2.50, apprentices \$2.25, helpers \$2.00 a month and any member failing to attend one meeting of lodge a month to be fined \$1.00.

The following is list of the officers of lodge: President, James Foley; vice-president, Chas. McDonnel; financial and corresponding secretary, H. Seikman, 1014 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, Thos. Dooley; business agent, Jos. Streib, 1014 North Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; board of trustees, Jas. Foley, Geo. Wheadon, Chas. McDonnel; Inspector James Dooley; delegates Central Trades, Brothers Withers, James Foley, Jos. Streib; delegates Building Trades, Jos. Streib, H. Seikman.

On December 24, Christmas Eve, at office, our worthy business agent was surprised by a committee that called him into conference and in a lengthy and worthy speech delivered by Brother M. J. Gleason of the good and wondrous work done by Brother Streib for the organization and the members of Lodge 27 and wishing Brother Streib many years of success and assuring him of the hearty support of all the members of 27 and to show him the esteem he is held in by the brothers of Lodge 27 who have this day purchased for him a token and did then present to Brother Streib a handsome diamond ring which was a surprise to Brother Streib, who answered in quite a nice speech saying that he would always do as he has done, look well for the interest of all in the organization and in connection with this I will say that Brother Streib has at all times been for the brothers and the organization and is on the job both night and day, untiring in his efforts,

and he sure has the best wishes of all the brothers in Lodge 27

I am also enclosing a partial list of brothers for the Journal and in time hope to get all the brothers' addresses to you, but it is a hard thing to do as it seems some of the brothers will not sign the list and I have them at every meeting and also at the office for them to sign and it is the same old story, they come to me and kick they are not getting their Journals and if the brothers don't sign these mailing lists why it is no one's fault but their own for not getting the Journal, so I hope the brothers will at once get busy and sign these lists either at office or at the meetings of the lodge.

At present time things are slack here and would advise our traveling brothers that work is slack here at present, both in shops and outside work.

Wishing all a prosperous and happy New Year and the greatest success for our organization, I remain fraternally, H. Siekman, corresponding secretary, Lodge 27.

Ossining, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am taking the liberty to write you a few lines, trusting that you will publish the same in your next issue of the Journal.

I have received a valuable visit from Brother John J. Dowd, our International Vice-President from Bayonne, N. J. Brother Dowd is very much interested on my behalf and is doing all in his power, as is the Executive Council of our International Brotherhood, making all possible efforts within their power to co-operate and save my life. In our interview Brother Dowd went on in full detail explaining that many of his personal friends are working hard in my behalf. Brother Dowd is confident that many more of his friends will soon come to aid his efforts.

Now I wish to express my sincere appreciation and heartfelt gratitude toward that recognized ability and faithfulness of Brother Dowd, and to the Executive Council. I know such efficiency is the utmost sincerity and fraternal link ever rendered to a fellow brother in distress. I hope that we can count on many of the brothers so faithful and efficient as Brother Dowd. May the day soon come when our leaders as the defenders of freedom, lead the world to the benefit of Organized Labor.

Trusting that you will publish these few words and honor, I am, fraternally yours. (Signed) A. L. Sanchez. 71047.

Titusville, Pa.

I wish to offer my most heartfelt thanks and deepest gratitude to each and every one who contributed in any way toward raising the money given to me in remembrance of my dear son, especially I most earnestly thank the committee, John Chambers, Harry McClary, and William Lyons

for kindness and work; your Secretary, Homer Pastorius, for all the extra work it caused him. To me it appeals as one of the kindest, most thoughtful and grandest acts of a lot of men for their dead comrade. I am proud and thankful that he had such friends. Again thanking you and asking God's blessings on all of you, I am

Most gratefully and sincerely your friend. (Signed) Mrs. Hannah L. Bly. Forwarded by Homer Pastorius, Sec'y. Lodge 636.

Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sir & Brother:

Please report in Journal that Brother Arthur Forbes, an old time member of this lodge, died here on December 30, 1920, and was buried on January 7, 1921, the funeral services being taken charge of by this local. Also I am out of mailing forms.

Yours fraternally, F. Whitehead, Secv.

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to inform you of the death of our esteemed President, John W. Wilson, who was crushed by a derrick on November 23.

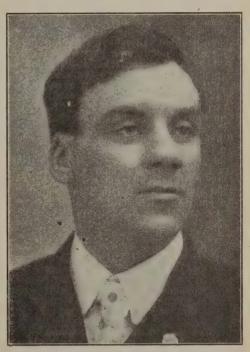


Photo of Brother J. W. Wilson of Lodge 169, Detroit, Mich., Killed by a Falling Derrick.

Brother Wilson will be missed by many. He was a good union man, a faithful worker for the organization and a good father to his children.

Trusting you will publish this in the Journal, I will close with best wishes for a Happy New Year. I am yours fraternally, Peter Cormery, Sec'y.

Chester, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The enclosed poems written by the only union cigar maker in our town, were read at the last meeting of Local 488, and the members thought so well of them that they instructed me to forward them to you and request that you publish them in Journal.

Fraternally yours, M. V. Barry, Cor.

Sec'y., Local 488.

Organize Your Purchase Powers. When about to purchase anything, Insist on having the union made; Through co-operation you can bring An end to struggle in your trade. Do you know you, too, help to rob A union man in another trade, And help the scab to hold his job When you purchase goods he has made?

While in union there is always strength, There must be used some wisdom too, To make our earnings go their length If to aid a brother we wish to do. To hold a card and pay one's dues Brings one not to his duty's end: All unfair goods we should refuse When we make a purchase, I contend.

When a union tailor buys a pair of shoes, And a union painter a pair of pants, And to demand the label they refuse Can union labor through them advance? Get the habit, union men of every craft, If you wish to grow and succeed; Cut out this thing of aiding graft, You can add to unionism much indeed.

When the average union man gets wise. To his purchase power and labor's aim, And demand the label on things he buys, He will strengthen labor unions' gain. Let's keep this in mind from day to day-That it's up to union men to do their best To assist a union brother on his way, If we expect assistance from the rest.

-James Sullivan.

Unionism. May I ask, Mr. Union Man, Does it occur to you, you can Give aid to a Union brother who Depends on you now for aid? Do you purchase goods he made? If not, why do you not do?

Can we aid this cause of ours, In wasting all our purchase powers By giving culture to the weeds? If you would be a Union man Stand by a brother, this you can When about to buy your daily neds.

A Union man makes a grave mistake, Or else he proves to be a fake By ignoring goods of Union make. He weakens that for which we aim, Combined effort for union gain And helps to ruin the union trade.

A Union man makes it hard For himself and others with a card. Tho he may think he does his best But he only goes about it blind When he fails to keep in mind That his existence lies with the rest. -James Sullivan.

Brooklyn, N. Y. To the Editor of Our Journal and to My Friend Mr. Casey and Members:

I am writing a short story of the Labor Movement as some of the Labor leaders saw it, this is Labor's war. The American Federation of Labor accepted the war as its own democratic struggle, the Executive Committee issued the definite statement in February, 1918, that this is Labor's war, knowing that from three to twenty industrial workers were essential for equipment of every soldier in the field.

Mr. Gompers at the first sign of American participation in the war took steps to guarantee that equipment at a conference of workers summoned by him on March 12, 1917, at which the Railway Brotherhood were represented as well as the Federation of Labor. Organized Labor accepted the war whole heartedly and only asked for certain stipulations in return for its effective co-operation, namely trade union, working standards in war work, equal pay for equal work so that standards of living might not be lowered by the inevitable drafting of women into industry in war time, and the representation of Labor on the War Board's pro-war members of the unions who were pacifists strenuously objected to Labor acceptance of war, they felt that Labor's in-dustrial position was imperiled by its at-titude and they formed that same summer the Workmen's Council for the maintenance of Labor's rights. Its life was ineffective. and brief. The loyal stand of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor was immediately appreciated. The necessity of avoiding disturbances in the war industries coupled with the knowledge of the strength of Organized Labor led the government to accept in the main the Labor stipulations about Labor representation. Mr. Gompers was at once placed on the advisory committee of seven to help the Council of National Defense as chairman in charge of labor relations. In his capacity he was largely instrumental in preventing the relaxation of labor laws during the war. Only four states broke down their labor legislation and only one of these, Massachusetts, enforced the modification. Eventually Organized Labor was represented on the coal, fuel and food committees on the war industries and emergency boards, and of even more significance on the treasury

committee en the taxation of war profits.

Labor as a real factor in the shaping of policies was still more clearly seen with the rise of the Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson, a former miner, to a position of positive influence in the cabinet. Two boards were organized largely on his initiative to



"PIGS IS PIGS"

perform the duties of labor administration. First of these was the National War Labor Board created in April, 1918, to adjust disputes between employer and employes. Some 1,500 cases came before this board for adjudication and in general its awards accepted.

Now the great war is over. We hope it is for some time to come and Labor organized as it was to carry this war on finds itself today trying to stem a tide that would disorganize this great American Movement that has fought so hard to bring the American workmen up to a better standard of living, but as we have in this country men that have no principle other than to help

destroy Organized Labor for the masters that will pay them to do so only destroy his home and the man that pays nothing to help Organized Labor is no better than the man that tries to destroy it, as he gets the benefit that good American workmen have fought for, and if you do not want to be one of the class of men that is trying to destroy Labor unions, join and help these men that pay to keep good your home and family conditions like American workmen like to live. I will write more some other time. Please put this in your Journal.

With best wishes to all, I am, yours respectfully, Edward C. Burke, Business Representative, Local 43.

Derby. Me.

Bear Sir and Brother:

Please insert the enclosed list of contributions received by Local 608 from our various locals in the next issue of our Jour-

Trusting this is satisfactory and with many thanks to our members from Brother Badger and members of Local 608. I beg to remain. fraternally yours. H. A. McLellan.

List of donations to W. S. Badger fund let-

Local. Amount. Local. Amount 151 \$ 1.00 602 10.0 423 10.00 168 \$ 6.1 348 1.00 658 5.0	0
423 10.00 168\$ 6.1	
$423 \dots 10.00 168 \dots \$ 6.1$	5
100 658 50	_
509 2,50 376 2.0	
89 2.00 743 10.0	
$52 \dots 2.00 87 \dots 5.0$	
460 2.00 117 5.0	
$278 \dots 2.50 264 \dots 5.0$	
$137 \dots 3.75 15 \dots 5.0$	
$535 \dots 5.00 584 \dots 5.0$	
$242 \dots 12.00 402 \dots 5.0$	
521 8.10 416 1.0	
$725 \dots 5.00 364 \dots 2.5$	
$710 \dots 5.00 411 \dots 5.0$	
$209 \dots 5.00 396 \dots 5.0$	
$193 \dots 10.00 69 \dots 3.0$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
200	
200	
259	
710	
7.0	
020	
10	-
10.00	
947	
12 5.00	
246 2.00 107 5.0 355 5.00 189 2.0	-
615 5.00 100 10.3	
244 5.00 99 5,0	-
10 5.00 695 3.0	
84 5.00 195 5.0	0
295 5.00 682 10.0	0
$23 \dots 2.50 467 \dots 5.0$	0
$71 \dots 5.00 11 \dots 10.0$	0
$126 \dots 10.00 544 \dots 10.0$	0
$81 \dots 2.00 510 \dots 5.0$	0
334 1.00 481 7.7	5
$443 \dots 2.50 383 \dots 1.0$	
$307 \dots 5.00 145 \dots 5.0$	
$652 \dots 5.00 360 \dots 5.0$	
101 5.00 370 3.1	
116 310 5.0	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0
	-
384\$478.6	O

Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As time drifts on and the River of Life flows toward the Dead Sea I wonder at the little progress that Labor as a unit has made sure it's not a curse. Just stupidity on their part, selfishness and ignorance.

Seventeen years ago, September 22, started in to learn the art of construction of steam boilers. Brute force was the predominating factor. Today things have changed but little. The war is over, we drift back to former conditions unthinkingly. Is it true that the sacrifice made during the war has availed nothing? Pray. will a nation permit its subjects to degenerate back to former standards?

The crowning feature of an organization is its "head." Wilson was the brains of the Nation, we the soldiers and sailors, the arms. A head can control the arm, no arms can control a head. I have often wondered what you older men in years were trying to do, but alas, I find out that no matter what it is, the organization will not spend money for outside brains.

I am sure there is no journeyman mechanic who would like to have a doctor of medicine give him advice, or how to perform his work, yet he is willing to send a man with a common high school education up before some graduate of Yale or Harvard to negotiate an agreement that directly affects his great grandchildren.

Brother Casey, conditions in the Southeast are as rotten as the Home Satan. I am asking that you give this letter all the space you can in our coming Journal, and try and get the Executive Board to give us an organization in this part of the world.

Thanking you for many past favors, and wishing you and all at headquarters a prosperous New Year, I am, fraternally yours, Edw. E. Ivey.

Mobile, Ala.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines to the brothers of our craft. We have been on strike here for the three months, fighting against the open shop, the so-called American Plan. Federated Trades of which we are a member of, composed of the machinists. boiler makers, ship carpenters, wood calkers and We are having a hard fight electricians. as this fight means a great deal to all of our members.

We have an appeal letter out asking assistance to help us make a good job for you

Hoping the membership at large will give this matter their earnest consideration. With best wishes, I remain. fraternally yours, C. W. LeBlanc, secretary-treasurer and business agent.

P. S. Some of our sister lodges have been very liberal with donations.

Portland, Maine.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At our last regular meeting and the first of the New Year, the following officers were installed: President, John P. Riley; Vice-President, Merril Van Outwerp; Treas-urer, John A. McCarthy; Financial Secre-Walter J. Liteman; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Joseph A. Shannon; Inspector, Robt. Bridges; Trustees, J. McDonald, M. Silke, P. H. Shannon.

Brother Casey, it does not seem right for me to cease writing without offering a few remarks for the benefit of the Brotherhood through our Journal about our new President, Brother Riley. Brother Riley is a member of the old school of boiler making, now so quickly passing away. When pressed air was introduced to the trade he took it up, and became proficient in both branches, hand and machine. In earlier years, having a desire to see the country, he traveled extensively, making several trips from coast to coast, gathering a store of information on ship building and boiler making that is an inspiration to all interested in that line. Through his contact with many men in all parts of the country, the boys of Local 283 are sure of a square

Fraternally, Joseph A. Shannon, Corresponding Secretary.

Note: The following communication was handed to the editor by President Franklin. for publication in the Journal:

The Editor, Boiler Makers & Iron Ship Builders' Journal, Kansas City, Kas.:

Costella's (December) and Brother Hinzman's (January) letters in behalf of suspended organizers are interest-

While we are considering seniority rights, square deals, justice and the conscience of parties involved, the writer would add an-

other chapter for consideration.

When the last convention was in session about one week, the writer was requested to attend a midnight caucus at the Musicians' Hall, being informed the meeting was for the purpose of indorsing M. J. Mc-Guire for delegate to the A. F. of L.; so, of course, I attended. After being admitted to the hall (through a window) I learned the caucus was for the purpose of nominating an entire ticket. The slogan of the meeting was "A Clean Sweep" to remove all officers who opposed the "progressive" ticket.

When the meeting was called to order by Chairman Gerald A. Dailey, we were asked to stand up and promise "on our honor as e man" that we would support each and every man nominated, and "go down the line to victory or defeat" in a body. This promise was asked for before we knew who was to be candidates. "As my conscience" would not permit making such a promise I explained the situation and in company with one other delegate we were admitted

Before leaving I gave the bunch the "once over" and noticed Brothers Hinzman, Gleason and Kripes among those present.

The next day a "good friend" showed me a copy of the nominees which included Hinzman for G. P., Gleason and Kripes for G. P. in their respective districts. Also the advice

that if I wanted to get in the band wagon to attend the next midnight meeting and was furnished with the pass word. "A Clean Slate.'

Had the progressive ticket gone over the elected officers would have been in "honor bound" to remove every Grand Lodge appointee, organizer or business agent who was a delegate and did not support the progressive ticket.

We do not believe the rank and file of the members want any machine politics. but I do believe that they will agree that when internal dissensions creep into our organization to remove the cause. Regarding seniority rights, thousands of men just laid off on eastern roads do not hold rights in the west.

About eight months prior to the beginning of the war, Brother Kripes put up some oil tanks at Superior. Wis. He had no card deposited in that locality and non-union men were employed on the job when union men were available.

Brother Dixon's case I do not understand. I believe an appeal will produce results. Charles J. Clyne.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am writing you about conditions as they exist in Jacksonville at this time. It is well known that all the contract shops, with the exception of one, are out on strike, and the railroad shops are laying off men in all departments, and there is a general depression in business in the city. I notice the boiler makers are coming down this way in great numbers seeking employment.

I would thank you to notify all boiler makers through the Journal to stay away from Jacksonville, as there are no jobs to be had at present, and give it as much publicity as possible through the columns of the Journal.

With best wishes, your fraternally, E. S. Ryan, Sec'y. Lodge No. 20.

Kansas City, Kans.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Herewith accompanying these few lines are two views of members of our lodge on a job at Leeds, Mo., which I hope you can find room for in the next issue of our Journal.

Work with our members has been holding up pretty fair so far, considering the general depression reported, and the members of 83 are making determined efforts to hold their own. Owing to the depleted condition of our treasury we have been short of funds lately, so a benefit is being worked up by the members and we hope to soon be able to make a better financial showing.

At the last meeting of the old year our lodge elected the following officers to serve for the year 1921: Brotner James B. Casey, President and Treasurer; Brother Joseph M. Flannery, Vice-President; Brother C. Muder, Recording Secretary; Brother C. A. Miller, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; Brother John Caraher, Business Agent; J. A. Muder, Inspector; Trustees, Brothers Wm. Hall, Chairman; John Caraher and Chas. McGowen. These officers



Photo of Members of Lodge 83, Kansas City, Working on Job for the City Boiler Works at Leeds, Mo.

have been installed into office and it is confidently expected that each will give a good account of himself during their term of office. Fraternally, "Correspondent."

Sugar Creek, Mo. In Memoriam—Brother Lee Pitillo.

(By H. Amos Fuller)

It was in the village of Independence, Mo., in 1892, Brother Lee Pitillo was born to Mrs. Julia Pitillo and Mr. Pitillo.

As a child he grew up and attended the schools of Independence, and there gained the friendship of his fellow citizens, which lasted until the end.

lasted until the end.

At the age of seventeen he entered the service of the Standard Oil Co. at Sugar Creek, where he worked with many of his former schoolmates at the boiler making trade where he arose from rivet passer to a practical boiler maker. At his trade as well as in his home and social life he was known as a jolly good fellow and an earnest good union man. It is with deep regret that he is no longer among family and friends

is no longer among family and friends.

When our country called to arms the soldiers of Democracy he was ready and willing to go and in May, 1918, he enlisted with the 50th Engineers, U. S. A., and went to France, where he served his country faithfully until he was attacked with the

influenza in October, 1918, and died October 4 at Nevers, France, where his body was laid away with military honors conducted by Lieutenant Miller of his company.

Recently his body was exhumed and shipped to his home town, arriving in In dependence, Mo., December 31, 1920, and was placed in Ott's undertaking parlors where it remained until January 4, 1921 the day of the funeral. The following brief account of the funeral will faintly show the attitude of Lodge No. 90, Sugar Creek, Mo. toward their brother-soldier who gave his, life for the cause of Democracy. It was upon notice that his body would be sent home for final resting place that Lodge No. 90 with large attendance present, voted unanimously for a "day off" to attend the funeral of Brother Pitillo. This included both night and day men, who responded to

the call generously.

A column of four abreast, boiler makers and helpers, led the funeral procession to Watson Memorial North Methodist church on West Maple Avenue, Independence, Mo., where a large wreath of flowers was placed at the casket by Lodge No. 90. The church ceremonial was impressively and beautifully conducted by the Rev. Walter E. Brown followed by the funeral rites of our grand organization read by Worthy President C. R. Snider of Lodge No. 90. Brother Snider also read in the church the following poem by Brother H. Amos Fuller, who had prepared the same especially for this occasion, and which was duly accepted and appreciated by all those present. Lord, Thou knowest that on this day Our Brother-Soldier is laid away. May his be peace and perfect rest-At home with Thee,—eternally blest. Lord. Thou knowest how each doth live, And that Brother Pitillo did freely give His life on Flanders Field-true and brave-He fought our battles-Democracy to save. Lord, Thou knowest each sad heart While from his grave we now depart, In some ways divergent, yet we toil, While he lies in peace, in Missouri soil. Lord, Thou knowest how he lived, We pray together, each sin forgive, And take him to Thy Heavenly Home, Thou knowest his heart as Thou knowest

Thy own Lord, Thou knowest how he lived and died, Pray help our thoughts to greater stride In doing things of brotherly love That we also find Home, with Thee above. Amen.

After the civil ceremonies at the church the column marched to the City Cemetery, where the body was laid away with military honors, a salute by eight men and an officer.

The following pallbearers were active during the funeral: Soldiers Brothers Mike Kobe, Eugene McInturf, Roy Choate and D. E. Phillips. Sailors Brothers Barney Nugent, Lloyd Johnson, Edwin Byam, and Joe Anderson.

Local No. 90 will long remember the occasion of Brother Pitillo's funeral and mourn his death with the members of his family.—Correspondent.

Hillyard, Wash.

Dear Editor of Boiler Maker Journal:

I am not a B. M. but a merchant and while not opposed to unions have been under the impression that they are some times selfish and narrow in their views, but after reading your January Journal, which was left on my porch by mistake by the mailman, I have somewhat changed my opinion.

Your Journal is very well gotten up and full of wholesome views, nothing "red"

about it.

Your reply to A. E. Potter, Ontario, Can., deserves special mention. It has the ring of true Americanism and the Democracy we have been fighting for and will have to fight for again unless some of our highly read business journals wake up in their greed for money, and show some real Americanism and defense of Democracy like this Journal.

I am not an Irishman either, but could not help notice the difference in freedom of speech in your Journal and the so-called big business journals. Respectfully yours, (signed) Ralph Thomas.

East Boston, Mass.

The following officers elected on December 20, 1920, to serve by Lodge 585, for 1921, viz: President, Wm. F. Irwin; vice-president, John H. Hancock; treasurer, John A. Hankard: financial secretary, William Nyhan; corresponding and recording secretary, Daniel B. McInnes; business agent, Thomas J. Farmer; board of trustees, Reuben J. Hancock, John O. O'Brien, Daniel Higgins, and were installed on the night of January 3, 1921, by the retiring president, Brother John J. Minton, who wished the board of officers for the coming year good luck and success in all their endeavors. Wm. F. Irwin voiced his appreciation of the honor conferred on him by his associates in electing him to the highest office, and hoped he would prove worthy of the confidence reposed on him, stating that he realized the importance and the responsibility of the position and that the Constitution of the organization would be the steering gear by which he hoped to safeguard the lodge from all dangers.

It still pleases the writer to state that International Organizer Brother George J. McWilliams is doing all that is humanly possible to maintain the prestige of our Grand Lodge, and to advance the material wellbeing of the rank and file. In the past month Brother McWilliams has been settling difficulties and establishing conditions at various plants and yards in the New England states, and his able clear-cut arguments for the rights of his fellow unionists has created an impression upon the minds

of flint hearted iron masters of this section of the country, that—"In George J. Mc-Williams, they have a forensic adversary worthy of their steel, who does not bluff, and who will not be bluffed, because he knows what he is talking about all the time."

Brother Patrick F. Moran, an old time boiler maker, and for about twenty-five years one of the most skillful flange turners in Boston, passed out to the great beyond late in December. He leaves a son and daughter to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent parent and provider. Lodge 585 expressed its sympathy by a touching floral tribute and by the attendance of a number of members at Brother Moran's funeral.

Brother John J. Minton has been asked by Mrs. Sarah Wright at 211 Banks Street, Cambridge, Mass., to ask any member who may read this to communicate with her if they can tell her any news of her brother, Chas. Kelly, a member of old Lodge 9, and who served for a period on the repair ship Vulcan, as she would like to know whether Mr. Kelly is living or dead.

Business Agent Brother Thomas J. Farmer, who received a remarkable endorsement for a second term has entered in his duties for 1921, with an enthusiasm and a "never-say-die" spirit, that betokens hope and not alarm in the coming clash between the upholders of the "closed" and "open"

shop.

Our Beau Brummel, Vice-President Brother John H. Hancock is slowly recovering from injuries to his arms and legs, the result of an auto accident, but I regret to state that Brothers William E. McNabb, John B. Gahen and Robert Swift are still unable to follow their trade by reason of lingering illness; their legion of friends hope they will soon be able to be around again.

Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, corresponding secretary, Lodge 585.

Springfield, Mo.

To the Readers of the Journal:

The New Year is starting out with a bright and encouraging outlook for the auxiliary.

Since getting out a circular to all locals of the Brotherhood after our convention closed, I have had letters of inquiry showing great interest in our work from practically every state in the union. Have started the New Year by issuing charters to two new locals: No. 29 in La Grande, Ore., and No. 30, La Junta, Colo.

While this is a rather inopportune time to expect many new locals on account of the number of men laid off and without work, still from the interest shown in the letters I have received from all over the country, they realize the value of having the ladies co-operate with them at all times, and especially at just such times as these,

and I feel sure we will have a number of new locals added to our ranks within a very

short time.

I have had a number of other letters, assuring me of their interest in our work, and appreciation of same, and that while they did not feel it was just the time to undertake this with conditions as they are at present, they would surely take it up as soon as business has again returned to its normal state.

Thanking all the members of the Brotherhood who have assisted us for their interest and help in our cause, and wishing all the readers of the Journal success and prosperity throughout 1921, I am, fraternally, Mrs. A. F. Bingham, International Secretary-Treasurer, Ladies' Auxiliary.

MacAdam, N. B., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Lodge 379 wishes you to publish the following in the Journal:

Lodge 379 is sorry to say that we lost one of our old standing, Brother W. Gross. He had been a boiler maker on and off since 1903. He was a good all round man, both to his brothers and the company he worked for and he will be missed by all.

We all send our deepest sympathy to his wife and family. He was in his 68th year and worked up to a few weeks ago as a roundhouse man. He died December 30, 1920, at his daughter's residence at Mac-Adam with cancer of the stomach.

With best wishes to the Journal, yours

fraternally, A. G. Luff, R. S.

Havre, Mont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly insert the following message of condolence in the next issue of the Boiler Makers' Journal:

"The members of Local No. 367, Havre, Mont., extend their deepest sympathy to Brother Oscar Hagen in his recent bereavement, the loss of his father, Isaac Hagen.

Brother Hagen's father died January 7. 1921, of miner's consumption, at Great Falls, Mont. He was by occupation a quartz miner and had been employed for some time at Neihart, Mont., until about seven months prior to his death." Fraternally yours, Harold E. Wigmore, secretary, Local No. 367.

Clifton Forge, Va.

Dear Sir & Brother:

The officers for the coming year 1921, duly elected at our last regular meeting, are: President, Brother J. E. Sirles; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Brother C. L. Lindsay; Vice-President, Brother S. W. Justice; Chairman of Board of Trustees, Brother A. R. Kent; Treasurer, Brother A. R. Kent; Financial Secretary, Brother C. M. Casey; Trustees, Brothers G. E. Whiteside and B. H. Durvin; Inspector, Brother E. L. Douglas; Inside Guard, Brother C. I. Humpries; Business Agent, Brother S. D. Mont-

Hoping you will do me a favor and publish this, I remain, yours fraternally, C. L. Lindsay.

Dear Sir and Brother: Mo. Valley, Ia.

Please publish the names of our officers for the coming year, 1921, as duly elected at our regular meeting held December 7, 1920, in the next issue of the Journal:

President, Brother Francis Meyers; Vice-President, Brother Orville Owens; Financial Secretary, Brother William Smalley; Treasurer, Brother Peter Christensen; Corresponding Secretary, Brother J. F. Steele; Recording Secretary, Brother Alvin Dale; Inspector and Inner Guard, Brother Ernest Stoldts.

I also want to report that 145 is holding her own, being 100 per cent organized and we hope to be able to report the same for the coming year.

Hoping you will do me the favor of publishing this in your next issue. I wish to remain, yours fraternally, J. F. Steele, Cor-

responding Secretary.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

By instructions from our Local No. 249, I am sending in a resolution to be published in our official Journal. Please make room for it and we certainly will appreciate

Trusting this is satisfactory, I beg to remain, yours fraternally, J. B. Bick, Sec'y.

To Boiler Makers and Helpers, Local No. 249, Huntington, W. Va.:

We extend our heartfelt thanks and ap preciation to the members of Local No. 249 for their liberal contribution of \$78.00 in our hour of sickness and distress. We shall use it to our very best advantage. Respectively, Mr. and Mrs. Tinville and Children.

Committee of Arrangements, T. J. Unnussig, E. T. Brenan, J. J. Screeney.

This case was called to our attention by some of our members and was attended to with the above results. These people are in no way connected with our organization, though we feel it our duty as brothers to extend our sympathy in case of this kind. While we strive for our rights as an organized body let us not forget those deserving around us. Our motto is live and let live.—Lodge 249.

Dear Sir and Brother: Muskogee, Okla.

Members of Lodge 504 especially thank Brother Chas. Burke and wife of Spreckles. Calif., for their donation of five dollars to Brother Ben Downing to whom a letter of appeal was published in October Journal.

To date no other donations have been

received.

Fraternally yours, (signed) R. C. Kiddy, secretary, Lodge 504.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 12, 1921.

J. B. Casev.

314 Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Just a line to notify the brothers that the Utah Oil Refinery of this city locked out all boiler makers and helpers on January 12, 1921, for refusing to work on scab work from

the Salt Lake Boiler Works and refusing to accept a reduction of two dollars per day in wages. This company also abrogater their agreement with the boiler makers on the first of the year. Trust that all brothers will stay away from Salt Lake as there are 40 idle boiler makers here now. Your fraternally, F. S. Dunn.

Foreign Correspondence

New Castle, Australia, November 18th. 1920.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 22nd of October, and ampleased to advise you that I have received the September copy of your Journal.

I note that your convention was the largest that has so far been held and I can appreciate the fact that you would be very busy in connection with same.

Regarding the ship building in this country, the matter of a new Agreement with the Unions concerned in the industry, which I mentioned in my last letter, has been brought to finality so far as my organization is concerned. The ballot taken throughout the Commonwealth, resulted in a decision to accept the new Agreement, and we are anxiously awaiting an announcement from the Prime Minister as to his program for future construction. A copy of the new Agreement appeared in our No. 23 Quarterly Report which I trust has reached you by this time. There have been signs of slackness in several of our Shipyards and men have been discharged, but fortunately we have been able to absorb them for the present in outside industries.

We have recently secured an increase in wages in this State, bringing the rate for boiler makers up to 2/3-5/8d. per hour or £5.10.6 per week of 48 hours.

The meeting of the Federal Council of my organization will be held in Sydney commencing on the 22nd of November. Delegates from all the States of Australia will be present and it is hoped that good work will be accomplished on behalf of the Union. I shall forward you a report of the proceedings when same is available.

I regret to note that there has been a considerable slump in ship building in your country, and that the Union has lost such a large number of members during the year. I have noted in the local Press from time to time that there was considerable unemployment in America, but as these matters are ofttimes exaggerated one hardly knows whether to accept such statements as being true. It is almost certain, however, that there will be a reaction in all countries when inflated prices have reached their culminating point, and the inevitable result of a fall in prices will

certainly be reflected in considerable unemployment until matters are readjusted. We have not reached that point here as yet, but I feel sure that we will experience the conditions stated above.

I am busy making final preparations for my Federal Council meeting and I trust you will excuse the brevity of this note on that account.

As it will be near the Christmas season when this letter reaches you, I would ask you to accept the fraternal greetings from myself and this organization for yourself and brother officers and members.

With best wishes yours fraternally, J. O'Toole, General Secretary.

Wellington, N. Z., Dear Sir & Brother: December 6, 1920.

Dear Sir & Brother: December 6, 1920.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of officers and quarterly report, many thanks for same.

We in New Zealand have had a strenuous time this last week contesting the cost of living bonus. I enclose newspaper clippings of the case which, of course, does not give a full report.

give a full report.

The Employers' Federation have contested the amount payable and have called a large number of witnesses to testify to the financial crisis ahead and have pleaded that no bonus should be granted as they would be ruined.

However, we discovered a good frameup on the part of the employers and government. In 1917 new awards were made by an act of parliament forbidding any alterations during war period, but owing to cost of living soaring up and workers becoming restive an act was passed in 1918 to grant bonus according to government statistician. The court based an average on awards made in 1917 1/9 per hour. Government statistician commenced operations in 1919. Cost of living considerably higher then so we lost the value of 18 months' rise in cost of living. In first two bonuses granted clothing was not included. However, after some agitation this had been included in the last two bonuses. We also elicited information from government statistician that in finding the index number with which to compile the amount payable per week he included the salaries of all the staff, managers, etc. When the court was working out the base 1/9 they did not

take the salaries of the staff into consideration. Had they done so we should have received a larger increase right through.

The value of interchange of correspondence with America has assisted us to a great extent. The agreements published therein were quoted freely. Employers who stated they weared competition from America owing to the wholesale reduction of wages in America (in many cases by 50 per cent) received a rude shock when they found we were in possession of many agreements. It is hard to tell you all that was said by them. However, should the bonus

be reduced they may look for a reduction of output. General strike is out of the question as this is the only method with which to defeat us although it's hard to control the men

Keep me posted regarding any reduction of wages your way. Posting separate cover (3) Railway Magazines, September, October and November. Hope you received last batch safely.

With best wishes, and compliments of the

season,

Yours fraternally, P. E. Warner, Federal Secretary.

News of General Interest

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1921. International Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions and Labor

Dear Sirs and Brothers: At the Montreal Convention a resolution was introduced by the representatives of the Metal Polishers' International Union, requesting that affiliated organizations be informed in regard to the antagonistic attitude of the Excelsior Motorcycle Company, manufacturers of the Excelsior and Henderson Motorcycle, and the Arnold Schwinn Bicycle Company, manufacturer of the World Bicycle, located in Chicago, Illinois, toward organized labor.

The resolution provided that the Executive Council of the A. F., of L. endeavor to secure an adjustment of the controversy, and, failing in this, that the request in regard to sending out notification of the con-

troversy be complied with.

Pursuant to the action of the convention, an organizer of the A. F. of L. was delegated to take up the matter. He was successful in arranging a conference between the representatives of the Metal Polishers' International Union and members of the firm, but they were unable to change the attitude of the firm with reference to the recognition of the Metal Polishers' Union, the firm reserving the right to maintain what they term an "open shop."

The resolution adopted by the Montreal

Convention reads as follows:

Whereas, The Excelsior Motorcycle Company, manufacturers of the Excelsior and

Henderson Motorcycle, and the Arnold Schwinn Bicycle Co., manufacturer of the World Bicycle, located in Chicago, Ill., owned and controlled by the same parties, have for the past nine months, and are at present, waging a fight against organized labor. They have refused to grant the shorter work-day, and the union scale of wages, and have secured an injunction which prohibits our members, or their friends and sympathizers from in any way conducting peaceful picketing, or from telephoning, writing or speaking to any of the strike-breakers employed by these concerns. The members of the Polishers' International Union and their officers have done all in their power to bring this unfair firm to a sense of fairness, but they have been unable to do so. Also attempts have been made by the Chicago Federation of Labor to adjust these differences, but have also failed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention condemn the arbitrary stand of these two concerns, and that the Executive Council be requested to endeavor to make an adjustment of this affair; failing to do so, that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to notify all central labor unions, all state federations of labor, all labor papers and all internationals of the action of these concerns.

Yours fraternally, FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

BOILER MAKERS UNION INSTALLS AND BANQUETS.

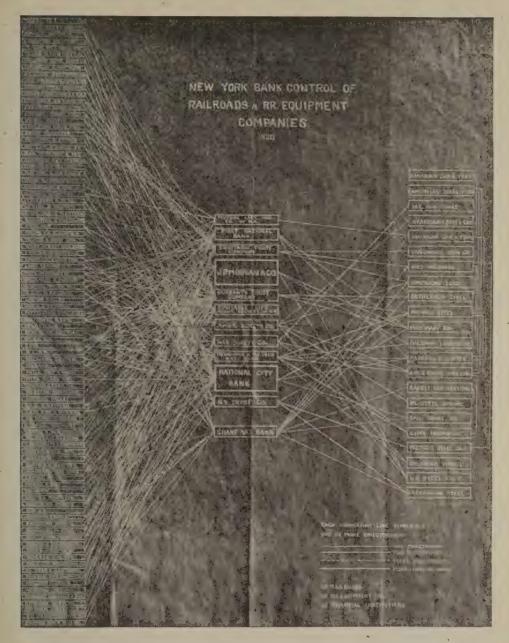
Address by International Officers and Fine Music Feature the Occasion.

Officers were installed as follows for the year last night by the Local Union No. 332, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America:

President, J. Raymond Beck; vice-president, P. D. Harvey; corresponding secretary, G. W. Gross; financial secretary, H. L.

Powell; treasurer, John T. Williams; inspector, T. P. Faherty; trustees, G. A. Regan, chairman; F. A. Boyd, H. H. Hall; chief guard, T. L. Houser.

John F. Schmidt, International Vice-President, presided over the exercises which were followed by a banquet, served in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Young Men's Christian Association building. There was a large attendance. P. D. Harvey was toast-



The above illustration shows at a glance, the control of the various Railroads and Railroad Equipment Companies, by Wall Street Banks and Trust Companies.

master. The South End Symphony Orchestra furnished music. The B. & O. Shop Quartet gave several new selections. R. C. Thuss rendered a bass solo. Addresses were given by William J. Trickett, secretary-treasurer of District No. 16, United Mine Workers of America; Joseph Loftus, Chicago, International Organizer, United Mine Work-

ers; C. N. Fullerton, Washington, Ind., President of Baltimore and Ohio System Federation, No. 30; J. B. Winghrum, Cincinnati, Ohio, Chairman of Boiler Makers' District, No. 31; and John F. Schmitt. The affair was voted the most successful ever given by the local.—Newspaper Clipping (Cumberland, Mo.)

LAST FOREIGN QUARANTINE STATION GOES TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

With the transfer, now imminent, of the New York Quarantine station to the U.S. Public Health Service, the Federal government will come into complete possession and administrative control of the country's inner line of defense against disease coming from abroad.

Legislation, first adopted in 1893 and subsequently supplemented, provided for the purchase by the Federal Government of the seaport quarantine stations of such states as might be willing to part with them. Most States were glad to be relieved of the expense of carrying on a work

that was essentially one for national, rather than local protection; but some of them hesitated to give up local control, especially in the early days when ideas of proper quarantine methods differed radically, owing to the lack of information now available as to the transmission of the great plague diseases.

However, one by one, the stations were taken over until only New York was left; and now the agreement for its transfer has been reached and formal action waits only on the presentation by the State of proof of title to the premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FORCED TO TRANSFER TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TO THE EAST.

All the hospitals and contract hospitals of the U. S. Public Health Service in the semiarid southwest are already crowded with tuberculosis patients and the influx of others from the Eastern States continues so great that the Public Health Service has been forced to transfer patients from Tucson, Ariz., and other Western hospitals to sanatoriums near Asheville, N. C., and elsewhere in the East.

Many ill-advised patients have of late

thronged to Tucson, unmindful of the fact that every hospital bed in that place is filled and every hotel and boarding house overcrowded. More than 500 tuberculosis subjects in Tucson are unable to find entrance to a sanatorium. Other towns in the Southwest report similar conditions.

Surgeon General Cumming again renews his warning against tuberculosis patients leaving sections where the government is able and willing to care for them and going to the southwest on their own initiative.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE INSTITUTE.

The nature of the attendance at the institute of the Public Health Service on venereal disease control, recently held in Washington, furnishes striking evidence of the fact that modern warfare on disease is not exclusively nor even chiefly medical. Prevention, in disease as in everything else, is now considered even more important than treatment; and prevention is very largely a social problem, in solving which every class of the community has its part. Thus, the institute, which conducted two-weeks intensive training for 511 medical

men and women and social workers, who had come from all parts of the continent to familiarize themselves with the recent marvelous advances in both the medical and the social aspects of the twin diseases, had among its students more than a hundred physicians of high standing, 48 directors of clinics, 47 nurses, 22 police women, 15 educators, and about 50 national, state and city health officers, editors, travelers-aid secretaries, athletic directors, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and representatives of other important social agencies.

BOILERMAKERS HONOR STOKES WITH NICE GIFTS.

The Boilermakers' Union, No. 100, held their regular meeting at the K. of P. hall last night at which there was a large attendance and a great deal of important business was transacted.

After the regular routine business was passed the members held a social session and smoker and it was at this smoker that the members saw fit to pay tribute of respect and esteem to one of their members. President W. E. Moore of the union made a splendid address in which he voiced the praise of the brothers for their fellow workman, M. W. Stokes, who for the past twenty-three years has been foreman of the boiler shops in Fort Worth and Marshall. He recently retired from the foremanship and will resume work in the shops here. Mr. Moore then presented Mr. Stokes with two grips, a handsome leather hand bag

and a leather suit case to match. The handbag contained a nice new box of cigars.

Mr. Stokes accepted the gifts with a great deal of feeling and in a brief talk expressed his thanks for the many kindnesses shown him by his brother boilermakers in the past twenty-three years he has served. His son, Edwin, was also presented with a beautiful tie.—Marshall, Tex., Newspaper Clipping.

Harsh criticism of our associates for failure to do their full duty toward the union label, card and button does not always bring the desired result, but setting a good example usually does.

The union label is not a "cure all" for industrial injustices, but it is the best tonic to prescribe for many of them.

Auditor's Report for 1920

The receipts from advertising, subscriptions, etc., as shown by the records kept by the Editor-Manager of the Journal, were compared with the records of the International Secretary-Treasurer and found correct.

The interest received on daily bank balances and on time deposits was verified and I also saw that all receipts were deposited in the bank saw that all receipts were deposited in the bank saw that all checks and vouchers wrich and receipts, and saw that all checks and vouchers which have been saw that the exception of the vouchers which have in the saw of the Mr. J. A. Franklin, President, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Kansas City, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have examined the accounts of the International Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. F. P. Reinemeyer, and the Editor-Manager of the Journal, Mr. James B. Casey, of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1920, inclusive, and herewith submit my report: CASH ACCOUNT. CASH ACCOUNT.

In Exhibit "A." I submit a detailed statement of cash receipts for the period from January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920, and in Exhibit "B" a detailed statement of cash disbursements for the period from January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920, which may be summarized as follows:

(2ash Receipts. \$960,772.34
(2ash Disbursements \$1,215,004.54 Excess Dishursements over Receipts......\$ 254,232.20 Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1920....... 821,729.86 Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1920.....\$ 567,497.66 In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me and my staff during the course of the examination,

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. DILLON,

Certified Public Accountant. Certified Public Accountant.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS.
The Cash Receipts from January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920, after deducting the amounts credited direct to funds, were apportioned to the various funds in the following percentages:
From January 1, 1920, to September 30, 1920.

Strike Benefit Fund. 40%
General Fund. 40%
Death and Disability Fund. 9%
Journal Fund. 7%
Convention and Trans. Fund. 4% \$506,286.16 45 711 50 U. S. Liberty Bonds.....\$ 500.00 Dominion of Canada Victory Bonds... 15,000.00 15 500 00 The foregoing accounts agree with the balances submitted to me by the various banks. I examined the Liberty Bonds and the Canadian Victory Loan Bonds on hand in the safety de-posit box which amount to \$15,500.00. The following is a summary of the transactions in the various fund accounts for the period: to funds.
Total Cash Receipts, 1920..... \$1,782,502.20 \$779,762.61 \$364,087.88 \$243,561.58 \$ 89,724.89 1,215,004.54 445,930.38 372,621.14 51,650.00 98,584.76 Balance, December 31, 1920......\$ 567,497.66 \$333,832.23 \$ 18,681.62 \$191,911.58 \$ 407.50 Balance, January 1, 1920.

Cash Receipts, Jan. 1, 1920, to Sept. 30, 1920, apportioned on percentage basis.

Cash Receipts, "Oct. 1, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1920, apportioned on percentage basis.

Cash Receipts, "Oct. 1, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1920, apportioned on proceedings and the second s Cash Receipts, Jan. 1, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1920, credited direct to funds.

Total Cash Receipts, 1920. \$132,864.27 85,747.09 \$ 15,762.57 872,70 Total Cash Disbursements for year 1920.

Transfers of Funds;
From General Fund to other funds.
From Convention Fund to General Fund. \$ 47,117,18 \$ 14,889,87 \$ 2,860,07 7,967.37

Balance, December 31, 1920.....

	_
I checked the cash received from the members' lodges and saw that it was deposited in the Commercial National Bank,	Donations: C. E. Gorgas, L. 155\$250.00
and that it was deposited in the Commercial National Bank, and that the various logies were given proper credit; also that the distribution was correctly made to the different stamp	C. E. Gorgas, L. 155\$250.00 J. E. Bullor, I. 143250.00 J. J. CaVan
accounts. Exhibit "A"	Printing —
accounts. Exhibit "A" CASH RECEIPTS January I, 1920, to December 31, 1920	Political Purposes
Mechanica \$509.695.00	Ry. Dept. A. F. of L 9,587,29
Helpers 259,773.50 Apprentices 18,329.80	Trades Labor Congress of
Trisiation Stomps:	Canada
Mechanics	Total General Fund carried forward\$372,621.14
10,133.00	Exhibit "B"—Continued .
Out of Work Stamps: Mechanics	CASH DISBURSEMENTS—Continued January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920 Total General Fund, brought forward\$ 372,621.14
Mechanics	Journal Fund:
District Due Stamps	Postage for Journal \$82,728,02 Postage for Journal 4,902.73
5,483.30 District Due Stamps. 1,073.32 Mochanics' Reinstatement Stamps. 13,581.00 Helpers' Reinstatement Stamps. 12,042.80	Clerk Hire. 4,511.09
Total Sale of Stamps	Cuts for Journal
Supplies 14,809,21 Interest on Funds 21,809,25	Office Rent. 600.00
Bonds 1,004.30 Death Benefits 190.75	Office Expense
Return of Death Benefits	Office Fixtures
Return of Funds of Lapsed Lodges	Photographs 12.50
Return of Organizers Expense Chicago Bonding Co., Return of Bond	Binding Journal
Sale of Jeffrey Books	Insurance 33.37
Advertising	Towel Service. 13.50
Rent of Desk	Subscriptions and Dues
Sale of Desk	Journal Fund: Printing of Journal \$82,728.02 Postage for Journal \$82,728.02 Postage for Journal 4,902.73 Editor's Salary 3,375.00 Clerk Hire 4,511.09 Electres for Journal 1,288.44 Cuts for Journal 341.78 Hauling 4.25 Office Rent 600.00 Postage 148.50 Office Expense 32.29 Stationery and Printing 32.81 Office Fixtures 67.13 Telephone 113.65 Photographs 12.50 Paper, Envelopes and Twine 10.56 Binding Journal 56.25 Articles for Journal 27.00 Insurance 33.37 Traveling Expense 91.22 Towle Service 13.50 Express 22.75 Subscriptions and Dues 36.92 Bonding Editor and Manager 15.00 News Service 70.00 Total Journal Fund 98.584.76
Total Sale of Stamps \$835.11.65	Total Journal Fund
20002 2007-200	Strike Benefit Fund: \$8,532,76 Paid to Members. 445,930.38 Death and Disability Fund:
Exhibit "B" CASH DISBURSEMENTS January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920	Paid to Beneficiaries of Members and to Members51,650.00
General Fund: Officers International/ Deputy Organ-	Fidelity Fund:
General Fund: Officers, International Deputy Organizers and Special Deputy Organizers, as per Schedule No. 1\$188,332.38 Support of Business Agents, as per Schedule No. 2	To cover shortage of A. A. Eldon, Financial Secretary of Lodge 72
Support of Business Agents, as per Schedule No. 2	Carried Forward \$ 969,658.98
Clerk Hire (International President's Office, Kansas City, Kas.) 3,476.20	Exhibit "B"—Continued CASH DISBURSEMENTS—Continued January I, 1920, to December 31, 1920
Office, Kansas City, Kas.). 3,476.20 Clerk Hire (International President's Office, Washington, D. C.). 825.00 Clerk Hire (International Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Kansas City, Kas.). 46,894.70 Supplies 12,076.27 Telegraph 4,597.28 Postage and Express. 4,212.08 Telephones 363.99 Rent 3,300.00 Miscellaneous Office Expense, as per	January 1920, to December 31, 1920
Clerk Hire (International Secretary- Treasurer's Office, Kansas City,	J. A. Franklin, Advance Expense. \$ 250.00
Kas.) 46,894.70 Supplies 12,076.27 Telegraph 4,397.28	Standard Emblem Co., Badges 362.50 E. E. Meyers Donation 1 000 00
Telegraph Postage and Express. 4,212.08 Telephones 363.99	E. T. Behrens, Supplies
Rent 3,300.00	Expenses of Delegates and other Ex-
Schedule No. 3	penses incidental to the Conven- tion held at Kansas City, Mo., in September
Miscellaneous Office Expense, as per Schedule No. 3 Miscellaneous General Expense, as per Schedule No. 4 Legal Service 5,727,47 5,63	Total Convention and Transportation Fund 85,747.09
Exchange 5.63 Pramium on Ronds 10.00	Building Fund: Land and Building Account, as per Schedule
Office Equipment	No. 5 159,598.47
State and County Personal Taxes 1,203.92	Total Disbursements\$1,215,004.54
	of Exhibit "B" - RS' SALARIES AND EXPENSE Cash Advances
Cash	and
J. A. Franklin, Pres. Lewis Weyand, Asst. Pres. Lewis Weyand, Asst. Pres. W. V. Angell, G. O. A. E. Barksdale, G. O. W. P. Bowser, G. O. W. P. Bowser, G. O. J. E. Burke, G. O. J. E. Burke, G. O. J. T. Carr, G. O. J. J. Carten, G. O. J. T. Cavan, G. O. J. Daley, S. D. O. J. N. Davis, G. O. J. N. Davis, G. O. J. Dowd, L. V. P. J. J. Dowd, L. V. P. J. J. Dowd, J. V. P. J. J. Dowd, J. V. P. J. J. Dowdy, S. D. O. J. Dowdy, S. D. O.	1920 Received Salary Expense Not Reported
Lewis Weyand, Asst. Pres\$ 150	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
W. V. Angell, G. O	246.99 112.50 134.49 4,645.60 2,657.50 1,988.10
W. P. Bowser, G. O	4,924.15 2,677.50 1,988.10 4,924.15 2,677.50 2,146.65 150.00 1.00 5,100.78 2,762.50 2,338.28 74.00
Wm. Buckley, G. O	0.00 4,140.66 3,620.00 1,520.66 100.00 3,597.88 2,762.50 835.38
Matt. J. Andrews, S. D. O	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
J. J. Carten, G. 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
John Coots, G. O S. Craig, S. D. O	4,897.13 2,627.50 2,269.63 39.17 39.17
L. Cummings, S. D. O	145.05 145.05 20.29 74.30 74.30
G. A. Daley, S. D. O. John J. Daly, S. D. O	74.30 74.30 49.22 49.22 49.22 5,314.22 2,627.50 2,686.72
I. N. Davis, G. O. A. J. Dixon, G. O.	5,314,22 2,627,50 2,686,72
F. S. Dunn, S. D. O	0.00 4.585.38 2,762.50 1,822.88 100.00 117.03 117.03 117.03 543.00 200.00 343.00
D. C. Dowdy, S. D. O.	543.00 200.00 343.00 16.60 13.60 3.00

Joe Flynn, I. V. P. C. F. Fisher. M. J. Gleason, G. O. M. F. Glenn, G. O. John Hassett, G. O. Patrick Joyce, G. O. M. M. Kreips, G. O. Eugene LeBlanche, G. O. C. G. Leckenby, G. O. E. E. Meyers, G. O. M. A. Mahar, I. V. P. J. P. Merrigan, I. V. P. Chas. MacGowen, G. O. R. C. McCutchen, I. V. P.	100.00	4,663.50	2,775.00	1,988.50				
C. F. Fisher M. J. Gleason, G. O.	50.00	28.08 4.262.55	2.252.50	28.08 2.060.05				
M. F. Glenn, G. O. John Hassett, G. O.	50.00	4,748.92 165.20	2,627.50 112.50	2,021.42 52.70	150.00			
Patrick Joyce, G. O	150.00	4,979.67 3,572.83	2,627.50 2,252.50	2,352.17 1,470.33	******			
Eugene LeBlanche, G. O.	50.00	4,696.76	2,627.50 2,627.50	2.069.26	50.00			
E. E. Meyers, G. O.	50,00	4,964.65 75.00		2,237.15 75.00	150.00			
J. P. Merrigan, I. V. P.	150,00	5,362.08 4,493.94	2,762.50 2,593.75	2,549.58 1,700.19	200.00 200.00			
Chas. MacGowen, G. O		4,812.58 4,563.25	2,627.50 2,762.50	2,185.08 1,800.75				
Totals Carried Forward	3 1 324 00	\$123,389.35	\$ 70,778.29	\$ 52,114.15	\$ 1,820.91			
Schedule No.	I of Exhibit			¥ 04,111	4 2,020.02			
UFFICERS' AND ORGA	Schedule Ne. I of Exhibit "B"—Continued. OFFICERS' AND ORGANIZERS' SALARIES AND EXPENSES. Cash Advances							
	Cash on Hand	Total Cash			and Expenditures			
Totals Brought Forward		Received \$123,389.35	Salary \$ 70,778.29	Expense \$ 52,114.15	Not Reported \$ 1,820.91			
Geo. McWilliams, G. O		5,233.01 4.88	2,762.50 4.88	2,470.51				
Dan P. McKillop	*******	605.77 • 4,934.06	225.00 2,762,50	380.77 2.071.56	- 100.00			
H. J. Norton, G. O.	75.00	5,187.65	2,627.50	2,560.15	75.00			
Paul H. Ott.		10.00	******	9.09 10.00				
H. V. Pead	*********	57.00	32.00 2,627.50	25.00	100.00			
F. P. Reinemeyer, I. S. T.	100.00	4,893.55 3,846.83	2,627.50 3,774.99	2,266.05 71.84	100.00			
Jos. P. Ryan, I. V. P	150.00	91.28 4,622.90	2,762.50	91.28 1,810.40	200.00			
Totals Brought Forward Geo, McWilliams, G. 0 W. S. Murphy. Dan P. McKillop. Thos. Nolan, I. V. P. H. J. Norton, G. 0. Harry Nicholas Paul H. Ott. Wm. Pease, S. D. 0. H. V. Pead. Joe Reed, I. V. P. F. P. Reinemeyer, I. S. T. Chas. Ritchie, S. D. 0. Jos. P. Ryan, I. V. P. Geo. W. Pring, G. 0 J. F. Schmidt, I. V. P. Chas. F. Scott, G. 0 E. J. Sheehan, I. V. P. J. B. Smith, G. 0 Geo. Spratley, G. 0 H. Sickman C. Trotter, S. D. 0 G. W. Troutman, G. 0. W. A. Wallace, S. D. 0 Totals.	150.00	1,081.00 5,012.49	625.00 2,762.50	456.00 2,199.99	200.00			
Chas. F. Scott, G. O	75.00	5,004.80 5,201.77	2,627.50 2,762.50	2,377.30 2,389.27	75.00 200.00			
J. B. Smith, G. O	75.00	4,833.36 4,524.66	2,627.50 2,627.50	2,205.86 1.897.16	75.00 - 100.00			
Geo. Spratley, G. O.	75.00	5,026.04	2,635.00	2,391.04	75.00			
C. Trotter, S. D. O.		28.85 24.00	2,620.00	28.85 24.00 2,080.53				
W. A. Wallace, S. D. O.		4,700.53 9.51	4.50	5.01				
Totals	\$ 2,274.00	\$188,332.38	\$107,649.66	\$ 79,935.81	\$ 8,020.91			
Totals	Fe	lix Johnson	\$104,049.00	Lodge	592 600.00			
January I, 1920, to December 30, 1920.	E., J.	L. Jones		Lodge	483 100.00 67 650.00			
Victor AkinsLodge 25	550.00 Ba 650.00 W.	H. Kane		Lodge	285 100.00 277 3 00.00			
Wm. ArmfieldLodge 20	575.00 Jol 200.00 Ed	nn Keider ward Kane		Lodge	5 100.00 15 250.00			
J. H. Boyd	100.00 J. 100.00 E.	B. Keiper A. Knapp		District Lodge Lodge	6 450.00 572 600.00			
Geo. BlackLodge 26 John E. BurkeLodge 1	750.00 Fr. 650.00 C.	ank H. Larson W. LeBlanc		Lodge	15 150.00 112 200.00			
Arthur ButlerDistrict Lodge 28 Frank BaltLodge 216	650.00 Ch 650.00 Jos	as. E. Lee		Lodge	6 150.00 16 50.00			
W. K. Burge	150.00 C. 300.00 J,	E. Ludlow		Lodge	105 ' 50.00 211 450.00			
Patrick BoyleLodge 5	400.00 Wi 50.00 H.	m. Maher		District Lodge	17 650.00 8 650.00			
James Chaney Lodge 193 8. Craig Lodge 134	650.00 Wi 50.00 E.	m. Martin		Lodge	21 650.00 31 400.00			
D. S. ClarkLodge 134	250.00 Th 100.00 He	os. Martin		Lodge	200 50.00 63 650.00			
E. J. Connelley Lodge 200	600.00 E. 600.00 E.	S. Miller		District Lodge	19 650.00 574 400.00			
Andrew Chioino	75.00 P.	Morgan		Lodge	72 250.00 166 300.00			
M. J. Cayle . Lodge 176	250.00 Fr 150.00 J.	J. Murphy		District Lodge	5 650.00			
Wm. M. CrossLodge 576	350.00 Jol 550.00 He	nry McGue		Lodge	168 650.00 33 50.00			
Gerald DalyLodge 45	350.00 Wi 650.00 D.	m. J. McGee McGuinness		Lodge	31 250.00 163 650.00			
A. W. DeversLodge 369	100.00 P. 50.00 Jol	B. McDonnell n McHugh	l	Lodge	316 200.00 214 650.00			
R. DubraskyLodge 316 J. T. DugganLodge 6	200.00 Ja: 50.00 E.	mes K. McMoo J. McIver	onies	Lodge	104 200.00 592 50.00			
Robt. F. DeVere	50.00 J. 650.00 D.	L. McPake B. McInnes		Lodge	14 75.00 585 650.00			
H. L. Davis	75.00 Jol 250.00 Da	hn McKèlvey vid Neagle		Lodge Lodge	104 250.00 5 50.00			
Howard EmblerLodge 211 F. M. FairDistrict Lodge 13	150.00 Jos 650.00 Ha	Noble		Lodge	154 650.00 83 300.00			
C. F. FischerLodge 4 Harry Fish Lodge 445	650.00 A. 575.00 Ja:	G. Nuss		Lodge	37 650.00 176 350.00			
A. FraserLodge 194	650.00 Ed 550.00 Ad	ward Osborn		District Lodge	10 650.00 72 400.00			
David GlickLodge 261	400.00 Ea	rl Parker		Lodge	85 700.00			
R. W. Garton. Lodge 44	50.00 Wi 75.00 E.	O. Pelkin		Lodge	43 300.00 107 250.00			
Peter Gunn	250.00 Da 650.00 P.	L. Pillon		Lodge	92 300.00 429 650.00			
Wm. HallLodge 443	400.00 A. 350.00 St	anley Ratajaki	L	Lodge Lodge	637 600.00 329 650.00			
Earl HaynesLodge 483	600.00 Wi 100.00 Jol	m. Rauschert hn Roche		Lodge	7 650.00 363 350.00			
Thos. Heale	100.00 Wi 750.00 Ja	m. J. Reardon		Lodge	219 100.00 40 225.00			
Chas. HeberleyLodge 341 R. HenesseyLodge 542	650.00 J. 700.00 G.	W. Reddick	n,	District Lodge	23 300.00 112 150.00			
H. W. HuffLodge 328	150.00 L.	G. Reel		Lodge District Lodge	587 100.00 35 650.00			
I. J. Hutchison	150.00 Ro 650.00 J.	P. Saph		Lodge	358 250.00 428 650.00			
J. T. Duggan	50.00 C: 650.00 He	enry Seikman	n.	Lodge	27 650.00			
					,			

A. G. Suckell	\$26.83 \$51.19 \$32.97 \$9.00 \$2.35 \$2.50 \$10.00 \$5.00 \$\$806.85 SE. 0. \$124.27 \$12.50 \$12.50 \$10.00 \$1
Cash Received by Land and Building Account. Cash from Building Fund. \$64,598.47 Liberty Bonds from Building Funds. 95,000.00	
Less: Payments on Building and Land: Cash United States Liberty Bonds. \$51,000.00	\$159,598.47
Less Refund by Waldemeier	
Total Payments on Building and Land	85,524.45
Cush Receipts Rental Beceipts, November. \$ 995.00 Rental Receipts, December 1,000.00	\$ 74,074.02
Total Rental Receipts.,	1,995.00
Cash Disbursements: Expenses, Building Expenses, Building December. \$ 348.30 Expenses, Building December. 1,927.16	\$ 76,069 .02
Total Expenses	2,275.46
Balance on Hand, December 31, 1920	\$ 73,793.56
Balance of Funds on Hand December 31, 1920: Peoples National Bank United States Liberty Bonds	\$ 13,793.56 60.000.00
	\$ 73,793.56
Cost of Building and Land. \$50,524.45 Cash \$50,524.45 Liberty Bonds 35,000.00	\$149,524.45
	\$ 85,524.45
.alance due on land and building covered by mortgage	\$ 64,000.00

Lodge Notices

Fortmeyer-Lodge No. 11.

Any Secretary taking up card of Henry Fortmeyer, Reg. No. 83142, will please hold same, as he borrowed \$5.00 from former Fin. Sec'y. Duffy, which he promised to pay back in a week, but failed to do so. Martin Peterson, C. S., L. No. 11.

Tomasi-Reed.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Felix Tomasi, Reg. No. 324508, Boiler Maker, please communicate with the undersigned. This man was under arrest on a serious charge and was liberated on my promise to be responsible for his future actions, and has violated his promise to me and left

town taking his children and leaving his wife destitute.—Joseph Reed, Int. Rep.

Russell-Sec'y. L. 32.

The Secretary of Local Lodge 32 would like to hear from J. F. Russell, Reg. No. 74086. Last heard from in Oklahoma in the oil fields.—W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y. L. 32.

Townshend-L. 52.

Any Secretary taking up the due book of Brother Harry Townshend, Reg. No. 349658, will please notify the undersigned, as this brother left here owing board and room and \$10.00 that he borrowed from a brother here. This brother's clearance card is held

by the Santa Fe officials at Needles, Cal., for transportation for not fulfilling contract to work 30 days. Nick Mariano, Cor. Sec'y., Ta. 52.

Mooreland-His Mother.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Baron Mooreland (commonly called Tom), Reg. No. 106902, initiated in Lodge No. 4, Birmingham, Ala., will please notify his mother, whose address is as follows: Mrs. M. L. Mooreland, 1402 Third Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.

Due Receipts Lost-Kelley.

Brother Fred Kelley, Boiler Maker, Reg. No. 191385, lost his due book containing receipts and money, in Kansas City, Mo. Anyone finding same please forward to C. G. McCoy, Sec'y. L. 90.

Settlement Made-Baty.

You may exonerate Brother H. E. Baty, as he has settled all claims made against him by this Local, and is entitled to all rights of membership.—H. T. Blest, Cor. & Fin. Sec'y., L. 77.

Settlement Made-Hall.

This is to state that Brother W. M. Hall has paid all indebtedness to L. 50 and is entitled to all rights of membership.—Geo. S. Jones, B. A. & C. S., L. 50.

Settlement Made-Sima.

Will you kindly remove the advertisement from the Official Journal in reference to J. J. Sima, No. 389682? That brother has reimbursed the railroad company for amount of transportation issued.—W. A. Passante, G. C.

Ollinger-Chrm. Dist. L. 23.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Boiler Maker J. H. Ollinger, Reg. No. 312813, will please hold same and communicate with me.—A. F. Bingham, Gen. Chrm. Dist. L. 23.

Frank-Chrm. Dist. L. 23.

Anyone taking up the card of Boiler Maker J. J. Frank, formerly of Enid, Okla., will please have him communicate with me, as I have a check here waiting for his advice as to disposition.—A. F. Bingham, Gen. Chrm. Dist. L. 23.

Fortmeyer-L. 313.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Henry Fortmeyer, Reg. No. 83142, will please hold same and communicate with Brother C. D. Brassell, Box 593, New Rockford, N. D., as this member left New Rockford owing a butcher bill of \$21.83 and a store bill of \$109.99. This member was given a C. C. from this Local 10-20-20, and sometimes goes by the name of Geo. Newman.—L. R. Compton, C. S., L. 313.

Stay Away From Saltville, Va.

Boiler Makers and Helpers are requested to stay away from Saltville, Va., until further notice. Only one industry in town, The Mathieson Alkali Works, and are unfair. They are cutting wages 25 per cent, putting on long hours and forcing men to work overtime for straight time.—R. F. Brower, Sec'y. L. 704.

Copies of Agreements Wanted-L. 37.

Lodge 37, New Orleans, La., respectfully requests that all Secretaries whose Lodge has agreements with contract shops, shipyards, etc., to please send a copy of same to the undersigned to be used for the benefit of our members here.—Louis Costello, 1506 Canal St., New Orleans, La.

Clancy-Lodge 104.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of W. P. Clancy, No. 52324, Boiler Maker, or taking up his card, would they kindly communicate with the undersigned at once as I odge 104 has a bond of \$1,000 up for this man and he jumped it. There is a rewald of \$50.00 offered by Lodge 104 for the arrest of this man.—Jas. V. McMonnies, Sec'y. 104.

Settlement Made-Spadevicchio.

You may take add out of Journal concerning Brother Vito Spadavicchio, Reg. No. 349740, as the matter has been settled.—Frank Crumby, Cor. Sec'y.

Bass-L. 74 & 328.

John Bass, Reg. No. 24295, left Houston owing the Sec'y. \$45.00. A grocery store and other stores would like for him to pay up. He came to Shreveport without C. C., and after promising to settle up was allowed to go to work. He left this city owing the Sec'y. \$14.50, Peyton's store \$7.00, a doctor \$22.00, and the grocer \$9.00. Locals 305, 587, 330, 74, 217, 408, 96, 132, 287, 100, 222, 265, 345, 567, 502, 121, 501, 207 and 158, look out for this bird before he stings yoù also. His C. C. is held up by Local 328.—G. Spratley, Int. Rep.

Clement-His Wife.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Tom Clement, Reg. No. 87713, will please notify his wife and babies at the address below. He was last heard of at Livingston, Mont., and paid dues in L. 123 for September.—Mrs. Ethel Clement. Topeka. Kans.

Hagood-Lodge 366.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Hagood, Reg. No. 85305, who paid his last dues in Denver, Col., Local No. 179, will please communicate with W. J. Crume, Secretary Local 366, Clovis, N. M., as this brother left here owing the Lodge \$7.00 and \$25.00 that he borrowed from a widow.—Cor. Sec'y. L. 366.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Derrickson-Lodge 292.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Brother A. Derrickson, Reg. No. 365673, who left Parsons, Kan., owing a \$65 clothing bill, leaving clearance card and receipt case, last heard from was in Des Moines, Ia. Any in-

formation would be greatly appreciated by H. C. Cockrell, Sec'y. No. 292, Parsons, Kan.

Ferguson-Lodge 294.

Ferguson—Lodge 294.

Any Secretary knowing the whereabouts of Brother H. B. Ferguson, helper, Reg. No. 389528, initiated in Local 629, would please have him correspond with undersigned, as he left here owing for full reinstatement, the amount of \$7.50, and also owes Asst. Fin. Sec. \$1.90 for dues and registered mail; also owes Brother W. H. Ricker of Local No. 692, Martinsberg, W. Va., the sum of \$1.50 for one month's dues.—A. L. Amass, Cor. & Asst. Sec'y. Lodge No. 294. September Journal.

Thornton and Nelson—Advisory Board.
C. M. Thornton, card No. 95411, of Lodge No. 104; Francis Nelson, card No. 88981, Lodge No. 103, were given transportation from Seattle, Wash., to Livingston, Mont., and failed to take employment at that point after using transportation. Any Secretary taking up these cards will please notify W. A. Parranto, General Chairman, 408 Dakota Building, St. Paul, Minn. September Journal.

Shiflet-Lodge 578.

Anyone taking up the card of Brother A. C. Shiflet, Reg. No. —, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as this brother, while Secretary of Lodge 578, left and took the money with him.—E. E. Snodderly, Cor. Sec'y., Lodge No. 578. September Journal.

McIntire-Lodge 2.

Secretary taking up the card r C. H. McIntyre, Reg. No. 192 Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother C. H. McIntyre, Reg. No. 192489, please hold same and correspond with Secretary of Lodge No. 2 as this brother left here owing some honest bill which must be paid.—J. E. Basham, C. & F. S. Lodge 2. September Journal.

Haywood-Lodge 55.

Any Secretary knowing the whereabouts of W. E. Haywood, Reg. No. 209733, of Local No. 55, would please hold card and correspond with undersigned, as this brother left here owing Lodge 55 borrowed money to the amount of \$17.75. He also left owing a poor widow woman a board bill of \$40,—J. H. Browning, C. & F. S. Local 55. September Journal. ber Journal

Baldwin-Lodge 350.

Any Secretary taking up the card of R. A. Baldwin, Reg. No. 149662, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned. R. A. Baldwin wrote P. E. Tayworth a check for the amount of \$25, then drew his money out of the bank and left before he could get the check cashed.—Emory Masengale, Sec'y. Lodge 350. September Journal.

White-Lodge 104.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Charley White, Reg. No. 122914, Boiler Maker, born in Illinois, initiated in 1917, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left Seattle owing Brother John Wilson \$35.00.—Jas. K. McMonnies, Sec'y. Lodge No. 104. September Journal.

Lewis-Lodge 83.

Lewis—Lodge 83.
R. L. Lewis, Reg. No. 101050, accepted transportation from Kansas City to La Junta, Colo. Entered service of Santa Fe Ry. Co. August 25th and resigned Sept. 16th, thereby not carrying out his agreement. Company claims he should refund the amount of transportation, \$21.05, or return to La Junta and carry out his agreement. Lodge No. 83. October Journal.

Chambers—Lodge 15.

Brother William Chambers, Reg. No. 85163, out clearance card, also owes board bill and Riveter, Int., in Lodge 443, left here with-

\$5.00 borrowed from Lodge 15.—Thos A. Gorman, Sec'y., Lodge No. 15. October Journal.

Wood—Lodge No. 15.

Brother Frank Wood, Reg. No. 410682, Boiler Maker, Int., in Lodge 617, March 10, 1920, last dues paid June, 1920, left without clearance card and owes some of the boys of Lodge 15 \$15.00 advanced to him for bail, as he was locked up for stealing money and cigars and cigarettes from the hotel he boarded at to the amount of \$65.00.—Thos. A. Gorman, Sec'y., Lodge No. 15. October Journal. Journal.

Deckert—Joint Executive Board.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Wencel Deckert, Reg. No. 14111 please hold same and communicate with W. A. Parranto, chairman, 409 Dakota Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. October Journal.

Hedges-Lodge 449.

J. B. Hedges, Reg. No. 261436, accepted transportation from Kansas City to Chanute, ank. Did not accept employment. Santa Fe Ry. Co. claims \$5.91 amount of transportation. Took C. C. from Lodge No. 449. October Journal.

Wilder-Lodge No. 743.

This is to notify all brothers to watch for Harrison H. Wilder, Reg. No. 36031. He makes a practice of going in a shop with the story that he lost his card about a year ago, but that he will square up on his first day day, he then borrows what money he can and a day or so before pay day quits and all the borrowed money goes with him. Anyone knowing his whereabouts would please correspond with H. R. Thring, Cor. Sec'y., Local 743. October Journal.

Hammer—District 19.

All Secretaries are notified to hold card of Brother Geo. Hammer, Reg. No. 15264, until he refunds fare between Roanoke, Va., and Shenandoah, Va., amount \$4.30, as he requested work and then refused to work after arriving.—H. W. Bias, G. Ch. Dis. 19.

Flury, et al.-Lodge 104.

This is to advise our members that the following Brothers have accepted transportation from Seattle to Prince Rupert, B. C., upon promise of going to work for the Prince Rupert Dry Dock & Engineering Co., and upon their arrival refused to go to work as per agreement.
B. A. Flury, Reg. No. 130912.
C. G. Langvin, Reg. No. 168201.
Morris M. Shapino, Reg. 221786.
H. Edrich, Reg. No. 125419.
E. Edger, Reg. No. 152477.
E. Scheiderick, Reg. No. 118355.
Lord Lawrence, Reg. No. 383276.
WM. ATKINSON, L. V. P.

DeMars-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Charles DeMars, Reg. No. 6582, has been revoked until such time as he pays \$42.12 for transportation he received from Chicago to Raton, New Mexico, upon promise of going to work for the Santa Fe Railroad Co., which he failed to do.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. December Journal.

Short-Grand Lodge.

This is to advise other locals that we have the clearance card of Brother M. T. Short, Reg. No. 113396, who accepted transportation from Kansas City to La Junta, Colo., promising to remain 30 days in the employ of the company. He failed to do this and we will hold his clearance card here until same is paid.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. December Journal.

Wells-Lodge 32.

All secretaries are asked to look out for

Boilermaker Shirley D. Wells, Reg. No. 401873, initiated in Local 4, Birmingham, Ala. He left Kansas City, Mo., owing bills amounting to \$67.00 and all Secretaries please see that this bill is paid before he works or receives a clearance card.—W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y 32, Kansas City, Mo. December Journal.

Holmes-Lodge 507.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Chas. Holmes, Reg. No. 20601, will please hold same until he pays bills he left in Atchison, Kas. Please correspond with the undersigned concerning same.—J. M. Danenhauer, Sec'y 507, Atchison, Kas. December Journal.

Walsh-Lodge 91.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother Dave Walsh, Reg. No. 10071, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned. He left this city owing a bill of \$23.00.—H. C. Hudsputh, Sec'y 91, December Journal.

Black-Lodge 91.

Any Secretary taking up the card of G. Black, Reg. No. 397567, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left city owing a bill.—E. C. Hudspith, Sec'y Local 91. December Journal.

Cooper-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Jack Cooper, Reg. No. 353349, has been revoked until he pays \$75.66 for transportation received from Kansas City to Albuquerque on the promise of remaining in the employ of the company for thirty days which he failed to do.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. January Journal.

Shertzer & Ermine-Lodge 658.

Any secretary taking up withdrawal card of Geo. Shertzer, Reg. No. 25088 or the clearance card of Thos. S. Ermine, Reg. No. 365524 will please hold same and correspond with J. W. Daywalt, Sec'y 658, Box 304, Sharon, Pa. January Journal.

Nelson-Lodge 663.

Any Secretary taking up card of John Nelson, Reg. No. 136335, will please hold same and notify the undersigned as this brother owes Lodge 663 and several members borrowed money.—Wm. Stitt, Sec'y. L. 663, Omaha, Neb.

Lindsay-Lodge 77.

Any secretary taking up the cards of C. A. Lindsay, Reg. No. 410219, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned. Brother Lindsay is charged with owing money to and taking clothes of Brother E. F. Furrow.—W. T. Blest, Sec'y 77, La Junta,

In Memoriam

Members.

Brother Frank Jaeger, charter member of Lodge 27, died suddenly December 1, 1920, of heart failure.

Brother J. L. Cummins, member of Local No. 50, died October 23, 1920. Was one of its oldest members.

Brother J. Leright, member of Local No.

392, died December 2, 1920.

Arthur Forbes, member Lodge 392, Calgary, Alta, Can., died December 30, 1920.
Albert Thompson, member of Lodge 518,

Fort Dodge, Iowa, died November 24, 1920. C. W. Kruger, member of Los Angeles

Lodge 92, died January 4, 1921.

Otto T. Hudson, member of Lodge No. 241. Washington, Ind.

Brother Richard Caverly, member of Local No. 6. One of our old time members. Brother John D. Reniker, member of Local No. 54, Dennison, Ohio,

Relatives of Members.

Mother and father of Brother Frank Vardy, member of Du Bois Lodge No. 248.

Wm. J. Johnston, brother of Brother J. L. Johnston, and father of Brother D. W. Johnston, member of Local 622, Columbus, Ohio, died December 22, 1920.

George Perry, brother of William and Walter Perry members of Lodge 80, Ana-conda, Mont., died Nov. 28, 1920.

Mother of Lewis A. Basil, Sec'y. of Local 597. Escanaba. Mich., died December 20. 1920.

John Manning Hiessenbuttel, youngest son of Brother L. H. Hiessenbuttel, member of Local 50. Charleston, S. C., died Nov. 12. 1920.

Mrs. Mary A. Dawson, mother of Brother J. E. Dawson, member of Local 50, Charlestown, S. C., died November 28, 1920.



FREE Book If you have prostate disorder—bladder trouble—get up frequently at night, there is positive and rapid relief for you—without drugs or massage—without pain or discomfort—privately at home. Our free book tells all. Doctors, Osteopaths, Physical Culture directors, Sanitarium experts use and endorse our method. Easily used by anyone, Very simple. No matter what you have tried or how old your case our methods will bring results or money back. Write for free illustrated booklet. Do it now. Relief is at hand. THE ELECTRO THERMAL COMPANY 65-BKirk Building Steubenville, Ohio

DON'T BE CUT Until You Try This Wonderful Treatment.

Wonderful Treatment.

My internal method of treatment is the correct one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of Page's Pile Tablets and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today.

E. R. PAGE, 307 Page Bldg., Mrashall, Mich.

PATENTS Promptness Assured. Best Results.
Booklet Free. Highnest References

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, PATENT LAWYER,
624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Relatives of John Patterson, a boilermaker, who died in Seattle, Washington, during January, 1919, will learn something of benefit to

themselves by communicating with E. P. Donnelly, 464 Empire Building, Seattle, Wash.



REAL PHONOGRAPH

Beautifully finished, nickel winding crank, spring motor, speed regulator, stop lever. New improved sound box with mica disphragm, makes of music. A MARVELOUS Machine in every way, Dolighted thousands of bomes.

Machine in every way, business of homes.

Send HO MONEY

Justyour name, and we will send you 24 of our Art Pictures to dispose of on special offer at 25c each. Send us the \$6 you collect and we will send this new improved E. D. L. Phonograph and a selection of 6 records free.

E. D. LIFE, Dept. 2785 Chicago

OUICK HAIR GROWTH! Box Free To You!









Would You Like Such a Result as This?

Like Such a Result as This?

Do you want, free, a trial box of Keskott, that has proved successful in so many consistency of the successful in suc Koskott Laboratory, KA-366, Station F, New York, N.Y.

BOILER MAKER LAYER OUT \$300.

Advancement through Home Study As ared. Become a geometrical trained Layer Out while you work. We teach you every Class of Light and Heavy .heet Iron Laying Out, Stacks, Breechings, Hoppers, Nozzics, Scotch Boilers, Uptakes, Locomotive Boilers, etc. We also have Special Courses in Steel Ships Laying Off and Plan Reading. Full information Free.

ST. LOUIS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. 4543 Clayton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Kheumatism

A REMARKABLE HOME TREATMENT GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case

old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I wan to try the great value of the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved 'Home treatment of the presence of the provent of th

BRAND

9

Solve This Puzzle. Win fine Prize The figures in the squares represent corresponding letters in the alphabet. Figure 1 is A, 2 is B, 3 is C, and so on. The ten figures spell three words. Send the three words on a slip of paper with your name and address quick if you want to win. I have given away many Autos and scores of other prizes. My plan is so simple it is easy to win prizes and cash rewards.



Thousands of Dollars in Other Grand Prizes and Cash Rewards

Besides the New Ford Car I am going to give away Superb Cabinet/Phonograph, Bicycles, Gold Watches, Kodaks, Traveling Bag, Chest of Silverware, Dinner Set and Cash Rewards. No experience is required. You don't put up a penny or do any hard work. Just an opportunity to realize your ambition to have an Automobile all your own and a chance to get it in the easiest way imaginable. Don't let anyone in your neighborhood beat you to it. The quicker you act, the bigger your winnings. Send me your answer to the puzzle with your name and address, without delay. DUANE W. GAYLORD, 537 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 94, CHICAGO, ILL.

Full sized sample of this knife with the emblem or design of the order of which you are a member placed under the handle, will be mailed you for \$1.00 and this advertisement. For only 25c evtra your name and address will be High Grade Knife \$1.00, Introduction Offer 25c evtra your name address will be wn on knife. shown on k Size 31/4 in.

EASY MONEY \$75.00 to \$200.00 Monthly

Railroad employes your spare time can be turned into dollars with a little effort. WE WANT A SALES AGENT IN EVERY LOCALITY to Introduce transparent handle knives and razors. Under the handles can be placed the emblems of any Railroad on Labor Organization, Secret Society, or Fratemal Order. Also the member's full name and address on the other side. Blades, finest steel, handles, handsome as pearl, clear as glass and unbreakable. Every knife guaranteed to be perfect. Every Railroad employe will want one as a mark of identification. We can also give permanent employment and exclusive control of territory to those who can give full time in taking orders from the general public. If you are earning less than \$1,500.00 yearly, let us show you how to All or Spare Time

CUTLERY COMPANY, 339 Bar Street, CANTON, OHIO NOVELTY

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., MARCH, 1921

MUMBED 2

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.

BRITAIN'S LABOR PROBLEMS IN 1921.

(Exclusive Correspondence of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders Journal.)

London, January 24, 1921.

During the last two months depression and unemployment have fallen upon this country with an almost savage vigor. Since last July trouble has been threatening the ordered course of regular employment, but the end of the year and the beginning of the new year have seen the progress towards absence of employment increased.

It is believed that at the present time (at the end of January) there are a million and a half men and women out of work in Great Britain and Ireland, and the problem is further intensified by the very large amount of short time worked in the factories, shops, and mills where some employment is still continued. In the textile district tens of thousands of operatives work only two days a week and cannot therefore earn a living wage. Elsewhere three and four days a week are worked, dropping, however, in some cases to a single day per week.

Coal mining, which continued fully employed longer than any other industry here, is now experiencing a severe setback. The miners, by reason of their strike towards the end of last year, secured from the government a 40 cents per shift or per day increase in wages, with a promise of a further 30 cents per day on January 1st if they increased the national output of coal correspondingly. They set to work and the output of coal rose weekly, a most substantial advance on previous monthly figures of the year being established. They became entitled to their 30 cents per day further increase, therefore, and that they are now receiving. It is being paid very grudgingly, however.

The position appears to be that owing to the large increase in coal production the export price (export receipts from which come the money to pay these increases of wages) has fallen so substantially that in the course of a few weeks the miners may find themselves with no funds from which to draw the extra 30 cents per day. Of course all prices are falling, although food prices are the most tardy of all in this country to make any definite big downward swoop. One may expect, therefore, to see attempts being made shortly to induce the miners to give up their 30 cents per day extra, and the plea will either be that there is no money to pay them with or that owing to the decreasing cost of living they can afford to do without it.

This question of reduced wages affects all industries and is coming well to the front. The employing class here never, upon the whole, regarded with a pleased eye the continuous raises in wages secured by their workers. Now, with the cold want of depression blowing upon their enterprises. they seem to be turning first and foremost to schemes for reducing wages. That vigorous fighter, John Hill, the general secretary of the British Boiler Makers' and Iron and Steel Ship Builders' Society, does not hesi-tate to say and publish that employers are restricting output in order to bring down wages. He declares that it is now a deliberate arrangement on the part of many of these big rings of employers to pay bonuses to a certain number of firms so that they can afford to reduce their output, close up, and sack their hands, all this, of course, with a view to reopening at perhaps some not far distant period at a big allround cut in wages.

From whatever cause it may arise, however, unemployment is the great big note of the opening of the new year here. It is sinister and threatening and all the more so because the unemployed of this after-war period have not the same calm, passive acquiescence in conditions that the unemployed of the before-the-war period had. Unemployment is now resented and objected to and is no longer regarded as a necessary Heaven-sent infliction which

must be put up with from time to time. Quite half the unemployed here are exservice men, and to their present penury is added the disquieting thought of what fine things they were promised when they were out fighting for their country.

The government is at its wits' ends to provide a remedy. It had long had fair warning, but nothing was ready when the pinch came and nothing is being done now that is worth anything. Some schemes of road making, foreshore reclamation, etc., are being indulged in and these absorb perhaps 10,000 unemployed, a number that is so small that it makes no appreciable reduction in the mass of want and suffering. The government endeavored to draw the Labor party and the trade unions into a scheme for discussing the unemploy-ment question, but the Labor party and the trade unions perceived at once that this was an attempt on the part of the government to use them as a "smoke screen," as the current slang has it. These industrial parties therefore resolved to hold their own investigation into the unemployment problem and make their own recommendations. As I write these have just been published, and they are interesting and far reaching. They are to be laid before a national Joint Labor Conference later in the week. The labor report (1) reviews the situation and its causes, (2) gives proposals for providing adequate maintenance, and (3) sets out suggested methods for the restoration of industry and commerce. All three sections are crystallized in the resolutions set out below. These reiterate the December conference's demand for the \$8.00 a week maintenance provision for those householders for whom employment cannot be found (with \$4.00 a week for single adults and additional allowances for dependents). They further demand:

- (1) Unobstructed trade with Russia and all facilities, including international credits and exchange stabilization plans, for the restoration of European trade.
- (2) Ending of military adventures in Mesopotamia, etc., and of military rule in Ireland.
- (3) Reversal of policy of arresting public utility services.
- (4) In place of relief works, the undertaking of necessary public and local improvements.
- (5) The prohibition of all overtime and the exactment of the 8-hour day; wherever short time is adopted, the payment of under-employment allowance.
- (6) Trade unions are urged to resist to the utmost attempts to take advantage of the present crisis to reduce wages.

If the government does not take satisfactory action the Labor party is requested to raise the question immediately parliament resumes, and it is proposed that the

conference shall stand adjourned until February 23 to enable the union executives to consult their members "on any further steps that may be necessary to secure the adoption of its recommendations."

One of the proposals of the government, by the way, for meeting this unemployment was the universal working of short This meant that all employers whose factories were still open should cut their present staffs down to four days a week, giving the other two days' work a week to unemployed people. This was at once objected to by organized labor as it would mean that neither the present employed nor the then partially employed would receive a living wage in view of present high prices. The whole of the workers would be reduced to the borderland of want. The government, however, intends to try and force this point through in its own arsenals and dockyards and it will be interesting to see what occurs there. Organized labor will only accept this method of short time working if it is accompanied by a guarantee of full-time wages, so that the standard of living shall not be lowered. The employers, of course, will not pay this, so it will come to a case of the government having to make a subsidy to them from special funds. At the same time there is nothing to worry about in this as the scheme may be regarded as stillborn.

Along with other sections of industry our boiler makers and ship builders are finding work falling off. In all the ship yards contracts are being canceled and half finished ships left untouched, the shipping people not being prepared to finish them, they say, at present high costs, especially as there is very little likelihood when they are finished of their being able to trade at remunerative freights. At the same time the boiler makers and the other trades affected are not allowing their own union constructive work to lag. An agreement is now being voted upon. Seven important unions-the Boiler Makers; the Amalgamated Carpenters, Cabinet Makers and Joiners; the General Union of Carpenters; the General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers; the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights; the Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers, and the National Amalga-mated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers —are entering into a combination for mutual support. This is not an amalgamation of the unions but it might be a step in that direction later on. The object of the new move is to uphold the rights of combination of labor, to consolidate the unions concerned for mutual protection, to raise funds for this purpose, to adjust all disputes about demarcation of work and to improve the general position and status of members. The unions will pay into and support a common fund. No definite weekly sum of money will be paid out by the combination, but the members concerned in any dispute will be assured of the means of life independent of the trade benefits allowed by each of the respective constituent unions. The whole strength of the associated membership will also be given to any section which for the time being may be affected by a dispute. Votes for and against the combination are to be returned to the various head offices not later than February 1st.

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE FOR A LARGE CIRCULATION FOR LABOR.

After the Plumb Plan League was formed, it was found absolutely necessary to provide a means to give publicity to the ideas advanced by the League and to defend them before the bar of public opinion, so about sixteen or eighteen months ago a weekly naper called Labor was established in Washington, this paper, handled by experienced newspaper men, established a high standard of efficiency from the start in espousing the cause and defending the interests of or-ganized workers and bids fair to supply a long felt want of a newspaper of a large and general circulation issued from the nation's capital to take up and advocate or oppose congressional legislation beneficial or inimical to the welfare of the masses, as the case may be.

Last fall an unwise effort was made to promote a plan whereby Labor would absorb all of the official journals of the sixorganizations having members employed on railroads. This proposition was placed before the delegates to our last convention, but it was so strongly and widely opposed that it was withdrawn before it reached the floor of the convention, however, we are now assured that this proposition has been abandoned and that Labor will base its right to exist and to win universal support by its achievement in its own particular sphere of usefulness, so with this wise course adopted as its policy we bid it God-speed and urge all of our members to give it their full support.

There is absolutely no rivalry between

There is absolutely no rivalry between Labor and the Official Journals for they cover entirely different fields of usefulness and there is need for both, in fact there is not half enough Labor publications to defend the interests of the masses, and many of those now established are merely eking out a precarious existence due to lack of interest on the part of those in whose interest they are run.

There is a real need for a live, active and widely circulated paper in Washington devoted to interests of labor, and if it was a daily paper it would be all the better, in fact we all should work with this end in view, we see the biased and hostile attitude of the daily press, owned or subsidized as it is by corporations and trusts, and therefore we may not expect anything but hostility from it. So it is necessary to create papers owned and operated by labor itself, so that the public may be informed of the true situation.

Labor has been separated from the

Plumb Plan League, we are told, and has been endorsed by the International Presidents of the sixteen organizations, having members employed on railroads. Those in charge of Labor are old and efficient newspaper men of years of experience and they have already produced a paper of a high standard and no doubt as the circulation of the paper grows, they will add to its efficiency in many ways, for it is not being operated for profit, all its earnings will be spent in making it better and better as its revenues grow, therefore, all who subscribe can rest assured they will be given their money's worth over and over.

For years we have all been talking about establishing a labor press and deploring the fact that the daily papers, almost without exception, were controlled by our enemies, and were used unscrupulously in every time of peril to do us injury. Some of the organizations have gone so far as to instruct their International Officers to co-operate to secure the establishment of a labor press and one or two have appropriated considerable sums of money to help finance the scheme.

Labor does not carry any advertising, therefore, it must depend entirely on the support it gets from subscriptions, and if we would see it a success we must wholeheartedly work to make the circulation a large one-not less than a million anyway, and while this may seem large, in reality it is not, for even if the subscriptions were confined to railroad workers entirely, it should not be a hard job to get this number, for we are told there are something over two millions of railroad employees, therefore, if only every other one employed subscribed the million subscriptions would be realized, however, it bids fair to far excel this, for me are told whole lodges, districts and even local federations have subscribed in a body.

A conference of a number of the Editors of Official Journals was held in Washington, D. C., commencing January 10th and lasted two days. The conference was called to devise ways and means to increase the circulation of Labor. Here is a report of the conference made by one of those present:

"The results of the two-days disussion may be stated in a sentence: We decided that Labor should be given a circulation of a million paid subscribers at the earliest possible date. With such a circulation Labor can be made the most power-

ful influence for good in the American Labor Movement. The goal we set may seem an ambitious one, but we all felt that our plans were in reality conservative."

The sixteen associated organizations have a total membership of close to two millions. Surely it is not unreasonable to expect that fifty per cent of our members will subscribe for a publication which means so much to them and to the cause of trades unionism.

Then we feel we have every reason to believe we can count on the earnest support of the trades unionists who are not members of the sixteen association draganizations, because LABOR is not fighting the battle of a part of the workers. It stands for the interests of every man and woman who toils. Eventually that fact will be recognized, and then instead of a circulation of a million, it will go into the homes of two or three million workers every week.

We agreed upon very practical plans for getting new subscribers, and that is really the point I want to drive home to my readers now.

First of all we decided to appeal to our readers to subscribe as individuals. The subscription price is two dollars a year.

But we recognized that appeals to individuals, however favorably received, could not produce the results we desired, and therefore we decided to ask the lodges, locals and divisions of the sixteen organizations to do certain definite things.

(1) Each local, lodge or division should subscribe for LABOR for its entire membership. That's the way to get the paper where it will do the most good. In order to encourage the locals, lodges or divisions to subscribe in this way the managers of LABOR have made the following most attractive proposition:

They will grant the lodges a special subscription rate of \$1.50 per member per year, the total amount to be paid out of the lodge's treasury. If desirable the payments may be made in quarterly installments.

Under this scheme every member of a local, lodge or division may secure LA-BOR at a total cost of only 12½ cents per month per member.

(2) We all recognized that some locals, lodges or divisions were not in a position to stand even this very reasonable financial strain. Therefore, we agreed to suggest that where lodges did not subscribe in a body they should appoint permanent committees to solicit subscriptions for LABOR, with instructions to report at each regular meeting.

The managers of LABOR very generously agreed that where such committees were appointed the subscribers secured would be given the benefit of the reduced

rate of \$1.50 per year. This was with the understanding that the committees would secure fifty new subscribers within sixty days after the date of their appointment.

I hope that every brother who reads this appeal will consider himself a committee of one to call the matter to the attention of his local, lodge or division. Be good enough to have this article read at the next session of the local, lodge or division. It might be brought up under "good of the order." Endeavor to have definite action taken.

The best scheme in my judgment, if your local, lodge or division has the money, is to subscribe as a body, but if you cannot do that be sure to appoint the permanent committee.

I hope every local, lodge or division which takes action on the foregoing will be sure to promptly address a letter to Edward Keating, Manager of LABOR, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C., telling him exactly what you have done. If your lodge subscribes as a body Mr. Keating will take the necessary steps to place your members' names on the mailing list of LABOR, and if your lodge appoints a committee to solicit subscriptions he will see that you are supplied with application blanks, extra copies of LABOR, and other literature.

LOST HIS JOB AND UNIONISM, TOO.

Bates Claims Was Promised Work for Five Years at \$44 Week.

An unusual damage suit was filed in the city court this morning because it raises, probably for the first time, the question of whether a person blacklisted by the Boiler Makers' Union can obtain damages from one who figures in the cause of his being blacklisted.

The suit was filed by N. M. Bates against the Southland Steamship Company, and it is claimed the corporation's general manager made a contract with the plaintiff to furnish him employment as a boiler maker for five years at \$44 per week.

After Closed Shop.

This contract was made, the petition states, in pursuance of a plan to break "the closed shop." The deal was made August 26, and it is charged the company shut down its plant December 13, and now refuses to furnish the plaintiff employment under the contract.

Asks \$10,000.

Damage in the sum of \$10,780 is claimed for breach of the contract, the damages having been aggravated, it is stated, by reason of the fact that the union refuses to reinstate the petitioner as a member and tries to prevent his obtaining employment.

The petition was filed by Lee Cotton.—

Savannah (Ga.) Press.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND ÎRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City, Missouri.

TIME TO SIT TIGHT—ANSWER OPEN SHOPPERS WITH SOLID RANKS.

While the open shop war of discrimination and hostility to organized labor is nation wide and has invaded about all lines of industry, and many of these a cut in wages was enforced as soon as the first rumor of a cut in the price of some commodities was heard. However, the main line of attack at the present time seems to be directed against the railroad workers. Just what their final efforts to accomplish will be has not yet fully developed; in fact, what the management has so far brought forward was only in the nature of a skirmish to feel out the position and strength of their opponents. Vice-President Atterbury's grand-stand play was for this purpose, and not that the managers expected to accomplish what he asked the Labor Board to do—to annul the national agreement and reduce wages—no doubt they are now convinced they cannot carry by a general assault the position of the men, and will mark time for a while until they prepare for a flank attack. However, all the men have to do is to sit tight with closed ranks, and hold fast.

The spectacular assault of the managers should, and no doubt has, strengthened the position of the men, and if we can properly utilize it, should win public sympathy and support for the men. Their actions in this should convince any fairminded person that the men would receive a poor brand of justice were it in the power of these managers to do as they wished in their treatment of the men. Their past actions do not coincide with their present professions. They are giving their inability to get the necessary men to do the work in their shops as their reason for having hundreds of engines and thousands of cars repaired by outside companies at a much larger cost, while they have laid off more than 200,000 men and these forced to join the ranks of the millions of others now idle in the industrial field. With such a situation existing an excuse like this sounds like a ghastly joke.

So far it would appear as if the strategists of the managers find they have a hopeless case, for they have made a very poor showing. However, they are not novices, even though they have been arguing from false premises, and, of course, have invariably reached erroneous conclusions, which are so apparent, even the uninitiated are not fooled, and public sympathy is manifestly with the men. Therefore our members should guard well their actions and words, talk not as individuals, but as groups, or better

still, as one group, animated by a common impulse and unity of interests.

The Federal Labor Board has ruled that the roads have not the right under the transportation act to arbitrarily reduce wages without a hear-

under the transportation act to arbitrarily reduce wages without a hearing, and ordered the Erie to restore wages to their former standard pro-

vided by the National Agreement.

Everything points favorable to the men and they have every reason so far to feel encouraged, but should not for a moment relax their vigilance; while the battle is not yet over by any means, if our members will only stand firm with solid and unbroken ranks, victory will be with them in the end.

A GENERAL CONFERENCE OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

President Gompers, in behalf of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, some time ago called a general conference of organized labor to assemble February 23rd in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of considering the present industrial situation and to formulate a program of action in defense of organized labor, and to take all possible steps to repel nationwide fight to destroy organized labor being waged by the Manufacturers' Association, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Steel Trust, Erectors' Association, and other labor-hating organizations. As we close before this meeting is scheduled to assemble, we, of course, cannot give anything in this issue as to the results. However, we hope that the meeting was fully attended; that every thing possible was done to present a solid front to these enemies of labor, and that the meeting will be fruitful of results.

NINETEEN STATES JOIN TO KILL ESCH-CUMMINGS BILL.

According to the daily press, the Attorney Generals of nineteen states have united with Wisconsin in assailing the validity of the Esch-Cummins transportation law, before the Federal Supreme Court. The angle from which they are to assail this law is in reference to the rights of the states to regulate intra-state rates; the Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that such powers have been taken away by action of Congress in passing the Esch-Cummins bill, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission has full authority to regulate all rates. Thus the issue of states' rights forcibly presented itself; hence the action of the states' attorney generals in combining for an assault upon this part of the law, and if the court declares this part of it invalid, the question would immediately arise: Doesn't this invalidate the whole measure? From the standpoint of a layman, we would say that it does.

At any rate, the attorneys for the railroads evidently will have more to do, for the present at least, than making assaults on the National Agreement, wages, etc., of the employes. They have already made so many farreaching general claims that it will take at least a month to gather evidence in rebuttal. However, they will eventually find it would pay better to treat with the men on friendly terms, and work out with them the problems that effect the roads and the employes. They will find that continual litigation, turmoil and strife leads to ruin, and that it does not pay.

AN OLD-TIME MEMBER PASSES AWAY.

We were very much shocked and sorry to learn of the death of Bro. J. J. Lynch, a member of Lodge 340, Herington, Kansas, and Treasurer of District Lodge No. 10 for many years, if not from the time of its formation, which he filled with ability, zeal and faithfulness.

Bro. Lynch was one of our old-time members and was noted for his earnestness and loyalty to the cause of labor and the uplifting of his fellowmen, and his efforts and wise counsel will be missed not only by his

lodge, but our Brotherhood in general, as well as his legion of friends.

His was a life of usefulness and good deeds and no doubt has gone to his reward across the great divide. May he rest in peace.

WE ARE TOLD GOV. ALLEN WOULD OPEN WAR ON THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE.

Some of the newspapers that are backing Governor Allen in his effort to hamstring organized labor with his industrial court, recently proclaimed in bold headlines that Governor Allen would fight the Non-Partisan League, which recently invaded Kansas with a corps of organizers, and prevent

them from organizing the farmers of Kansas.

Governor Allen seeks to leave the impression that he is a great upholder of the law; however, when local officials of the American Legion ordered the representatives of the league to leave Salina, Kansas, he did not have anything to say, neither did he do anything last spring when representatives of the league, who were also representatives of organized labor, were rotten-egged in another town in Kansas, for no other reason than they wanted to hold a meeting to discuss the issues of the political campaign to come. In fact, Governor Allen, by his despotic action in ramming the vicious industrial court law down the throats of the union men of Kansas, has done more to prepare the ground for the Non-Partisan League than any hundred other men in Kansas, and he has made more prospective members than has Mr. Townley and his organizers.

The union men of Kansas will not tamely submit to having their or-

The union men of Kansas will not tamely submit to having their organization outlawed and their efforts for better conditions be made unlawful, while the employers may organize and jointly act in any kind of a campaign against labor with impunity. If labor has to be ruled by the principles of State Socialism, then we might as well go the whole way and

place industry under the same rules and restraint.

And while the employers and others who now enjoy seeing labor hamstrung by this law at present may later on get a good dose of the same

medicine applied to themselves.

The present session of the Kansas legislature has about decided to divorce the corporation business from the so-called industrial court and create a corporation commission to handle that part of the business separate, so that glaring inequalities may not be so glaringly apparent, as if they came from the same body. They may doctor and patch up this measure as best they may and as often as they think proper, but the fact remains that it is fundamentally unsound, oppressive, un-American and will finally be rejected by the great body of American citizens, and along with its author relegated to oblivion, unhonored and unsung.

CONGRESS FAILS TO ACT ON BILL STOPPING IMMIGRATION.

Notwithstanding that more than three millions of our own people are idle because there is nothing for them to do, and that we are threatened with a flood of immigration from the poverty stricken sections of Europe, Congress is dilly-dallying over the bill to stop immigration, except relations of those now here, for a period of two years; in fact, has about side-tracked the measure, and now is trying to keep our ports open and allow them in on a percentage basis that is in proportion to the number of each nationality now here.

Why Congress should be more considerate of those who want to come here than they are for our own peoples surpasses our comprehension, unless it be to not cut off the supply of cheap labor to replenish the ranks of the twelve-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week steel employes of the Steel Trust

and such like octopuses.

Another great danger has forced itself into this subject, but so far has seemingly had little weight on the members of Congress, and that is the probability of introducing that deadly malady known as typhus fever. Already three deaths of immigrants have occurred recently at the immigrant station in New York, and medical authorities say there is great danger of introducing this disease here, unless immigration is stopped. Every law of self-interest, prudence and the welfare of our people points to a temporary stoppage of immigration, and still Congress is sidestepping and trying to evade their plain duty in the premises.

We should bombard our Senators and Congressmen with our wishes in this matter and make every effort to get them to do their duty; but failing in this they should be held to a strict accountability for their failure

to act.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS IN SPECIAL SESSION.

The Executive Council of our organization met in special session on the third of last month and remained in session until the eighteenth, the principal part of their work being, we believe, discussing and acting upon matters of a routine nature. However, they took up the matter of erecting additional stories to the recently purchased office building, and newspaper reports have it three stories were decided on, to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.00.

BRINDELL GETS PRISON TERM.

Robert P. Brindell, President of the New York Building Trades, was convicted of extortion recently in the New York Supreme Court, and has been sentenced to from five to ten years in the state prison. So far so good. If this man was guilty of extortion, grafting, then upon its being proven he should bear the consequence; but what has become of the archgrafters, the plundering contractors who extorted possibly hundreds of dollars where this man got pennies, and who are responsible for the career of Brindell? Are they not to be persecuted too, or are they to go scott free because they have amassed wealth and have a pull? It looks that way. Likely Brindell will be the goat and be sacrificed on the altar of "outraged justice" to appease the public cry for punishment.

These contractors in their short-sighted policy, fighting organized labor, recognized and supported Brindell in preference to the legitimate organizations of labor, and thus made it possible for him to carry on his unwarranted and dishonest methods of "extortion," and now the supposed blind goddess of justice picks him out without hesitation or tremor of

conscience.

We do not wish to say anything in opposition to his conviction, but we do condemn in severest terms his punishment and at the same time allow those responsible for his acts of unfairness to go free. To do so would be a parody on justice.

WHAT FORM WILL NAVAL WARFARE OF THE FUTURE ASSUME?

A great deal of discussion has been engaged in by naval authorities and our national lawmakers lately over the future usefulness of the great super-dreadnaught battleships. Some contend that the days of these ships' usefulness and efficiency is about numbered, and that battleships of the air will succeed them in the next great war.

The war of words has surged back and forth for some time between opposing sides, and still goes merrily on. However, the weight of expert opinion seems to be leaning towards the adherents of the battleships, and that it would be unwise to give up their use, or cease to build them at the present time, because of the meager progress so far made in developing the airships, and the limited knowledge so far gained in navigating the air, which is as yet in its kindergarten stage. We believe in the next score of years that much more progress will be made in learning the rules of air navigation and developing battleships of the air than will be made with the battleships of the sea. Still it would be, in our opinion, unwise to either give up the building of battleships, or allow any other nation to get ahead of us in airship construction and development.

If we are to have a navy equal to that of other nations, then its efficiency must be developed from all angles, and each branch made as efficient as possible. The navy is our first line of defense. It must stand the first shock of battle should an enemy attack us. Therefore, our navy should be the equal of that of any other nation, until such time as there is a real concert of the nations of the earth, and they take unanimous action

to disarm.

However, this seemingly is at present a remote possibility, for while it might be possible to get the Caucasian races together, it does not appear within the range of possibilities to get the Mongolian or Asiatic races to agree to such a program and stay agreed, especially as long as Japan aspires to dominate Asia with its hundreds of millions of people; and should she succeed in doing so, would soon develop into a world crusader like Germany and seek to conquer and rule the world. Another such war as raged in Europe for four recent years would make such a situation not only possible but likely.

With the present disturbed conditions of the world today we should not give up our naval program of building until we are at least on an equal footing with any other nation of the world, and, to play safe, develop all

branches of our navy to their higest point of efficiency.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are informed that the "Louisville Convention Publicity League," of Louisville, Ky., is sending out blanks to officers of our lodges, asking them for information concerning themselves and the title to the office they hold, etc., for the alleged purpose of inserting in a "Whose Who" book; but this information could be used for other purposes, and to the detriment of those responding, so they should hesitate before answering, if not ignore the request entirely.

Owing to the fact that during the past couple of months we have received a number of communications of a personal nature and criticising others, we believe it is time to call a halt and ask that no more such articles be sent in, for while some few got by in the past two issues, we will be compelled in the interest of harmony to turn them down in the future.

Many of our member still visit headquarters in search of work, and some of them come half way across the continent. However, owing to the depression being so wide-spread and prevailing in most if not all sections of the country, we doubt very much whether there is much advantage in traveling afar from home at this time, as seemingly one place is as good as another, with no jobs available.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

The Genesee Boiler Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Finucane Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Eclipse Oil Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.)
Fine Lucey Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Strike on.)
Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver. Colo. (Unfair.)
Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (Strike on.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
S. F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Provo Foundry and Mach. Co., Provo, Utah.
The Portland Co., Provo, Utah.
The Coutract Shops, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Southwest Mechanical Co., Ft. Worth, Tex. (Unfair.)
Brothers, Brothers, at Standard Oil Refinery, Toledo, O.
(Strike on.)

Solar Refining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)
Riter-Conley Co., at Paragon Oil Co., Toledo, O. (Strike on.)
Mathilson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va. (Strike on.)
Mathilson Boller Works, Lebannon Pa. (Unfair.)
Fabricated Ship Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike on.)
Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern R. R. (Unfair.)
Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La., (strike on.)
Contract Shops and Shipyards, Mobile, Ala. (Federated strike.)
Contract & Marine Shops, Jacksonville, Fla. (Strike on.)
Helne Safety Boiler Co. of St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
O'Brien Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Contract Shops, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Strike on.)

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECTRETARY-TREASURER.

In submitting my report for this issue of our Journal, wish to advise our members, especially the officers of our subordinate lodges, in the proper method of forwarding strike rolls to this office, so as to avoid unnecessary delay in checking the rolls, as per Article II, Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of our Constitution.

All members on strike must sign the strike roll each day (Sundays and Holidays excepted), and the officer in charge should forward to the office of the International Secretary-Treasurer, each week, a list of members on strike, in alphabetical order, and typewritten when possible; and continue to forward this list each succeeding week, with each member's name on the corresponding line in numerical order. The daily strike rolls signed by the individual members on strike should not be forwarded to headquarters. If a member on strike is taken from the strike rolls when he secures work elsewhere, or takes out a clearance card, or any other reason, the line on which "the member's name appears, on the original roll, should be left vacant and a notation made as to the cause for omitting same. If the foregoing instructions are carried out it will facilitate the work of checking the records at headquarters and will eliminate practically all of the delay in forwarding the strike benefits.

We are experiencing very little difficulty in exchanging the old form of receipts, and we are receiving the hearty co-operation of all our subordinate lodge Secretaries in this matter. In some instances members have taken out clearance cards and paid January dues before the local Secretary was supplied with the new form of receipts; and realizing it will be a rather difficult matter to exchange these receipts, and in cases of this nature would advise that the local Secretary

forward the extra amount of per capita tax, that went into effect January 1, as per our revised Constitutions. As we stated in our last month's report, all locals having a surplus of the old form of receipts can exchange same for face value upon forwarding to headquarters.

At this writing our Executive Council is in session, and have many matters of grave importance before them for their consideration. Copies of the Executive Council's proceedings will be printed and distributed to our local lodges upon the adjournment of

the council sessions.

The plans for the erection of three additional stories on our building were submitted to the Executive Council by Messrs. Rose and Peterson, our architects. The plans were adopted and work on our new home will commence as soon as the weather permits, and when completed will be modern in every detail, and the only fire-proof office building in Kansas City, Kas. We have received numerous applications for space, and we feel assured that, when ready for occupancy, all of the available office space will be leased. The Executive Council proceedings will show the estimated cost and the arrangements for financing same.

The recent decision of the United States Labor Board in answer to the appeal made by the Association of Railroad Executives to discontinue the National Agreement, now in effect, covering the six shop crafts on practically all of the railroads in this country, is conclusive evidence of the great benefits derived from Organization and Federation. And during the present temporary industrial depression our members should maintain an active interest in our Brotherhood, as it is only by organization that we can expect to continue our standard of wages and working conditions. Fraternally yours, Joe Flynn, Int. Sec.-Treas.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

Kansas City, Kas., Feb. 16, 1921. Report from Dec. 17, 1920, to Feb. 16, 1921.

At the time of making my last report I was about to finish up my work in Edmonton, leaving there on Dec. 20. I visited Mirror on the G. T. P., and Big Valley on the C. N. R., where mass meeting of railroad workers were addressed and the promise of three boiler washers to line up "pay-day" was secured from Big Valley, also the applications of the stationary fireman at both division points.

From Dec. 24 to Jan. 31 was spent in Calgary conducting a campaign to overcome the damage done by the O. B. U. secessionist movement to the railroad shop trades, par-

ticularly in the Ogden shops of the C. P. R.
Just as the campaign was well under way,
it became necessary for the writer to leave
same to attend a special session of our
Grand Lodge Executive Council, which convened Feb. 3, and which is still in session
at this writing.

Before leaving Calgary the membership of Lodge 392 had been increased by eighteen, and I am of the opinion that this movement will result in all of our possible members getting lined up, and the same also applies to the other trades, as the same movement was under headway for the machinists, pipefitters, electricians, moulders, carmen and blacksmiths, and good headway was also made in organizing the R. R. stationary en-

gineers and firemen, as twenty-one applications were taken into Winnipeg for them.

With the overcoming of the damage done to the labor unions in Calgary, it will leave the One Big Union a factor in only Sioux Lookout, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Dauphin, Radville and Prince Rupert.

That is only six division points out of one hundred and ten in Western Canada.

However, it is very unfortunate that the labor unions are in that disrupted state, at a time when nearly every shipyard, contract boiler shop, etc., in Canada and the United States is attempting, and are reducing wages and lowering the standard of working conditions, also with the railroad managers of the two countries attempting to do the same thing.

It is the intention of the writer to return to the extreme western section of Canada to continue the above campaign. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

Agreements.

CONTRACT SHOPS OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C.
This agreement made and entered into by and between Local No. 450 and proprietors of boiler shops in Washington, D. C., party of the first part and Harmony Lodge No. 450, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, party of the second part.

Witness that:

Whereas, The first party is desirous of employing from time to time during the term of this contract such union boiler makers and helpers as it may need in conducting and carrying on its business; and

Whereas, Many of the members of the second party are desirous of obtaining employment from said first party; and

Whereas, Both said parties believe that it would be to their mutual satisfaction and benefit and all to the interests of all persons in any way affected hereby, if an agreement is made between said parties governing and fixing, so far as both par-ties may agree that it is advisable to do at this time, the terms and conditions of

any such employment.

The minimum rate of wages to be paid to boiler makers by the first party shall be ninety cents (90c) per hour, first class boiler maker; 814 cents, second class boiler maker. All boiler makers' helpers in the employ of the local machine and boiler shops of this city who have been in the empley of the said company sixty (60) or more days shall receive a minimum rate of sixty-two and one-half cents (62½c) per hour on and after October 1, 1920, that is all those the company would desire to re-tain. All boiler makers' helpers hired after this date will be paid fifty cents (50 cents) per hour for sixty days (60) and increased to 62½ cents per hour when recommended by the foreman in charge of the respective

2. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work and forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work, except during the months of June, July and August, when 44 hours shall constitute a week's work.

3. (B). All work done on Sundays or any of the following holidays, to wit: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, July Fourth, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas shall be paid for at double rate, including Labor Day. Holidays include seven holidays during the year.

(A). For all time worked in excess of eight hours, the first party shall pay its boiler makers and helpers double rate per

hour.

4. Boiler makers and boiler makers' apprentices shall do all work belonging to the boiler makers, that is: All boilers, all forms of tube work, all grate work and rigging connected with the same, firedoors and firedoor frames, all breechings, uptakes, iron and steel ship building, all iron and steel tanks, pontoons, air, oil and water-tight purifying boxes, stand pipes, all riveted iron or steel pipe lines, smoke consumers, brewery vats, condensers, water towers, all work in and around blast furnaces, rolling mills, gasometers, including all frame work in connection with blast furnaces, rolling mills, manufacturing and power plants of all kinds, all connections between boilers and stacks (commonly known as breeching) built of sheet iron or steel and all iron and steel work contracted for by boiler shops.

All tube welding and all tube setting, acetylene or electric welding used on work formerly done by boiler makers, all steel or iron engine tank frames or trucks, all steel car work, all angle iron work, straightening and repairing all channel irons, I. beams, brake beams, etc., and installation of all tanks and other work herein enumerated. This will not apply where Interna-

tional Agreements are in effect.

5. One apprentice to be allowed for every five boiler makers employed. Apprentices may be taken from the ranks of the helpers, oldest helper in the employment to have the preference, and if he has had two years' experience he shall serve three (3) years of not less than 300 days per year, and shall be given opportunity to learn all branches of the trade. After three years' apprenticeship shall be advanced to boiler maker and paid prevailing rate.

Apprentices when taken from rank of helpers shall receive, first year, 50c per hour, the minimum rate of helpers. Apprentices starting without experience as a helper should receive a minimum rate of \$2.00 per day, an increase of 50c per day every six months until he has served 4 years, after which he shall receive first class boiler makers' pay.

6. The second party agrees that it will, at all times, during the term of this agreement, as far as possible, keep the first party supplied such numbers of competent union boiler makers and helpers as said first party in the conduct of its business may time to time desire. If any of the boiler makers and helpers supplied and furnished to first party by the second party shall not be competent, then second party agrees to replace any man or men who may not be competent with such other boiler makers and helpers as shall be competent. Should the first party desire to reduce its force of boiler makers and helpers at any time, men last employed, ability considered, shall be first laid off. When the force is increased after a reduction, men laid off last shall, ability considered, be first to be employed.

7. In the event the second party shall, at any time, during the term of this agreement be unable to furnish first party with a sufficient number of competent union boiler makers and helpers to meet its requirements, such failure shall not be considered or treated as a breach of this contract on its part, but it is agreed that any such failure shall give the first party the right to employ any boiler makers whose services it can temporarily obtain, whether union or non-union, and first party may continue all such boiler makers in its employ until such time as said second party

may be able to supply and does supply said party of first part with the required number of competent boiler makers and helpers.

Subject to the foregoing provision of paragraph (6) of this agreement, all boiler makers' helpers and apprentices employed by first party shall be at the time of being employed, and during term of employment, shall continue to be a member in good standing of the union known as Harmony Lodge No. 450, I. B. of B. M., I. S. B. & H. of A.

- 8. Should any grievance or difference arise, party of the first part agrees to meet a committee from party of second part and endeavor to adjust grievance.
- 9. It is agreed that the first party shall not discriminate against any committee that represents the second party, at any time when they have any grievance to adjust.

10. This agreement may be altered, modified or changed at any time by the written consent of both parties hereto.

11. Acetylene and electric welders shall

be paid same rate.

Subject to the above and foregoing provisions as to the modification hereof, effective November 10, 1920, and shall be and continue in force and effect until either party desires change, when thirty days' notice will be given.

Washington, D. C.

Signatures of proprietors of boiler shops at Washington, D. C., to the foregoing agreement and of representatives of Harmony Lodge No. 450, Washington, D. C.

For the Proprietors of Boiler Shops,, (signed) John H. Shana, W. D. Briscoe, J. E. Hurly by G. N. F., G. W. Furneg, D. J. Boody and W. E. Stoops.

For International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Lodge No. 450, Washington, D. C., (signed) Thos. Nolan, I. V. P., A. J. Riggot.

Correspondence

Dubois, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Dubois Lodge No. 248 held their election of officers for the ensuing year resulting in one of the most interesting elections ever held, the officers elected winning out by a close margin for all the elective offices except financial secretary, where Brother Frank Snyder had no opposition as he is in a class by himself in that position. The following officers were elected: James C. Lord succeeds J. J. Wolfgang as president; Frank Kriner, vice-president; J. J. Wolfgang, treasurer; yours truly, corresponding and recording secretary; George

Solada, inspector; A. A. Lawn, George Solada and Alvin Nelson, trustees; Frank Cunningham, L. R. Singer and Harold Downing, shop committee. After the election our "stingy" committee, composed of George Solada, A. A. Lawn, Alvin Nelson and Frank Riner, furnished the brothers with oysters and sandwiches.

The local is in flourishing condition despite their numerous losses in members due to the recent layoffs and are holding to-

gether in great shape.

Financially the local is solid and the lion's share of this must be given our past president, George Simmons, who laid the

foundation for the big advance the lodge has made. His successor, Brother Wolfgang, kept up the good work during his term and their is little doubt that Brother Lord will advance it further before his term of office

The members of Local No. 248 extend their greeting to the entire membership. Fraternally yours, John Engstrom, Secre-

Galveston, Tex.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please take the shops of Galveston off the unfair list as follows: Sea Board Transportation & Shipping Co., J. J. Kanes Boiler Shop, Marine Iron Works, B. John-son Boiler Shop, Galveston Dry Dock & Construction Co.

Also find attached a list of lodges who have assisted 132 during our strike. Would advise brothers to not come this way as things are on the bum. Yours fraternally,

M. E. Peoples.

Local No.	Amount Loc	eal No.	Amount
587	\$10.00 360		\$ 5.00
402	5.00 507		2.00
167	5.00 137		5.00
207	10.00 364		2.50
348	5.00 117		10.00
246	2.00 261		5.00
502	5.00 295		5.00
7	22.00 442		5.00
331	10.00 121		10.00
187	2.00 38		10.00
689	5.00 423		10.00
222	5.00 116		5.00
285	5.00 549		3.00
19	10.00 376		2.00
494	25.00 622		10.00
31	3.00 343		10.00
10	5.00 247		25.00
577	5.00 615		10.00
184	10.00 71		10.00
196	5.00 719		5.00
90	25.00 269		5.00
87	5.00 608		2.00
72	5.00 637		8.50
420	5.00 460		5.00
186	\dots 5.00 336		2.00
89	2.00 564		8.00
189	2.00 674		19.25
485	2.00 351		10.00
65	5.00 466		26.00
712	5.00 433		2.00
664	5.00 355		5.00
697	5.00 414		6.40
729	5.00 382		5.00
363			5.00
Brother Ge	o. Spratley,	\$10.00.	

Total, \$506.65.

Everett, Washington.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Our local has taken an unusual interest in the last two numbers of the Journal, and we wish to take this opportunity to commend Brother Casey for his fairness in publishing the queries sent in by Brother

Costello and Hinzman regarding the action of our international president in recalling Brother Dixon from the field.

This lodge would also be pleased to have Brother Franklin give an explanation for his actions in this case, as well as the other two brothers who were recalled.

It is the opinion of this lodge that now is the time to organize, due to the fact that the master class has forced thousands out of employment and seem to be quite effectively organized in one Big Union to crush organized labor.

We also wish to commend Brother Mc-Cutchan in his plan for combating the O. B. U. It is our belief that every Brother brought back into the union will do more for the cause of organized labor, and that it is better to treat them in this way than to kick them out and call them un-American and radicals, for after all, we must realize they are our fellow workers, with a common foe to combat.

Trusting we will see this communication in an early issue of the Journal.

Yours for a larger and better union, Everett Lodge No. 500. President, Wm. F. Meyers: Secretary, Grant Wirick.

La Junta.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Here is something better to talk about. On Wednesday evening, January 19th, we organized a ladies' auxiliary with at least twenty members to start with, The name is Little Star Lodge Ladies' Auxiliary No. 30 of La Junta, Colo.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Hazel Loux, southeast corner Second and Lincoln, past president; Mrs. Reba R. Blest, 612 East Sixth Street, president; Mrs. Mary Miller, R. R. 3, vice-president; Mrs. Nannie Renneson, 209 Lincoln Avenue, recording and financial secretary; Mrs. Ethel McGuire, 216 San Juan Avenue, treasurer and corresponding secretary; Mrs. Gerty Fresh, marshal; Mrs. Churchill, inside guard; Mrs. Allie Clawson, 908 Cimmerron Avenue, Chaplain.-Wm. T. Blest, Corresponding Secretary.

BOILERMAKERS' ELECTION.

The election held by the Boilermakers' Union in the Labor Temple last Saturday resulted in the election of M. J. McGuire as business agent for the eleventh consecutive time, he receiving more votes than his three opponents combined. The complete result was as follows: President, Joseph Lynch; Vice-President, William McNamara; Re-cording Secretary, W. A. Sloan; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Sheehan; Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Sheehan; Business Agent, M. J. McGuire; Inspector, John Coll; Trustees, W. Anderson, Patrick O'Halloran, S. O'Sullivan, F. Powers; Executive Board, Charles E. Clark, T. Culligan, J. T. Dugan, Patrick Fitzgerald. Jack Kane, F. Kennedy, J. Mack, Charles McFad-den, M. J. McGuira, Patrick O'Halloran, Thomas Sheehan, Charles Westfall; Delegates to Labor Council, J. T. Dugan, T. Dulleghan, Jerry Hannigan, Jack Kane, Charles McFadden, M. J. McGuire, William McNamara, S. O'Sullivan, Thomas Sheehan, W. A. Sloan.—The Clarion (San Francisco, Calif).

A MESSAGE FROM IRELAND.

(1)

On a night in December a ship at Cork's Quay,

It was ready to sail to the land of the free,

There was a noble young leader to lead freedom's fight,

Slipped on the West Cannon, a stowaway that night.

How light was his soul when he entered the dark hole,

With a feeling of joy in his tomb. As a message from heaven to you I am

giving,
A message I bring from my home.

(2)

I bring you a message of agony and woe That our Ireland has suffered as the whole world may know

Of the Arson and murder, perhaps you have read.

I'll make a full statement to the one-hundred.

dred.

I want to tell it all as the tyranny recall,

What eve' be my lot let it come,
May your con-fir-ma-tion be the help of my
nation

Is the message I bring from my home.

(3)

Oh, ye sons of old Erin and sons of their sons,

May we lay the foundation as your fathers have done.

May my words to your committee be help in our plea.

Break the train of abuses of Ireland's Des-ti-ny.

When I go back home, no more shall I roam.

My mission of my people I have done.

If we rise or we fall, let me thank you one and all

Is the message I bring from my home.

Can be sushrdlu 'shrdlu shr u rdlu uup avenue, Portsmouth, Va. Can be sung by the music "Hand Full of Earth." That was sung many years by Joseph Murphy in "Kerry Gow."

SAN FANCISCO, CALIF.

On Monday evening, November 22, 1920, Richard Caverly a member of Lodge No. 6, San Francisco, was called from this earth by our Almighty God. In the passing of Brother Caverly we have lost one of our most faithful members and he has left a vacant seat that cannot be filled.

The following is a very brief history of

the life of Brother Caverly:

He was born in Ireland in 1841; he went

to New Orleans when slavery was in existence which no doubt left a very deep and lasting impression on him.

He came to California in 1856 and attended school until 1858. In 1858 he went to work in the Union Iron Works as an apprentice. He was a member of the volunteer fire department of San Francisco until it was suspended by an act of the legislature. There were eight hundred members of which only three are living today.

He took an active part in the first local union of our members under the "Knights of Labor" from 1862 to 1870. This organization went out of existence for the lack of appreciation for what it was accomplishing with the result that the employers reduced the wages from \$4.00 to \$3.00 for a twelve hour day which showed the need of organization then just the same as it does today.

He went to Sacramento where he was a charter member of Local 94. He formed the first Trades and Labor Council in Sacramento.

He went to Vallejo and organized Local 148 in 1893 and also the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council and was president of the latter.

He returned to San Francisco in 1907. Represented Local No. 25 of San Francisco at our convention in 1908.

He was an honorary member of our Central Labor Body and never missed a meeting of Lodge No. 6 and was always ready and willing to serve on any committee without compensation.

He wrote for many labor papers and magazines—never forgetting those days of slavery in New Orleans and his only solution then and now was the Labor Movement.

How many have joined a Labor Union and carried the Cross as Brother Caverly did?

There was no price for his principles and no sacrifice too great for him to make for the Labor Movement. May his actions and footsteps be followed by every Trade Unionist

Every member of Lodge No. 6 regrets the passing of Brother Caverly and we hope to meet him in the Great Beyond among the Angels of Justice and Mercy where no injustice is done and each one must give an account of his stewardship on earth.

Brother Caverly was 79 years of age on November 18, 1920.

May he rest in peace.—M. J. McGuire, Business Agent No. 6.

East Moline, Ill.

I guess pretty near everybody is interested in the under-mentioned subject at this time. If we're not we ought to be, because I heard another man say so.

King Attlesbury, of the Pennsylvania railroad, handed down a solemn decree from his imperial throne February 2d, condemn-

ing the railroad workers and their unions, and directing his thousand enthroned princes throughout the United States to resist union labor with all possible diligence. What will the leaders of the great railroad workers do now? Will they continue to admit to such animosity and antagonism of character to all civil and religious liberty? Are the railroad workers to kiss the hand of this satan thus raised to destroy them and their organizations? Will they submit to such bitterness existing between the railroad executives and the great bodies of railroad workers or will they unveil the malicious autocracy of Mr. Attlesbury, with his one hundred and sixteen thrones for open shops in this country which railroad men must either fight or surrender to such anti-American starvation methods?

The issue can no longer be evaded or straddled. It must be met absolutely with freedom of thought and decisions taken on the subjects at regional congresses. This milk and water friendships between the railroad officials and the railroad workers have done serious harm to the cause of American patriotism since the close of the war and has diligently poisoned the sentiment of the workers against the manufacturers' association who have heaped upon labor mountain of unjust opprobrium.

What right have these frothing red tyrants to invade labor's rights, agreed to and disposed of by our government in friendly and kindred spirit? Do the railroads want the workers to pay for their folly with our treasure? It is quite time to awaken, it is time to rebuke the anti-American drive for open shops. Why not congress take a hand in the matter. Bring up all things, intellectually and morally, to perfection. Open a debate with these devil kings and princes and enact legislation that will grant to the workers and the bosses, that sweet old-fashioned friendship may exist?

Is it possible that the public has over-looked the beautiful gift and decoration that congress hung around the neck of the public when the government handed back the railroads to private owners with 5 per cent guarantee for no service whatever (very generous) of the Esch-Cummins bill, which was thought a sure victory for the railroads, but has proven a failure and now the railroads want to hang the burden around the necks of the railroad brotherhoods. And if you read properly you will find that the bulk of this misfitness comes from political enemies of labor into a socalled gentleman's agreement and has proven itself an organized outrage for the purpose of starving millions of people into submission.

What will be the outcome if the railroad workers seem fit to stand by their guns? Congress has seen fit to declare strikes unlawful and the railroad workers will oppose any reduction of wages because railroad profits are large enough if run under efficient management of government.

Do the readers realize that some officials are paid the large sum of \$6.82 per hour for very little service and sometimes for no service at all? And I want to predict that before the Harding administration is one year old that it will be necessary for government ownership of railroads.

A program of vital importance will depend upon the outcome of the executive committee of labor which is a big problem and cannot be judged from argument behind closed doors, and it is for labor's interests to show their wilingness to help in every effort towards unity in the sight of the public. United we stand, Robt. H. Duff.

San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 17, 1921.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Lodges,

Dear Sir and Brother:

The officers and members of Local No. 6 in behalf of our disabled brother, Thomas Loughran, want to thank every member of your local for your very generous donation.

Brother Loughran regrets the fact that he is not able to clasp the hand of every member of your local and has, therefore, asked us to convey to your local his gratitude and appreciation for what you have done and he also hopes that none of your members will ever be compelled to make the sacrifice that he made.

Brother Loughran fully realizes as well as we do that without the Labor Movement we would all be in absolute slavery.

There is really nothing more we might say at this time only to extend to you the very best wishes of every member of Local No. 6 and to again thank you a thousand fold for what you have done for Brother Loughran.

In conclusion may your organization grow and prosper so that we may always be in a position to fight our common enemy. Yours fraternally, Thos. Sheehan, Secretary-treasurer No. 6.

P. S. A list of donations to date and locals sending same will be found in this issue of our Journal.

Local No.

3	St. Paul, Minn\$	5.00
7	Buffalo, N. Y	5.00
10	Indianapolis, Ind	5.00
15	Dubuque, Iowa	11.00
17	Chester, Pa	10.00
23	Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.50
38	Omaha, Neb.	5.00
40	Louisville, Ky	12.00
42	Nashville, Tenn	15.00
	Charleston, S. C	5.00
52	Pocatello, Idaho	2.00
54	Fort Wayne, Ind	3.00
68	Pine Bluff, Ark	4.50
69	Little Rock, Ark	3.00
72	Portland, Ore	5.00
73	Green Island, N. Y	10.00

•			
81 Springfield, Ill	2.00	401 Fond du Lac, Wis	2.30
83 Kansas City, Kans	5.50	402 Portsmouth, Ohio	2.75
84 Grand Rapids, Mich	5.00	415 Jacksonville, Ill	5.00
99 Newark, O	5.00	416 Cleveland, Ohio	1.00
100 Marshall, Texas	7.30	420 Arkansas City, Kans	5.00
101 Rawlins, Wyo	5.00	423 Big Springs, Texas	10.00
104 Seattle, Wash	5.00	442 New Orleans, La	5.00
105 Cincinnati, Ohio	10.00	443 Manitowoc, Wis	2.50
111 Missoula, Mont.	3.00	445 Cary, Ind.	5.00
112 Mobile, Ala.	2.50	446 Alamosa, Colo	3.00
116 Brainerd, Minn	12.50	449 Sapulpa, Okla	5.00
117 De Soto, Mo	5.00	460 Alliance, Nebr	3.50 2.00
121 Temple, Texas	3.50	461 Limon, Colo	5.00
126 Winnipeg, Man	$10.00 \\ 2.50$	464 Palestine, Texas	14.00
148 Vallejo, Calif	10.25	477 Salem, Ill.	4.00
163 Hoboken, N. J	5.00	485 Green Bay, Wis.	3.00
169 Detroit, Mich	9.00	492 Sudbury, Ont., Can	2.00
174 Superior, Wis	5.00	502 Teague, Texas	4.00
179 Denver, Colo.	12.65	507 Atchison, Kans.	1.30
182 Salt Lake City, Utah	9.70	509 Jackson, Ohio	1.90
183 Chanute, Kans.	3.25	513 Rockford, Ill.	2.50
184 Harrisburg, Pa	2.50	514 Philadelphia, Pa.	5.45
186 Hornell, N. Y	5.00	518 Ft. Dodge, Iowa	2.00
189 Crestline, Ohio	2.00	522 El Reno, Okla	2.10
194 Vancouver, B. C., Can	10.00	524 Murphysboro, Ill	5.00
195 Kewanee, Ill	5.00	533 Chicago, Ill.	5.00
199 Horton, Kans	1.00	537 Covington, Ky	6.50
200 Staten Island, N. Y	7.43	541 Bedford, Ind	2.40
201 Winona, Minn	2.00	543 Wichita, Kans	13.20
205 Philadelphia, Pa	10.00	555 Las Vegas, Nev	6.00
209 Denison, Texas	5.00	565 Falls City, Neb	2.00
210 Kingston, Ont., Can	10.00	566 Alexandria, La	5.00
233 Oakland, Calif	17.71	572 Vancouver, Wash	98.45
246 Terre Haute, Ind.	2.00	577 Cumberland, Md	5.00
247 Tacoma, Wash	10.00	580 Halifax, N. S., Can	5.00
257 San Francisco, Calif	27.00	582 Baton Rouge, La	4.10
259 Lima, Ohio	1.50	589 Milwaukee, Wis.	16.30
264 Richmond Hill, L. I	2.00	591 Glendive, Mont	3.00
269 Pasco, Wash	5.00	594 Stanburg, Mo.	1.50
270 Chambersburg, Pa	2.00 3.55	602 Great Falls, Mont	7.00
285 San Pedro, Calif	20.00	606 Mobridge, S. D	5.00
292 Parsons, Kans.	28.05	610 Argentine, Kans.	5.00
295 York, Pa	2.50	615 Syracuse, N. Y	5.00 3.65
299 Marquette, Iowa	2.80	618 Antigo, Wis	5.00
301 Massillon, Ohio	10.00	620 Tucumcari, N. M	2.00
311 South Kaukauna, Wis	2.00	623 Oakland, Calif.	6.35
312 Selma, Ala	2.00	627 Phoenix, Ariz.	10.00
313 Minot, N. D	1.00	629 Erie, Pa	2.00
320 Meridian, Miss.	5.00	634 Fresno, Calif	5.00
322 St. Louis, Mo	8.30	639 Delphos, Ohio	3.25
329 Philadelphia, Pa	5.00	645 Union, N. J	5.00
331 Philadelphia, Pa	10.00	648 Franklin, Pa	3.50
334 Princeton, Ind	1.00	656 Jefferson City, Mo	6.25
336 Marion, Ohio	2.00	674 Elko, Nev	10.00
347 Ellis, Kans	1.80	675 Dover, N. J	5.00
348 Covington, Ky	26.00	680 Brantford, Ont., Can	5.00
351 El Segundo, Calif	5.00	687 St. Augustine, Florida	5.00
355 Conneaut, Ohio	3.00	695 Hopkins, Minn.	2.00
359 Regina, Sask., Can	3.00	706 Coffeyville, Kans	7.00
360 Lafayette, Ind	5.00	710 Tuscaloosa, Ala	3.50
364 Frankfort, Ind.	2.50	718 Norfolk, Va	5.50
366 Clovis, N. M	1.50	719 Detroit, Mich.	5.00
376 Mt. Vernon, Ohio	2.00	725 Hattiesburg, Miss.	5.00
377 Moline, Ill	5.00	727 Spirit Lake, Idaho	2.80
378 Moneton, N. B., Can	5.00	736 Brownwood, Texas	7.80
382 Childress, Texas	3.00	738 Ottumwa, Iowa	6.00
383 Beardstown, Ill.	1.00	743 Sacramento, Calif	6.00

Labor Union No. 1 San Francisco.	16.50
Brother W. F. O'Brien, 478 Ninth	
St. Oakland, Calif	10.00
Brother Thomas Hughes, Oakland.	.50
60 Peoria, Ill	2.00
92 Los Angeles, Calif	41.00
127 Battle Creek, Mich	5.00
164 Council Bluffs, Iowa	5.90
173 Raleigh, N. C	2.00
278 Elkins, W. Va	2.50
278 Elkins, W. Va	5.00
528 Deer Lodge, Mont	5.20
534 Corning, N. Y	3.90
635 Evansville, Ind	2.50
657 Downington, Pa	17.50
659 Warren, Pa	5.00
742 Brockville, Ont., Can	3.00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Total\$1,089.74

January 17, 1921, Thos. Sheehan, Sec. No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.

Oakland, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly be advised that the City of Alameda, situated on San Francisco Bay, has been awarded the naval base for the Pacific coast, which at some future date will employ a great number of men in our craft.

Now, Brother Casey, my object in writing you in regard to the naval base is this: The newspapers throughout the country will be full in regard to the award being made, and a great number of men will flock to this district in search of work, which, at the present time, is not to be had in the district.

Kindly publish in the Journal that the naval base is not started, and men contemplating coming to this district, looking for work, to stay away, or to write to me before coming.

We have in this district at the present time members of the different organizations walking the street, they cannot buy a job, and you know that by men coming into this district at this time will make it just that much harder for the brothers already on the street.

Thanking you in advance for this favor and wishing you success, I am, fraternally yours, P. J. Wilson, Secretary Treasurer District Lodge No. 51.

Horton, Kans.

Dear Sir and Brother—Will you kindly insert in the next issue of our Journal the following:

The members of Dewey Lodge No. 199 all felt sad when the message was received stating that Brother J. J. Lynch had passed away on January 30th, 1921, in Herington, Kans.

Brother J. J. Lynch was an old and trusted member of our organization and also a faithful officer of District No. 10, since

its infancy, and his place will be hard to

We revere his memory and good qualities and extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow, and trust that Almighty God may comfort and console them in their great loss. Respectfully submitted, Ray E. O'Brien, Eugene J. McCarty, Harley C. Coffland, committee.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find photo of Brother Fred Shadler of Hudson, Lodge 163.

Brother Shadler, no doubt is well known by brother members located in the middle

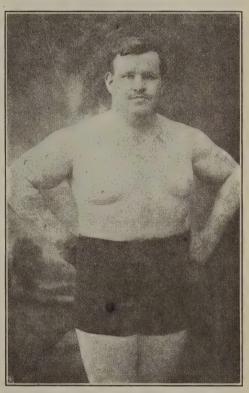


Photo of Brother Fred Shadler Hudson, Lodge 163, Hoboken, N. J.

west, owing to the fact that he has invaded that part of the coutnry. Cupie Shadler is known as the heavyweight wrestling champion of Central Europe. Previous to his coming to this country he had the honor of wrestling for the crown heads of Europe. He is known as the man with the thousand holds. In past years Cupie has grabbled all of the top notches and at times he has made things quite interesting for his opponents. One of his feats is to put his feet against a wall, head against radiator of auto holding bumper, and have chauffeur

put it on low; results are that wheels spin, but car does not advance an inch. On Friday, January 21, he wrestled Zyzbsco and after one hour and forty-five minutes he made him submit to his grand collection of grips.

Hoping you will insert this in next regular issue of Journal and with best wishes and kindest regards to all at headquarters, I remain, yours fraternally, D. J. McGuinness.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Many of our earnest friends in the labor movement look upon some of the recent defeats and predict the annihiliation of the economic effort of organized labor are the impotency of the economic organizations, the trade unions to cope with the great power of organized wealth. It is not true that the economic effort has been a failure nor that the usefulness of the economic organization is at an end. It is true that in several instances they have been defeated, but though defeated they are not conquered. The fact that the monopolistic and capitalist class having assumed the aggressive and after defeating the toilers in several contests, the wage workers of our country have maintained their organizations is the best proof of the power, influence and permanency of the trade unions. They have merely retreated and await a better opportunity to obtain the improved conditions which for the time they were deprived of-what the toilers need at this time is to answer the bitterness and vindictiveness of the oppressor with organization.-Edwards Burke, B. A. L. 43.

Dennison, O.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish in the next issue of the Journal that at our last meeting we enjoyed one of the best meetings since our local was organized. We had a very good attendance.

Under new business our Past President, H. T. Kothe, was presented with a fine gold watch chain and fob. Presentation speech was made by Financial Secretary A. D. Wagoner. After our regular meeting we sat down to an elegant three course dinner served by a committee appointed by our president. Too much praise cannot be given this committee for the elegant dinner they served. At this time we were entertained by the Harmony Four, a quartet composed of eight members. This bunch kept the members in an uproar at al times with their singing and dancing and very good music.

Hoping this will not take up to much space, I am fraternally yours. W. B. Collins, Corresponding Secretary, Local 540.

Bayonne, N. J.

My dear Brother Casey:

On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1921, James Wilson a helper in Lodge 607 was instantly

killed while at work on a locomotive in the Johnson Avenue Roundhouse of the L. V. R. R. Jersey City, N. J.

Brother Wilson met his death in what is regarded as one of the most peculiar accidents in railroad history. He was working on one locomotive when another locomotive driven by an engineer crashed into the one Brother Wilson was working on. The wheels passed over his neck de-capitated him. He leaves a wife and four small children, the oldest, eleven years and the youngest eighteen months.

Lodge 607 has lost a good member and his family a kind and loving father. Your fraternally, Thos. F. Roberts, Secretary Lodge

Brantford, Ont., Can.,

Dear Sir and Bro:

Enclosed find new mailing list for Journal. Our little local is coming along O. K. the only kick is "secy". I didn't get my Journal, when are you going to see about it?" So the enclosed is the result. (A complete list.)

The local goes on record as being in favor of a visit from an International representative at least twice a year, it seems to us that every local was visited last year without a mention of Lodge 680. We are still alive and on the map. (Eastern Canada Representative please note and visit us.)

We sincerely trust that the present move of depression in the trade will soon pass and all be merry and bright again.

Fraternally yours, H. HUGHES: F. S.

Lafayette, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have sent you the names of officers of 442 elected for the new year, 1921, asking you to please insert the newly elected officers in your February Journal, which I was instructed by my local to send all names for publication.

Brother Casey I have looked all over our Journal of February and I could not find same. I guess it must of gotten lost so will give it to you again. Will please ask you to mention it in the Journal of March. The names are as follows: President, Brother W. C. Kelly, Vice-President, T. W. Foster; Corresponding Secretary, T. P. Martin; Financial Secretary, A. Simonson; Board of Trustees, Brothers E. Brown, Chairman, E. Barra and F. T. Miller; Treasurer, John McCabe.

Brother Casey these brothers have been duly elected and installed. Hoping you will do me a favor and publish this, I beg to remain, yours fraternally, T. P. Martin, Corresponding-Secretary, Lodge 442.

As the principal officers of all lodges are printed in the roster, we do not think it necessary to reproduce in the Journal unless in connection with a write-up of the lodge, so do not print in Journal unless by special request.—Ed.

Enderlin, N. D.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Lodge 734 is mourning the death of Mrs. Gustave A. Engstrom, devoted wife of our brother member, Gustave A. Engstrom, who died January 21. We extend to Brother Engstrom our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement. Fraternally yours, O. H. Spilleke, Corresponding Secretary for 734.

Derby, Me.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Am enclosing list of contributions to the Wallace S. Badger Fund in answer to letter of appeal sent out by Local 608.

The members of this local feel very grateful to the members of various locals who have so generously helped in this very worthy cause, and also send our thanks to you for publishing our statement in the Journal. Yours fraternally, H. A. McLellon.

Donations received for the Wallace S. Badger fund since last report to the Jour-

nal.

Local	nount
572\$	25.00
7	5.00
191	17.20
683	10.00
123	5.00
269	4.50
564	5.00
340	13.50
	5.00
34	5.00
657	17.50
257	5.00
181	15.00
390	5.00
259	10.25
496,	13.04
507	2.00
104	10.00
127	5.00
506	5.00
664	10.00
549	5.00
299	5.00
629	2.00
706	2.00
486	5.00
347	3.00
	5.00
645	
178	5.00
559	5.00
674	33.00
437	3.00
634	5.00
445	5.00
96	5.00
186	5.00
571	5.00
555	8.00
663	30.05
38	10.00
537	5.00
	0.00

749	10.30
565	3.00
289	5.00
65	5.00
311	2.00
462	5.00
721	4.35
142	31.50
Bro. Oren Mitchell	6.00
-	
Total	3416.19
Acknowledged in Feb. Jour	478.65
Grand Total	894.84

Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Beg to advise you with regret of the death of Brother A. L. Sanckey.

Brother Sanckey paid the Supreme penalty for a crime of which all our members thought him innocent.

The deceased brother has been a member of Lodge 277 in good standing since April, 1919, and during his stay among us was instrumental in securing a number of new members. He was of a pleasing disposition and a well mannered brother, and it is impossible for us who knew him best to believe he committed such a crime.

We wish at this time to extend our sincere thanks to our International Executive Board and all others concerned for the able assistance rendered in behalf of the late brother in trying to save the life of a faithful member of our organization, a loyal son and a good father.

The members of 277 (through the Journal) wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved mother and daughter of Brother Sanckey.

Hoping you will please find space for the above in the next issue of the Journal, and with best wishes, I beg to remain, W. H. Kane, Secretary Lodge 277.

Scranton, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The officers for the coming year 1921, duly elected at our last regular meeting, January 13: President, Albert Becker, 310 Stafford Ave., Scranton, Pa.; Vice-President, Leo J. Shumaker, 828 Maple St.; Corresponding Secretary, Andrew Sullivan, 441 Third St.; Recording-Secretary, Wm. Keller, 628 Hickory St.; Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Harry Gallagher, 225 Meridan St.; Treasurer, Walter Payton, 226 Bloom, St.; Financial Secretary, Theo. Widmer, 531 Stafford Ave.; Trustees, Thos. Sweeney, 521 Meridan St.; Anthony Rodel, 830 River St.; Inspector, H. Gallagher, Meridan St.; Inside Guard, Wm. Sholl, 437 Fourth Ave.

I would like you to publish these names and addresses of the president, financial secretary and corresponding and recording secretary in the Roster. I also want to report than No. 71 has had a wonderful year, a one hundred per cent organization, and I hope that we have the same support of the men this year as we had last and the same success.

Hoping you will do me a favor and publish this, I remain. Yours fraternally, Andrew Sullivan, Corresponding-Secretary, Lodge 71.

East Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Bro:

Lodge 585 has been fortunate at its last two regular meetings, (Jan. 17th and Feb. 7th) in having present the Grand Lodge Representative in this part of the country, International Organizer, Bro. Geo. J. Mc-Williams, who pointed out to members the nature of the dangers now confronting our Organization by the open shop methods of the employers. He told the boys of Lodge 585 to do their utmost to keep their ranks filled up so that when the attempt at wage slashing comes they may be prepared to make a successful stand by their rights, but he warned them not to take any drastic action in any particular "case" until they had fortified themselves by taking the proper course, whereby they would be entitled to financial, as well as moral support from the Grand Lodge. He also told the members that as the Sixth Int. Vice-President, Bro. John J. Dowd has affirmed already that everything possible is being done by the Grand Lodge Officers to educate the members of the Structural Iron Workers Organization to a realization of the fact that the S. I. W. men are not doing right in persistently infringing on our members work.

Owing to our depleted treasury, our donation to the defense fund of our associates in the yards along the Delaware River was not as large as we would have liked to have seen it, but we wish the boys down that way God-speed in their battle for principles. At our February 7th meeting Bro. John J. Kerrigan paid a lofty tribute to Bro. Charles F. Scott, who is directing the fight of the Delaware River men against the forces of industrial autocracy by saying, "Our members down Philly may have a great leader in Charlie Scott, who during his comparatively brief stay in Boston a few years ago showed all the attributes of a fearless fighter, an ingenious organizer and a skillful exponent of the principles of trade unionism."

We are pleased to know that your worthy standard bearer International President, Bro. Joseph A. Franklin is doing all that is within the scope of human endeavor to eliminate the evils that arise from the undisputed fact that marine engineers in many parts of the United States are brazenly performing repair work when their boats are in port that rightfully belongs to our members.

Bro. Augustus E. Page has the deep sympathy of the members of Lodge 585 in the loss of his wife, who was a very estimable person, who passed away early in Feb

ruary in the prime of life, after a lingering illness attended often with great agony, which she bore with true Christian fortitude, calmly entering into eternity comforted by the knowledge that she had done her best in her span of life to always live up to her cherished ideals of the true Christian mother and wife by her serene optimism and generosity of heart and hand reflected the beauty of a radiant soul. Lodge 585 expressed its sympathy in the bereavement of Bro. Page and his two little boys, by a touching floral tribute and by the presence at the funeral of several of the members.

Bro. Dewey Warnock, son of that tried and true veteran, Bro. John Warnock, is trying to encourage the forming of a Glee Club among his associates, but at this writing, February 9th, there is more gloom than glee in the air, because many of the members of Lodge 585 are out of work and "up against it."

Bro. Tommy Hankard, who has a very meritorious record in Jeffries Point, East Boston, as a life-saver of several persons in danger of drowning has acquired an aptitude for a clever conception of the art of boxing, that bespeaks a very successful future for him in the roped arena in which as a welter weight boxer, he has already made a very good showing.

Bro. Michael F. Sullivan, who is one of the many, who was very sorry to know of the retirement of Organizer Glenson electrified the February 7th meeting of the lodge, when he warned the members to be on their guard against the pernicious industrial spy system, which Bro. Sullivan claims is being encouraged in Boston in our Organization by members who seem to feel more concerned about the interests of the employers than of the workmen.

President Wm. F. Irwin made a wise choice when he named Bro. Kenneth (Muggsey) McLellan as shop steward at Simpson's shop yard. Bro. McLellan is a 100 per cent union man of the Dan Higgins, Mike Sullivan and Walter Berry type and it is a good bet that "Muggsey" will make good.

Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, Cor. Sec'y., Lodge 585.

Herington, Kans.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am sending you enclosed herein, the obituary of our late Bro. J. J. Lynch, published in our local paper. We would be glad to see it in the next issue of the Journal. Yours fraternally, Wm. Standefer, Sec'y.

Obituary.

John Joseph Lynch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lynch, born March 23, 1864, at Birmingham, England, died at Herington, Sunday, January 30th, 1921. Solemn Requiem High mass was celebrated by Rev. J. B Glynn at the St John's Catholic church

Tuesday morning. Interment in the Catholic cemetery..

Mr. Lynch had suffered three strokes of apoplexy and only his robust vitality brought him back from a severe stroke about a year since, until apparently he was almost well enough to resume his work in the Rock Island boiler shops, when the final summons came.

Coming to America when six years old Mr. Lynch lived at Kansas City longer than any other place, 20 years, and worked in various interests there at his trade of boiler maker. He came to Herington seventeen years ago and by his upright walk and life and fine family became a factor in the life of Herington and especially was he held in high esteem by the Boiler Makers of America, whom he served in many capacities and for the past ten years was treasurer for this district of the organization.

In addition to his membership in the Boiler Makers of America, Mr. Lynch was a member of the Degree of Honor, the A. O. U. W. and the Knights of Columbus.

The funeral was marked with a profusion of flowers testifying the esteem in which he was held; handsome tributes being sent by several of the lodges and labor organizations here, and from practically every lodge of the Boiler Makers of America in his district, several sending personal representatives to attend the funeral. Three pall bearers were from his trade organization, Henry Willis, Wm. Martin and Kenneth Gunn; three were from the K. of C., T. J. Butler, Frank Ghrer and George McDonald.

Other surviving relatives are, his father, Martin Lynch of Wheaton, Kansas, whose frail health prevented his coming; at the funeral were his brother, Tom Lynch, and sister, Mrs. Patsy Walsh of Wheaton; Mary and her husband, John Donnelly from North Dakota; Mrs. Kate Lynch of St. Louis, widow of a brother, with her daughter, Miss Bernice; Agnes Wand, also of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Murray of Kansas City, Mo., were married at the same time Mr. and Mrs. Lynch were, making a double wedding; H. E. Hart of El Reno, business manager for the Boiler Makers of America; Edward Osborne, District Secretary; Messrs. McCarthy, O'Conner and Harkness, representing the B. M. A.; Mrs. Ursula Washer of Kansas City, Mo.

In the passing of Mr. Lynch the family loses a devoted husband and loving father; the community an upright citizen and a steadfast friend, his church a faithful member, while the organizations with which he was affiliated, a worthy brother. May he rest in peace.—Newspaper Clipping.

Ashland, Wis.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On December 29th Ashland Lodge No. 697 lost its first member through the death of Bro Alex. Collette Bro Collette was

injured some time ago while walking on the street, falling on an icy walk and spraining both ankles. While confined to his home with this injury, he was taken with pneumonia and passed away on December 29th, 1920.

The last rites of the deceased were held on January 2, 1921. The funeral was conducted by Lodge 697 and the F. O. E. of which he was a member, who accompanied the remains to Mt. Hope cemetery where he was laid to rest. He leaves to mourn his loss, a wife and seven children.

Lodge No. 697 extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their darkest hour of sorrow. Hoping the future will bring brighter hours after the sting of death.

Hoping to see this published in the Journal, I remain

Yours fraternally, Geo. Zebe, Cor. Sec'y. Lodge 697.

Hoboken, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I would like you to try and give the following few lines a little space in next regular issue of Journal. They are just a few Forget-me-nots.

Forget the slander you have heard, Forget the hasty unkind word, Forget the quarrel and its cause, Forget the whole affair, because: Forgetting is the only way, Forget the storms of yesterday. Forget the chap whose sour face Forgets to smile in any place; Forget the trials you have had, Forget the weather if it is bad; Forget the "knocker" he's a freak, Forget him seven days a week. Forget the gray streaks in your hair (Just feel and see if they are there;) Forget the home team lost the game, Forget the pitcher was to blame; Forget the coffee when its cold, Forget to kick, forget to scold. Forget the plumbers awful charge, Forget the iceman's bill is large, Forget the coal man and his ways, Forget the frost in the winter days. Forget, wherever you may roam, Forget Oh, please, forget the guy who wrote this poem.

this poem.
Forget that he, in awful pain
Promises not to do so again.

Forget you ever had the blues, But please my brothers, oh, please

Don't forget that when mechanics and helpers in Hudson Lodge 163 pay their dues hereafter they are to pay an additional 25c or in other words instead of \$1.50 and \$1.00 its to be \$1.75 and \$1.25.

In conclusion I wish all hands in this, our magnificent Organization, heaps of luck and good health.

I remain, D. J. McGuinness

Portland, Me.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local 283 has a number of live wires among its members, and one of the most active is Bro. Thos. A. Irving, who since his entrance into this Local has always faithfully carried out the duties delegated to him. Bro. Irving has just returned from Boston where he was sent as a delegate to the District Metal Trade's Convention, which waslargely attended by the members of the various Metal Trade's Councils. Bro. Irving's report shows very clearly that the Manufacturers Association are very active also, and that the trench which Organized Labor had dug for themselves for protection, is to be filled in with unemployment and low wages, so that this American Plan of doing business will enable the American workingman to compete with Rice-eating Coolies and the naked savages of India to see how low a standard can be attained and still exist. Fraternally, Joseph A. Shannon, Cor. Sec'y.

San Francisco.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since mailing you the list of donations for our disabled brother, Thomas Loughran, the following Locals have sent in contributions which I trust you will publish in the March issue of the Journal:

Loca	A experience of the second sec	All	ющи
1	Chicago, Illinois	.\$	50.00
32	Kansas City, Missouri		5.00
115	Dorchester, Massachusetts		10.00
133	Waterloo, Iowa		5.00
181	Philadelphia, Pa		15.00
340	Herington, Kansas		13.50
344	Sheffield, Ala		5.64
390	, Trinidad, Colo		5.00
400	Fond Du Lac, Wis		5.50
411	Charleston, S. C		7.50
459	Phillipsburg, N. J		10.00
486	Tyler, Texas	. "	5.00
519	Willard, Ohio		3.75
576	Wichita Falls, Texas		6.15
681	Carbondale, Illinois		5.00
721	Mandan, North Dakota		4.35
734	Enderlin, North Dakota		3.50

\$159.89

Thanking you in advance for your attention to the above, I am,

Yours fraternally, THOS. SHEEHAN, Sec'y.-Treas. No. 6.

Mobile, Ala.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please find enclosed list of Lodges that has sent donations to us to help fight this open shop here. Also list of members for Journal mailing list. We are up against the hardest fight we ever had here. But we are out to win and expect to win.

There is no work here, Brothers will please stay away from this place until we reach a settlement.

Please send me some extra Journals when

you send them out. Best wishes, I remain, fraternally yours, C. W. LeBlanc, Sec'y. and Business Agent.

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a word or two about the One Big Union and the I. W. W.'s, or Wobly Organization that were at their best or worst when the war was on and immediately after the Armstice was signed. That it is dying rapidly is manifest to close observers. Perhaps the National Erectors and kindred scab herding Organizations have refused to be bled any more by the Parasites, who promised to split the A. F. of L. & Railroad Organizations into shreads so that when the so-called reconstruction period would arrive there would be nothing in the ranks of Labor, but a remnant of its strength; hence easy picking for the Bosses.

The evidence produced before the Investigating Commission of New York regarding the money paid to the I. W. W.'s by the National Erectors Association should and will open the eyes of the honest members who carried away by the apparent éarnestness of the paid disruptors believed their stories of slander against all International Officers in general and the old peerless leader, Sam Gompers, in particular.

Now that the real fight has come, I hope those young men who were not long enough in the movement to analyze the good from the bad (or the sheep from the wolves) will carefully watch the pronounced Wobly leaders. Note how many of them are taking their medicine with the strikers against this nation-wide reduction prearranged by the United States Chamber of Commerce. Watch them and you will either see them scabbing, or in the back-ground with slander-ous stories to relate of the Officers and leaders in the strike, intimating that this one got his, or is trying to get it, etc., always by orders from the enemy who pays them well for their vile work, of course, with the main object of disruptions.

When the real fight is over and your observations have been close and honest, I am satisfied that you will clearly understand that the system of the Railway Organizations and the A. F. of L. system are the only combinations of labor that the manufacturers and United States Chamber of Commerce and Auxiliaries are really afraid of, consequently their whole fight is centralized on their disruption, and what better way than by using the traitors in our own ranks. Get the enemy fighting amongst themselves and you have them licked.

The Secretary of the National Erectors Association acknowleded in an answer to a query from an attorney at the Lockwood Investigating Commission that his Organization was not unfriendly to the I. W. W.'s and had contributed to them. Take your choice of Corners.—Dominic Kane.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find another specimen of my poetical works, which I would like to see published in our next Journal, providing you find same worthy. I know they are a long ways from being (poetical) nevertheless they may prove a source of amusement to at least a few of my fellow members. Yours fraternally, J. M. Boyle.

FOR THE FREEDOM OF IRELAND.

England's Sun was slowly setting
O'er her prison walls one day,
While within her gloomy dungeons
A dying Irish hero lay.
A few relatives were allowed
To gaze upon this ghastly joke
Of the British sense of Justice
That we have oft' times heard spoke.

I am dying, said the hero,
But before I pass away,
A few words to faithful comrades
I pray God the strength to say.

England's Sun is slowly setting
For her Zenith she has reached,
And by lusty, grasping tactics
Our Nation has impeached.

Irish Sons have fought for England On a promise that some day Ireland would be given Freedom Should England win the fray.

But when the War was over And the guns no longer heard, Ireland found that Grateful England Did not intend to keep her word.

And instead of Peace and Freedom Which was to be her reward, Ireland found her people governed By a murderous British Sword.

Whose relentless prosecution
Forced the Irish youths from home
To avoid a British Dungeon
Over hill and dale must roam.

While the Swaggering British Tommies Stroll about our streets and lanes, Robbing and abusing women And setting our homes in flames.

Never will the Irish manhood, Surrender to so cruel a fate, Never will they deal with England, With those troops within their gates.

Irish sons will fight England,
To the last drop of their gore,
Till they gain that hard earned Freedom
And that Crown Force leaves their shore.

Though defeated, never conquered, Never to give up the ghost, Is a well known Irish motto And it is no Idle Boast.

-John M. Boyle, (alias Klondike), Lodge No. 1.

Mobile Ala., Feb. 16th.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish the following list of Lodges that have sent donations to us to help fight this strike here:

Lodge	Amount
15	\$ 1.00
292	
366	
295	
15	
331	
552	
266	
454	
127	
586	
10	
360	5.00
113	
52	2.00
242	
76	2.50
464	5.00
38	10.00
116	5.00
141	10.00
89	2.00
91	25.00
355	5.00
549	5.00
17	10.00
104	10.00
347	3.00
477	2.75
259	5.00
257	5.00
	3.00 5.00
$31 \dots \dots$	2.00
	5.00
	10.00
	10.00
	5.00
148 264	2.50
95	1.00
445	5.00
610	2.50
364	2.50
743	10.00
471	33.50
608	3.35
558	10.00
635	5.00
186	2.50
664	10.00
726	5.00
485	3.00
402	5.00
97	35.29
689	5.00

Total received to date.....\$476.39

Foreign Correspondence

Apdo Postal 769 Tampico, Tpms., Mex.

Dear Brother:

The boiler makers affiliated in the branches number 10 of Cecilia, Tamps., and 22 of Mata Redonda, Vera Cruz, which work in the oil companys, in this vicinity. In meeting held February 1. Take this important accord:

The shops of "Aguila" and "Huasteca Petroleum Co." the first English Company and the second American Company. All boiler makers and helpers of that shop was out in strike the 25th of last month. We take all necessary steps to generalize the strike among our craft in all oil company shops.

We ask for better conditions of life, and with this purpose request \$8.00 for 8 hours work every day. You remember that wage was paid to boiler makers in Panama Canal in 1910 and that time all articles were too cheap. And the present time all food stuffs rise to 400 per cent here in Mexico. The commerce keep the same prices as war time. The sanitary conditions here are too bad. One Doctor lecturer said the other day, talking about campaign against Yellow Fever and Black Pest, which last year, 1920, 1,552 died. Persons of Paludism with one average of 1 for every 5 hours and forty-five minutes. We have to dip spirit of confraternity universal and not steem convenient which comrades of other countries given best wages with us for the same kind of wor. WE FIGHT FOR EQUALITY OF WORK AND EQUALITY OF WAGES.

We beg to the union to send protest for that matter to the main branch of "Aguila" Company of London and the "Huasteca Petroleum Co." which has main branch in Los Angeles, California.

We deplore which our Unions has not yet a treaty of reciprocity to ask your Union not to make repairs to the float belonging to the oil companies.

Please, if you can, give publicity to our circular to know the brothers of the United States and Canada, about our strike and keep them from coming to work in Mexico for the present time. We give thanks for that favor. The best wishes for your Union.

Yours very truly,

Hall of Branches United, Tampico, Tamps..

Feb. 2nd, of 1921.

MANUEL I. ORTEGU, Secretary of Branch No. 22. ANGEL CARDERRAS, Secretary of Branch No. 10.

Stratford, Ont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is the first time I have ever written you. I would like to ask you a favor in having the same put in our Journal. We know we are living in a day of industrial and pelitical strife, and also when many things

are said and all are asking.

"Where does the truth lie?" Two things most to be feared today are, "Monopolies and Strikes." What does the Bible say to monopolists. "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be unpunished. They that desire to be rich fall into temptation, snare and many foolish and hurtful lusts; such as drown men in destruction and perdition."

"Woe unto them that join house to house, and that lay field to field, till there be no room and Ye be made to dwell alone in the midst of the land." And would not strikes be speedily settled if Christian principles

were followed.

We might put up to all involved in strikes. "Whatsoever Ye would that men should unto

you do, do Ye even so to them.'

In the time of strife. "Speak Ye truth each one with his neighbor for ye are members of one another." "Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor." "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth." "And be Ye kind to one another, kind hearted forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you."

And again the great need in diligence in work and higher production, so we might put up. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." "The desire of the slothful killeth him, for his hands refuse to labor." "He also that is slack in his work is brother to him that is a destroyer." "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit serving the Lord." And what a chance the hoardings give us of bringing to the public mind those great truths which are the eternal springs of revival such as, "The heart is deceitful, above all things, and desperately wicked." "Behold the hand of God which taketh away the sins of the world."

The people of England have got to make a great choice today. Two or three years ago the words of President Wilson came home to many of us. "A strong tide is running in the hearts of men." He was thinking of the tide of freedom, but there are other strong tides. There is an awful tide of class hatred and lawlessness also running in the hearts of men. Such also was the position when the same Devil Spirit ran high 120 years ago, England was saved from miseries and ruin by the multitude of conversions and lives transformed and the reason why the red flag begins to flutter in the fierce breath of Bolshevik. Class hatred is the scarcity of conversions in the England of today. Note the alternatives regeneration is the alternatives of blood red revolution. If we want to escape Bolshevik class hatred, we must hold fast Bible truth. We shall only keep our greatness by banishing supposed human greed.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood, from

J. N. Sneeden

News of General Interest

INCOME TAX FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW.

Single persons, though required to file a return if their net income for 1920 was \$1,000 or more, are, if they are the heads of families, granted a special exemption under the revenue laws. Such a person is defined by Treasury regulations as "a person who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these de-pendent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation." Such persons are allowed the exemption of \$2,000 granted a married person. In addition, they are allowed a credit of \$200 for each dependent under 18 years of age or incapable of selfsupport because mentally of physically defective.

Births, deaths, and marriages during the year 1920 affect materially income tax returns for that year.

Millions of babies were added to family circles, each of whom brings an exemption of \$200 in the parents' income tax return.

Widows and widowers who lost their husbands or wives during the year are especially affected. They are single for the purposes of the income tax law and are granted only an exemption of \$1,000, unless the head of a family.

Persons who were divorced or separated by mutual agreement during the year also must consider themselves as single persons.

The status of the taxpayer on December 31, 1920, determines the amount of the exemptions. If on that day the taxpayer was married and living with wife or husband, claim may be made for the \$2,000 exemption. If single, or married and not living with wife or husband on December 31, the exemption is only \$1,000.

Persons who reached majority during the year and whose earnings for that period amounted to \$1,000 or more, or \$2,000 or more, according to their marital status, must file a return and pay a tax on their net income in excess of those amounts...

To avoid penalty the return must be in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the taxpayer lives, or has his principal place of business, on or before midnight of March 15, 1921.

Frequent inquiries are received by collectors of internal revenue from storekeep-

ers and other business men as to whether the taxpayer in business for himself may deduct from his gross earnings an amount of salary paid to himself. Wages or salary drawn by a taxpayer from his own business are more in the nature of a charge out of profits than a charge against profits. If deductible they would merely be added to his income and the effect would be to take money out of one pocket and put it in another. Therefore, claims for such deductions are not allowable.

Salaries paid to minor children employed in the conduct of a taxpayer's business are not allowable deductions. If, however, a son or daughter has attained majority, or is allowed free use of their earnings without restriction, a reasonable amount paid as compensation for their services may be claimed.

A farmer who employs a man to assist in the operation of his farm may deduct from gross income the amount paid for such services. Likewise, if he employs a woman whose entire time is occupied in taking care of the milk, cream, butter, and churns, or if her services are devoted entirely to the preparation and serving of meals furnished farm laborers and in caring for their rooms, the compensation paid her is an allowable deduction. If, however, she is employed solely in caring for the farmer's own household no deduction can be made.

In arriving at net income upon which the tax is assessed, deductions may be made for ordinary and necessary business expenses. The revenue act specifically prohibits the deduction of personal, family, or living expenses. Such expenses include rent for a home, wages of servants, cost of food and clothing for the family, education of children, "and all items connected with the maintenance, well-being, and pleasure of the taxpayer and his family."

When Due.

This year, as last, the tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return, on or before March 15, 1921, or in four installments, the first of which is due on or before March 15, the second on or before June 15, the third on or before September 15, and the fourth on or before December 15.

The return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer lives. Heavy penalties are provided for failure or willful refusal to make a return and pay the tax when

THE KILLING OF STEEL WORKERS TO BE PROBED.

Chicago, Ill.—Private gunmen and city police, of Hammond, Ind., who shot and killed four members of organized workers

in one of the coldest blooded murders on record, also shot and seriously wounded twenty other members of labor unions, will

not get away from the courts as easy as they think. The killing of these four, two of whom were Carmen, one Blacksmith, and one a Laborer, occurred at the time the steel strike was on. All of these men belonged to the bona fide organization affiliated with the A. F. of L., and had been on strike for some time to resist unbearable working conditions and a low rate of wages, forced upon them by the Standard Steel Car Company, of that place, while the officers of that concern were then being investigated and questioned by a congressional committee, in which a war graft scandal involving the sum of \$27,000,000 was charged.

One of the murdered men. Lawrence Dudeck, had been a returned soldier from overseas, saw active duty in France, fighting for this country, then came home, joined the organization after securing employment, and was with the strikers when they were attacked by a portion of the police and private gunmen, at a place six squares from the plant, was shot in the back and killed outright. The authorities did not investigate the murder, but the coroner did hear a part of it and referred the case to the grand jury. Now the court prosecutions are a certainty.

A committee of International Representatives of the organizations involved was at once selected, and M. W. Martin, editor of the Journal printed by the International

Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, was made chairman. To him fell the task of seeing that funds were provided with which to bring about the prosecution of the guilty parties.

Acting in that capacity Chairman Martin has been very busy with the attorneys who have the cases in charge. Joseph R. Roach, of Indianapolis, Ind., one of the kind upon whom organized labor can depend for deep probing and untiring efforts to send the guilty ones to prison, is the chief counsel. He has filed eight suits in the courts, and four of them are to be called during the latter part of February. He also has promise from the courts that his plea for a rigorous investigation into the method employed to bring about this shooting, shall take place.

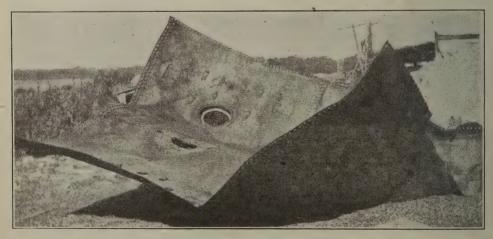
Some sensational developments are expected during the hearing. Attorney Roach will prove that the weapons carried by the gunmen on the morning of the shooting were Winchester Automatic shot guns, then the property of the United States Government. Other developments that will startle the broad minded thinking citizens of this country, people who are not ready to accept everything that capital prints in the kept press as being absolutely true, will be brought to light. Congress will be asked investigate certain features of the murder, and perhaps the records of congress may contain some reference to the shocking tragedy.

CARELESSNESS OF BOILER OPERATION REVEALED BY INSPECTIONS.

My Mr. L. R. Land, Oklahoma State Boiler Inspector.

Too often there is lack of hearty cooperation between the owner of boilers or the engineer in charge and the men who inspect their boilers.

A number of times I have had complaints from insurance inspectors who inspect boilers for insurance companies who do a boiler insurance business in this state, of owners or engineers who would refuse to remove man hole and hand hole plates and wash-out plugs for the convenience of the inspector, stating to the inspector that it was too expensive to remove plates and plugs at each annual inspection, as gaskets



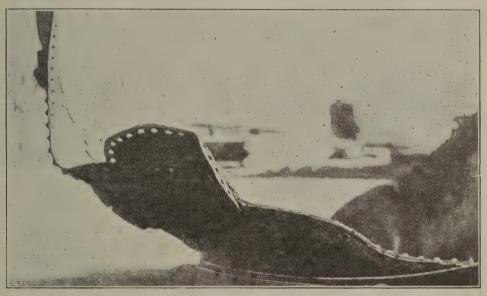
View of Remains of Boiler Explosion at Antlers, Okla.

were too expensive notwithstanding the fact that they had not been removed since the last inspection a year before.

In many instances the boiler was found in such a condition that it necessitated extensive repairs, caused through lack of attention in keeping scale from accumulating on shell and tubes. These repairs could have been avoided had the man hole and hand hole plates been more often removed and the interior of the boiler kept clean.

A few dollars spent in gaskets often

patch was installed and also one hundred pounds after patch had ben installed. A week before explosion happened the superintendent of this mill with the assistance of a laborer drilled four five-eighth inch holes down away from end of patch where the longitudinal seam had cracked in another place and taped out the four five-eighth inch holes with a three-fourth inch standard top and then put in four threefourth inch set screws from interior of boiler, placing a piece of sheet lead over



Another View of a Boiler Explosion at Antlers, Okla.

would have saved hundreds of dollars in repairs, not taking in consideration the loss of time and curtailing production while-repairs were being made.

As an example I am enclosing photograph of an explosion which happened in a planing mill at Antlers, Okla., on September 13, 1920, which caused the death of two innocent workmen and seriously injured two others, and hundreds of dollars in property damage done. From the best I could find out this boiler was near twenty-four years old, constructed of five-sixteenth inch shell plate and what is known as a two sheet boiler, two longitudinal seams full length of boiler. Boiler was a sixty-inch by fifteen feet horizontal tubular type and on the right longitudinal seam near the dome there had been a crack along the edge of the lap which was a double riveted lap seam. A boiler maker was sent for and a patch about twelve inches by twenty-five inches had been installed, double riveted at the longitudinal seam and the top of the patch was secured to boiler with one row of patch bolts.

This boiler was still being operated at one hundred pounds gage pressure before

crack and a piece of plow steel over this and nuts were then placed on the set screws and tightened down.

Not only do boiler inspections reveal carelessness and neglect of the operation of boilers but also the use of improper boiler appurtenances and fittings. It has been my experience to locate boilers that were being operated without water glasses, try cocks and steam gages, and I have found them without a safety valve where the hole for valve had been plugged up, the engineer trying to determine the steam pressure by the way engine or pump was running with the throttle opened to a certain mark and keeping water in boiler to a point about on the level where bottom try cock should be and a small hole drilled in water column.

On one occasion I located three high pressure, three hundred h. p. water tube boilers with only one steam gage and it was on the middle boiler. On asking a few questions I learned that when No. 1 or No. 3 boilers were cut out to be washed they would fire boiler up to where they thought it was about equal in pressure with other boilers then the colored fireman would go

up and cut boiler in.

There are only a few instances of this nature that I have come in contact with. There have been six boiler explosions in Oklahoma within the last nine months, with six men killed, five seriously injured and thousands of dollars of damage done. Three explosions were agriculture boilers, known as traction engines, one was caused by low water, the back head came out of another around top and the third was caused by stay bolts being welded over and end of bolt was completely covered over. There were sixty bolts on a side and forty-three welded over. This was done by a man that is charging the public for boiler makers salary.

One explosion was on a thirty-six inch vertical boiler sheet only calipered threethirty seconds of an inch at edge of rupture, another explosion was a small cleaning pressure boiler which seriously injured two men and considerable property damage done.

Oklahoma has only had a boiler inspection law since July 1, 1919, and on taking office of boiler inspector the first thing necessary in all states when a law becomes effected is to proceed to work out a set of rules and regulations which the law in Oklahoma au-

thorizes the commissioner of labor and chief factor inspector to do. And in drawing up the rules the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code was adopted, which I am very proud of. Will state further that as the eastern states were adopting the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code nationally the old refused boilers were being culled out and I want to say this that Oklahoma got her share of them. It seems as though Oklahoma had become the dumping ground for the entire country, no doubt other states that were not protected by the rules of the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code or strict rules received their share also.

It is easy to understand a proposition that a new boiler inspector has in a state that has just passed a boiler inspection law and on a recent survey of this state I am in a position to say that this state is inhabitated with more than thirty-five thousand steam boilers, about fifteen hundred of these are the oil field type, loco fire box, But owing to the inadequate force which is composed of myself, only, it was necessary for the rules to be suspended in regards to compelling oil country boilers for the open field to be constructed in accordance with the rules laid down by the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code, 1918 edition. This is only a temporary suspension.

*LABOR AND THE TEACHERS.

William Mahoney,

President, The St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly.

I esteem it a great honor and privilege to speak in behalf of the organized labor movement of St. Paul, in extending to the delegates to the American Federation of Teachers' Convention, a most cordial welcome to our city, and to convey to you our warmest felicitations for a successful gathering.

Your meeting in this city is a propitious event. St. Paul is fortunate in having a large and an aggressive body of her public school teachers organized into locals of the Federation, which is affiliated with the local labor movement. The advantages of this relationship have become fully manifest to all concerned. The benefits to the teachers, to the labor movement and to the schools from the organizing of our teacher element have caused us to look upon your body with high esteem.

The organization of teachers into a trade union, and their affiliation with other labor unions must seem shocking to those who have the conventional idea of the labor movement. It must appear to such as the abdication by the teachers of that exalted station that they theoretically occupy.

Organized labor is engaged in a higher mission; it has higher aspirations than merely to struggle for a little more com-

* Address of Welcome at the Fifth Convention of the American Federation of Teachers, St. Paul, Minn., December 28, 1920

pensation and for improved working conditions for its own members. If it had no higher ideals and purposes than that, if that were its limitation, I for one would be disposed to abandon it as narrow and selfish; and would not be surprised at the attitude of hostility shown at the teachers' organizing and affiliating with labor unions. It would surely savor of a conspiracy inimical to the public welfare.

I am not decrying that aspect of the labor movement which seeks to better the material condition of its own members, for this part of the work is essential; but I do not think the prime mission of organized labor is fulfilled when this is attained. Other speakers have touched on the immediate and per sonal economic aspects of labor unions, and have shown you why, as a matter of self-interest, you should organize for better compensation and larger freedom. I am going to discuss another, and what I deem a vastly greater function, to which your organization must dedicate itself.

Organized labor has a great and vital mission. It aims to lead in the solution of the great problems of industry and society; and in this tremendous task, it needs the support and sympathy of every element interested in, and striving for, this paramount purpose. No other class in society has the economic interest and the social obligation that labor has to advance and to emantal tabor has to advance and to eman

cipate the mass of mankind from poverty

and dependency.

The beneficiaries of the existing order do not want any change that might imperil their privilege. So they struggle to prevent progress lest it weaken their reign of exploitation. They care nothing for the ignorance, the poverty, and the degradation of the common people, only insofar as it may menace their security.

Out of this sordid attitude of the rich has developed an anti-social and reactionary attitude that blocks the progress of civilization, and throws on labor's shoulder the burden of carrying forward the banner of a

better day.

This vast responsibility must be assumed by organized labor as an imperative duty if democracy in government and industry is to be fully realized. But labor is illequipped for the grave task. It is true it has numbers, but it lacks training and intellectual development. Before it can properly function as the vanguard of progress it requires discipline and mental training.

We are conscious of our shortcomings as well as we are of our urgent duty, and we are striving to equip ourselves for the pressing obligations that confront us. In seeking assistance in this crisis, we hail with keen appreciation the advent of the teachers in the ranks of organized labor.

You will see that our eager welcome is not wholly unselfish, for we look upon the teachers as a great saving element that will make the historic mission of the labor movement an assured success. We expect great things of the teachers, and we expect to be more than compensated for whatever may be done in the way of rendering immediate material assistance to them.

And I might ask, who better than the teachers are qualified intellectually to train, to guide, and to lead in the cause of civilization? We feel that you will, and can perform this vital work when you have been in some measure freed from the stress of economic distraction and academic oppression. Organized labor will pledge its fullest power to help in making you free, in return for which service the teachers must disseminate the truth and take a prime part in the enlightenment and emancipation of the toiling masses.

It may thus be seen that a two-fold and reciprocal advantage accrues to the labor movement and to the teachers: better compensation and larger freedom for the teachers, and increased efficiency to organized labor to achieve its larger mission, the advancement of civilization and the improvement of the general welfare.

It has often been said of teachers that their contact with the practical world and an intimate first-hand knowledge with its problems that the labor movement cannot be other than of great educational advantage to them. This is true, and is one of the reasons that their organization and affiliation with labor will qualify them to lead in the march to full freedom of the race.

This is not a matter of theory or idle speculation. It is a practical fact. While the immediate and practical purpose of a labor organization is to take care of the economic interests of its members, its larger and more vital function is to educate and inspire the great mass of the common people to strive for a general improvement that will end the brutal struggle for existence.

The working people must solve this problem. It will not be disposed of by the beneficiaries of the existing order. They are interested in perpetuating it. The solution will come only by a broad understanding of the responsibility and opportunity of the working class.

This great duty rests for its successful accomplishment largely upon the teacher element in the labor movement. It is a great obligation as well as an honor. Their position in the present crisis calls for the highest type of public service. It involves the directing and advancing of the masses along practical and progressive lines in a way that safety and success will be attained in the shortest possible time. It will mean a departure from the function they have hitherto performed. They have been engaged in the defense of things as they are, because the politician and the plutocrat have been in control of education. The new independence will free the teachers from this blighting influence and afford them the opportunity to follow truth.

Here in St. Paul we have made a modest beginning along the lines suggested, and we hope to bring our ideals to full fruition within a short time. Our local teachers' federations have been of great benefit to the St. Paul labor movement and have by their work proved our hopes possible. It is my earnest appeal to organized labor all over the nation to exert the utmost endeavor to organize the teachers as the most important step towards emancipation.

REGARDING PIECE WORK.

February 11, 1921. General Chairmen and System Officers.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We respectfully request that you give the attached special circular A-4, your prompt and careful consideration. Copy of same is being mailed to the General Chairman and System Federation officers on all railroads, the idea being to secure an expres-

sion of the membership of the various crafts as to the sentiment on the acceptance or rejection of piece work, this vote to apply on all railroads whether or not they formerly worked piece work.

It becomes necessary at this time to canvass another vote on this question in view of the statement made to the United States Railroad Labor Board by Mr. Whiter who would seek to convince the Board that the previous vote taken on the abolition of piece work did not express the true sentiments of the employes but that a certain amount of coercion was used by the officers of the

organizations.

We, therefore, trust that the instructions herein contained will be carried out to the letter so that the vote canvassed will be decided at once and for all the question of piece work. Prompt action on this question is solicited by all General Chairmen and System Federation Officers in order that this vote can be canvassed and presented to the United States Labor Board as a part of our presentation in rebuttal of Mr. Whiter's statement.

In order to insure sufficient number of ballots for members of each local and outlying points, the System Federation Secretary, or General Railroad Chairman, to whom these circulars are sent, must make necessary arrangements for printing and distribution of ballots to conform with sample. With best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours, John Scott, Sec.-Treas., Ry. E. Dept.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR A-4.

Chicago, Illinois, February 12, 1921.

To General Chairmen and System Federation Officers.

Greeting:

A very grave situation confronts the railroad workers of this country. Attempts are being made by the railroads to take from the workers the National Agreemnt.

Detailed objections have been made by the railway company representatives against every rule of the National Agreement. The presentation of their objections consumed 12 days. They concluded their presentation by several days' argument, and the presentation of a mass of exhibits intended to induce the labor board to permit the railroads to install piece work on their lines.

We are preparing with the greatest degree of care, our answer to every objection made to rules of the National Agreement. We must also answer in detail the argu-

ments advanced in favor of piece work.

In addition to the railway representatives advancing the companies point of view, they charge that the employes are in favor of piece work and if left to decide for them selves that the workers would choose to work piece work in preference to day work.

We have denied this and base the right of our denials on actions you have taken in the past in the way of strikes to abolish, or to prevent the extension of piece work, and your votes on the subject which have been registered on several occasions.

In connection with your votes on this subject the companies' representatives charge that the votes were not properly taken—we deny this also, and believe a vote taken now will have the same result as the votes in the past, so in view of this we desire that another vote be taken immediately. We desire this vote taken with

a view of laying the results before the labor board.

Immediately upon receipt of this letter arrangements should be made to take a vote in accordance with the following instructions:

FIRST: It must be distinctly understood that this vote can not be construed as being a strike vote.

Second: No influence in any way aimed to influence the vote should be permitted.

THIRD: As large a vote as possible should be secured.

FOURTH: Every voter should be made familiar with the ballot.

FIFTH: Only mechanics', apprentices or their helpers now employed at the point of voting or those who were working at the point within the past 60 days from time vote is taken, should vote.

General Chairmen or System Federation officers should prepare ballots in sufficient numbers to supply the membership on the railroad or railroads they represent—the ballots to be duplicates of the sample attached.

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Railway employes Department of American Federation of Labor. To Determine if Workers Desire to Work by the Hour, Day or Month, or by the Piece Work System.

Read instructions carefully before filling out ballots. After you have filled out ballot and signed name tear apart at perforated line and give each part separately to tellers this in order that no one may know how you voted.

If you have ever worked niece work nut

II you have ever worked prece work put
"X" in square following
If you have never worked piece work put
"X" in square following
If you prefer to work by the hour put an
"X" in square following
If you prefer to work piece work put an
"X" in the square following
Tear off here
City and Date
Craft Name of R. R
Name of Water

Immediately upon receipt of ballots of local points, meeting should be called—this circular read as an explanation for call of meeting. Tellers should be appointed to distribute and collect ballots. When ballots are collected one teller should collect the actual vote and another teller the part containing the voter's name.

After the votes have been collected the

After the votes have been collected the ballots and the detached part containing name of voter should be counted; there should be an equal number of each. If there is, then proceed to count the vote and tabulate same in the following order:

Total number of voters who have never worked piece work Total number of voters who prefer to work day work Total number of voters who prefer to work piece work

Send result of tabulation under seal to B. M. Jewell, 4750 Broadway, Chicago, Ill. Keep copy of the results of tabulation for the records at points of voting. The ballots should be preserved for at least 60 days after voting took place in order that we may lay them before the United States Railroad Labor Board if desired. The results of the vote must be at the Headquarters of the The results of the Railway Employes' Department by midnight of March 15, 1921.

Every possible effort should be made to

secure the vote of every one entitled to vote. The ballots must be filled out as per the foregoing instructions in order counted.

Fraternally yours, J. F. Anderson, International Vice-President, International Association of Machinists: Edward Tegtmever. Vice-President, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; Wm. Atkinson, Assistant President, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; Jas. P. Noonan, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; J. J. Hynes, President, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance; Martin F. Ryan, President, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America; B. M. Jewell, President, Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L.

THE "OPEN SHOP" HYPOCRISY EXPOSED.

Note.—A short while ago the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce were considering the question of adopting the "American Plan," or nonunion shop, and one of the largest employers of labor in St. Louis made an eloquent and logical speech in opposition of such endorsement, and coming from the source it did, it was most remarkable; this in addition to its merit, prompts us in reproducing it here.—The Editor. Editor.

I shall oppose this resolution for two reasons; one as a matter of principle, the other and guiding reason is that the Chamber of Commerce is going beyond the purpose for which it was organized in giving this question even serious consideration. It is hon-estly believed by many that the passage of this resolution would be suicidal to the best interests of the Chamber and to the community at large. My reasons for these as-

sertions I shall develop later.

I shall oppose the resolution for a further reason—that it is paid propaganda, stimulated by paid employes who should be out producing instead of agitating and stirring up But the more activity there is the more they are pleased, even though nothing has been accomplished; it matters not, for it perpetuates their jobs. Why, this resolution which has been read was not even prepared by any member of this organization, but, in newspaper parlance, is "boiler plate" or "canned" matter. It was merely handed to us with the equivalent of "adopt When this resolution is adopted the fellows in the propaganda office will pat themselves on the back, reassemble mutual admiration society and get out a sheet announcing the great work they are doing for the cause, sublimely indifferent as to the lack of good it might do or the strife it might cause.

Some of these propagandists are also contentious, at the other fellows' expense, for they have no part, no investment, no public good to seek or maintain, and only their salaries at stake. They can easily afford to fo-ment strikes. They are worse than the walking delegates they seek to displace.

They are walking delegates or hirelings for capital to suppress labor with honeyed words. The other is a paid representative of his fellow men to obtain for his fellow men decent working conditions and better wages to help his family live and at least have a few comforts, and educate his children. If he cannot through persuasion or logic or ordinary justice, he must resort to his only weapon—the strike. No man has an inherent right to ease, laziness and comfort, but should work for it. After he has earned it he will own labor and not loll around at the expense and labor of others. Thomas Paine said: "It is impossible to make wisdom hereditary."

The resolution states that equal justice shall be allowed every workman and that he shall not be discriminated against by reason of any views that he holds. A local example of how true this highly varnished language contained in the resolution might be is the demonstration of the "American plan" in certain shops in St. Louis, where it is a notorious fact that under this plan in the places employes are required to surrender working cards and due books before entering the employ of these shops. Why doesn't the resolution plainly say what it means instead of, by deceptive language, claim to stand for the Utopian, when its real purpose is to suppress organized labor? Why does it not get on all fours and say so, calling a spade a spade? I have no patience with deceit or circuitous methods. Neither do I believe that the Chamber of Commerce and the members here assembled are so narrow and small minded as to subscribe to a resolution false on its face, when it merely intends to convey the thought that the end justifies the means.

We should be big enough to regard the human equation as the largest concern of business and think that the only way to acquire the truly personal relation on a man-to-man basis is to arrange the basic hours and pay through a bargain with a responsible union body, for then there is no

question of good service on the part of the employer or of contentment on the part of the employe. The parties might be considered as buyers and sellers on a level plane and, because each has something that the other wants, there is no reason why their bargain cannot be carried through on the same dignity, with the same mutual satisfaction and with the same fairness of aim on the part of both sides that makes a present-day bargain between business men a cordial relationship.

Mr. Samuel Gompers says that if he were an employer of general labor he should expect to bargain in the fairest possible spirit, and he believes that he should receive fair service in return. As soon as we remove the union's suspicion of the employer and the employer's suspicion of the union, there is nothing to prevent the most cordial relation—the sort of relation that we all like to have with everybody with whom we come in contact. The bargain would settle the question of hours and wages, and with them out of the way the road would be open for truly

personal contact.

He says further that many employers do not recognize the psychological change that comes about through union organization. The man, who does not belong to an organization is very apt to say: "What are you going to do with the boss? He has all the money. He has all the power. What is a fellow going to do?" He says he has heard the feeling of impotence expressed over and over again, and because the men feel that they are impotent, the employer, unless he is a very remarkable man, will feel much the same way, and he may be gripped by the fetish of obsolute arbitrary power. He thinks he is the whole show.

The worker, on the other hand, when he organizes for the first time, usually acquires a swelling feeling of power. He begins to think that he, and not the employer, is in control—that is, he gets exactly the same attitude of mind as is shown by the absolute employer. This is a well-recognized state of union development, and it is good for the man to get this feeling and for the employer to fear them, just as the employes used to fear him, for out of the mutual fear arises in the course of time, and inevitably, the sensing of both that neither is running the show alone and the only way for either to get on is through co-operation. That co-operation develops the very finest possible relation in which both sides are not only fair, but independent and manly.

Some of the things the "open shop" or "American plan" will do are to cause conditions for workers to be bettered by legislation forced by organized labor, which was formerly done by agreements. This will affect all employers. The agreement plan affected only the union shops. It will cause the withdrawal of money from banks operated by high financiers and the establishment of people's banks, owned and controlled by the organized working people. It

will cause the regulation of all business by State or Government officials through legislation, causing the American Federation of Labor to embark in the insurance business, to issue policies at a price where no insurance company can compete. It will cause the enactment of State or Government managed compensation laws for health and accident and result in the blacklisting of employèes who do not or will not accept the policy of the open shop.

Any considerable adoption of the American plan will lead to the extension of the supervision of the Department of Labor over private business, for the protection of unorganized workers, and equal interest in governmental affairs, when the right of collective bargaining is denied, resulting in a great industrial upheaval when the employes discover they have been duped. labor unions will become more attractive, as they will make membership more desirable. It will, without question, considerably increase labor turn-over and force employers to plagiarism in obtaining the other fellow's men, for the unorganized man, working in an "American plan" shop will have no interest in anything except his own welfare. He will be in the hand-to-mouth class and will leave any employment to accept other employment at better wages or shorter hours without making any effort to gain them or without the expenditure of a single penny to accomplish it.

The "American plan" will never prosper, because it aims directly at the purse-strings of the business men, who keep contributing to a fund to be paid to professional agitators. The business man soon tires of such contributions, especially when it keeps his business in a turmoil, resulting in boycotts and excessive labor turn-over, together with the loss of many friends and considerable patronage.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in a recent address, said:

"There can be no cure for the world's ills and no abatement of the world's discontent until faith and the rule of everlasting principle are again restored and made supreme in the life of men and of nations. This cannot be done by extortion or by preaching alone. It must be done also by teaching—careful, systematic, rational teaching, that will show in simplest language that the uninstructed can understand—what are the essentials of a stable and just social and industrial order."

"If you want to know what makes Bolshevism," said Sherman Rogers, an exlumberjack from Oregon, before 2,000 delegates of the Industrial Relations Association at Chicago "go home and take a squint in the looking glass, and you'll see. It is time to stop passing the buck and slam the cards on the table face up, where everybody can see them, and then we will get somewhere. All men are right when they get the truth. The attitude of employers in staying asleep

at the switch and letting radicalism spread has been one of criminal apathy. The employer has done nothing toward educating the worker. The unrest is caused not so much by the activity of the agitator as by the passivity of the employer. Ninety-eight per cent of labor is right—absolutely square. In the last six months labor and capital have drawn closer together than in any 100 years previous. Establish the human contact between the office and the shop, preach the truth openly, come out in the open, quit passing the buck, and it won't take long to convince the worker that the stuff the radicals are preaching are the doctrines of destruction."

The American Federationist has declared, as have also the officers of the American Federation of Labor, that had there been a well-organized trade movement in Russia there would never have been a Bolshevist

success in that country.

In support of this statement is the quotation from a newspaper interview by Herbert Hoover, who had this to say regarding the Bolshevist extermination in Budapest:

"We could take another example of Bolshevism in the efforts of Bela Kun and his colleagues in Budapest. The distinction between this situation and Russia is that they were dealing with a population of much higher intelligence, of much higher average education, and it required but three months for the working people of Budapest to realize the fearful abyss into which they had been plunged. It is solely due to the efforts of the trade unions of Budapest that the Bolshevists were thrown out of Hungary."

The best safeguard of any nation against autocracy and dictatorship, whether of an organized plutocracy or a misguided section of the working people is a strong, intelligent and well-organized trade union movement. The United States possesses the best of all forms of insurance, and the blind hopes of certain employers for its destruction will

avail nothing.

Industry owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to the conservative members of organized labor—public thanks are due to Gompers and men of his type. Were it not for the sane and logical leadership of these men, exercising very remarkable generalship in holding and controlling the masses, the radicals would be much stronger. These leaders have, by sensible and reasonable control, suppressed the dangerous elements in their ranks; and as soon as the present labor movement is repudiated, industry will really learn to know what hell is.

The best way to deal with organized labor is to work with it, and not against it, and collective bargaining which the "American plan" wishes to suppress, is the cornerstone

of organized labor.

Collective bargaining means that organized employes within a trade or industry, through representatives of their own choosing, shall deal with the employer or employers in the making of wage scales and

working conditions. Collective bargaining is the only practical proposal for adjusting relations between the management and the workers in a business way, assuring a fair deal to both sides. There are two sides always to an agreement. Industrial peace can be secured only by the righting of wrongs suffered by the workers. If the body of workers has a grievance it can be adjusted only through co-operation with the employer or his representative. As all cannot meet the employer at one time it is necessary for the men to select representatives to carry out their will as expressed collectively. This right is identical with that always held by the employer and never challenged by the law or the public.

The trade union movement is a progressive movement to secure some of the advantages which have come by reason of the great production of wealth—to secure a normal work day, to secure a wage which shall bring comfort into the home, that shall afford an opportunity to the workers to give advantages to their children and their dependents, that these children may have the opportunity of going to the schools, the colleges and the universities; that they may be taken out of the factories, the workshops, the mills and the mines and given a chance to run, to play in God's sunshine, that they may grow up into the manhood and womanhood of the future upon which our republic and our institutions depend.

Much experience and a close study of the toiling masses of this and all other countries shows that no group so generally prevents, avoids and averts strikes as the American labor movement. But there are some things which are worse than strikes, and one is a degenerated and demoralized and servile manhood. The American labor movement prevents, avoids and averts strikes, but the men of labor who would not strike under gross provocation and only as a last resort would be slaves and would be fit subjects to have fetters placed upon their wrists.

The "American plan" propagandists complain about labor being organized. But are the enemies of organized labor unorganized? Is the "American plan" mo ement an unorganized movement? What are all the manufacturers' associations but organized movements in their respective trades? These organized associations sometimes say to labor: "Why don't you stand on your bottom as an individual American citizen?" But you cannot expect an individual workman to secure a remedy for a wrong or obtain a right in a great industrial plant. His individuality is lost the moment he enters the plant. only way that workers can regain the equality of standing in influence and power is by uniting in fact and in spirit and in the federation of all.

The adoption of this resolution will be accepted by labor as a challenge, and the present membership of labor in the Chamber of Commerce will be withdrawn to maintain its

self-respect. The harmony between capital and labor, for which St. Louis is nationally known, will be shattered, and organized "open shop"—meaning open warfare—will spell disaster to the business interests.

St. Louis has enjoyed more industrial peace since the war than any other large city in the world, and this condition has been one of the incentives for many large industries to locate here, and the Chamber has not overlooked the opportunity of emphasizing this fact in discussing the advantages of industry moving here. Yet, in spite of this remarkable record, the paid propagandists of the so-called "American plan" are attempting to ram this resolution through this organization.

If you wish to give the opponents of the so-called "American plan" added strength, adopt this resolution, and you will see as the result a dominant, virile, powerful movement spread that will get more free publicity than this action of the Chamber of Commerce will receive. If I were publicly to oppose this plan I would want nothing better than that this resolution be adopted, and I would then have something to strike at

with a force that would be felt.

The Chamber of Commerce should not be made the tool of this propaganda. The Chamber is supposed—and, I honestly believe, intends—to represent the best interests of St. Louis and not any special interests. Neither should the Chamber be made a target of any violent criticism because of adopting such a resolution, creating a division of our citizens into two hostile camps and arousing hostility toward this Chamber that cannot be overcome, until we are rightly termed the "big cinch."

The Chamber's paramount duty is to foster peace and harmony, and therefore it should not meddle in private industrial quarrels. It was organized for a greater purpose, and by keeping aloof from this question we can accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number. Let this question be decided by trade organizations, where the problem rightly belongs. It certainly need not be decided by a civic body, the purpose of which is to beautify, advance the commercial interests of and add to the general public welfare—instead of precipitating an industrial quarrel which will end in no good or credit to the Chamber. Each member of us should revere the basic principles underlying the formation of the Chamber and, by sane and considerate dealings, incite a like respect and reverence in others. We should strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of duty and not, by poverty of judgment and lack of foresight, destroy it. So that we will transmit this city to those who come after us a greater, better and more beautiful city than was transmitted to us.

The adoption of this resolution would be utter folly and would immediately cause resentment that will strike us at unexpected times and places. To endorse this plan at this time would be considered by many good citizens as the acme of selfishness and ingratitude. The Chamber would not function in the future with that co-operative strength that it has in the past. The Chamber can only accomplish big and needful things for St. Louis by working with all of the citizens. Do not be unmindful that the workers have the greatest voting strength, and by any short-sighted action such as this their strong support will be forever alienated and future amity be impossible.

We have just had a bond election, and organized labor, through its leaders, worked earnestly, honestly, efficiently and unselfishly for its passage. If the movement had not this support all the issue would have been defeated. The Chamber will need this voting strength in the future, and need it badly, too—and then, my friends, when you seek you shall not find, Labor does not easily forget. It is ever vigilant, and at times resentful and vindictive. The continuation of cumulative resolutions on this subject will definitely stamp the Chamber as an enemy of labor, and all academic words and sophomoric expressions will not change the opinion of labor. Loud denials will not help; neither will the lamentations of Jeremiah be heard. The Chamber will be indelibly stamped and any public movements of the Chamber in the future will be opposed by labor, and your question will be dead.

Let us not play with fire by attempting to suppress orderly evolution. To do so means revolution. Let us retain the good will of our neighbors—we might need them for greater things in the future.

The resolution is entirely and truly out of place here. I know whereof I speak, and I give the warning now. If persistent obstinacy prevails you will at some inopportune time sadly regret the action.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN JANUARY.

U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington.

The curve of commodity prices at wholesale showed a further decline in January, according to information collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor in leading markets of the country. The Bureau's weighted index number, which includes 327 commodities, or series of quotations, and in computing which

due allowance is made for the relative importance of the different commodities, dropped from 189 in December to 177 in January, a fall of about 6 1-3 per cent. The fall from the high peak of prices in May was approximately 35 per cent.

Building materials and house-furnishing goods showed the largest price recessions

from the previous month, articles in the former group declining 10 per cent and in the latter group 18 per cent below the level for December. Farm products, food, and clothing each registered a drop of 51/2 per cent or more, while fuel and lighting mametals, and chemicals each decreased more than 3 per cent compared with prices in the preceding month. In the group of miscellaneous commodities including among others such important articles as cottonseed meal and oil, lubricating oil, jute, rubber, newsprint and wrapping paper, rope, soap, laundry starch, tobacco, Manila hemp, sisal, phosphate rock, and wood pulp, the decrease was 7 1-3 per cent.

Of the 327 commodities or price quotations included in the comparison for the two months, 188 showed a decrease, and 51 showed an increase. In 78 cases no change in price was recorded. Of these a majority belong in the groups of food and clothing.

Below are shown the index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States by groups of commodities, as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the months named. The figures for the last named month are preliminary and subject to revision. The base used in computing these index numbers is the average for the calendar year, 1913.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities (1913 equals

100.)		
Jan. 1920	Dec. 1920	Jan. 1921
Farm products246	144	136
Food, etc253	172	162
Cloths and clothing350	220	208
Fuel and lighting184	236	228
Metal and metal prod-		
ucts	157	152
Building materials268	266	239
Chemicals and drugs189	188	182
House-furnishing goods .324	346	283
Miscellaneous227	205	190
All commodities248	189	177
C Townson		though of

Comparing prices in January with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that food has declined 36 per cent, cloths and clothing over 40 per cent, and farm products over 44 per cent. In the remaining groups, except fuel and lighting materials, smaller declines have taken place, ranging from 3% per cent in the case of chemicals and drugs to 14 per cent in the case of metals and metal products, and 16 1-3 per cent in the case of miscellaneous commodities. Fuel and lighting materials, on the contrary, were 24 per cent higher than in January, 1920. All commodities, taken in the aggregate, were 28½ per cent cheaper than in the corresponding month of last year.

Changes in Retail Prices of Food in the United States.

The retail food index carried by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows that there was a decline of 3 per cent in the retail

cost of food to the average family in January as compared with December.

Prices of 43 food articles are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics each month by retail dealers in 51 important cities. From these prices average prices are made for each article. These average prices are then "weighted" according to the quantity of each article consumed in the average workingman's family. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles of food were used in this index, but beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles will be included in the index number.

Changes in One Month.

In addition to the prices on 43 articles received each month, prices on storage eggs are secured only for certain months of the year and are not included in the index number. During the month from December, 1920, to January, 1921, 27 of the 44 articles for which prices were obtained decreased as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 14 per cent; lard, 13 per cent; rice, 10 per cent; crisco and sugar, 8 per cent; oleomargarine and potatoes, 6 per cent; corn meal, navy beans, canned tomatoes, prunes, and oranges, 5 per cent; bacon, ham, fresh milk, nut margarine, baked beans and coffee, 3 per cent; canned salmon, butter, rolled oats and canned corn, 2 per cent; cheese, storage eggs, canned peas, and raisins, 1 per cent. Cream of wheat declined less than fivetenths of 1 per cent.

The 11 articles which increased in price were: Pork chops and cabbage, 9 per cent; hens, 6 per cent; lamb, 4 per cent; rib roast, 3 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, chuck roast, plate beef and flour, 2 per cent. Bananas increased less than 1 per cent.

Prices remained unchanged for evaporated milk, bread, cornflakes, macaroni, onions and tea.

Changes in One Year.

For the period January, 1920, to January, 1921, the percentage decrease in all articles of food combined was 14 per cent. Thirtytwo of the 44 articles for which prices were secured on both dates decreased as follows: Onions and cabbage, 54 per cent; sugar, 46 per cent; potatoes, 44 per cent; lard and rice, 34 per cent; crisco, 28 per cent; navy beans, 27 per cent; coffee, 22 per cent; corn meal, 21 per cent; canned tomatoes, 19 per cent; butter, 18 per cent; flour and prunes, 17 per cent; oleomargarine, 14 per cent; evaporated milk, 13 per cent; cheese, 11 per cent; plate beef, bacon, and oranges, 8 per cent; chuck roast, baked beans and canned corn, 7 per cent; nut margarine, 6 per cent; pork chops, ham, strictly fresh eggs, and canned peas, 4 per cent; round steak and fresh milk, 2 per cent; rib roast and bread, 1 per cent.

The 10 articles which increased in price in the year period were: Raisins, 29 per cent; storage eggs, 10 per cent; macaroni,

9 per cent; rolled oats, 8 per cent; cream of wheat, 5 per cent; hens, canned salmon and bananas, 2 per cent; lamb, 1 per cent.

Prices were the same in January, 1921, as in January, 1920, for sirloin steak and corn flakes.

HEALTH WORK.

Washington—Active work in controlling the venereal diseases (gonorrhea and syphilis) is now being done in every State of the Union except one (Nevada). The campaign is carried on by a special division of each State Board of Health with a representative from the United States Public Health Service as director.

The work of the States has been made possible through financial assistance given by the Federal Government. When it became known that at least five-sixths of the cases of these diseases found among men drafted into the army were brought by them from their home communities, the people of the country realized that something must be done to combat this evil in the cities and towns from which the men were coming. Congress, therefore, passed a law setting aside \$1,000,000 to be divided among those States which complied with certain requirements for controlling this menace.

Each State, to secure its share of this

\$1,000,000, passed a law requiring that physicians and health officers report all cases of venereal infection to the State Board, just as scarlet fever, tuberculosis and other contagious diseases are reported. In most States these reports are made by number, however, and the name of the individual is not used unless he refuses to take treatment or to observe the precautions necessary to prevent his passing on the infection to others. Surgeon General H. S. Cumming of the Public Health Service says that at the close of the first two years' work over 500,000 cases of these diseases have been reported.

In order to secure their allotments, the States have also established clinics where free treatment is given. They are distributing pamphlets, posting placards, showing exhibits, and sending out speakers to tell the people of the dangers of these diseases. Furthermore, in 1920 and 1921, each State set aside from State funds an amount equal to that received from the Government for

use in financing the work.

UNCLE SAM AND THE DISABLED SOLDIER.

By Dr. Frank Crane.

(Issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with special permission of The Associated Newspapers.)

While there is so much criticism of the Government going on, and now that the war is over nobody seems to have a kind word for Uncle Sam, I would like to call attention to one really good and first class thing he is doing.

The Government has appropriated \$90,000,000 to help all those who have been incapacitated by the war to fit themselves for jobs.

That is quite a tidy sum. Do you know about it? Are you a disabled soldier, or do you know of one? If so, here is the chance to find out that the country that asked men to fight for it is not altogether ungrateful.

Every weeks hundreds of service men are discharged as cured from the Government hospitals, and at the same time returned to civilian status, but these young men in many cases are not physically and mentally able to take up their former vocation. The Federal Board for Vocational Education has \$90,000,000 at its disposal and is prepared to give training to any disabled ex-service man honorably discharged since April 7, 1917, who is unable to carry on at his former work without a real handicap and whose condition makes such training feasible. In this way the Government has provided a comparatively happy and independent future for such men.

The Government now pays men from \$80

to \$170 per month, according to a man's dependents and the cost of living in the locality in which he is trained. These mon are trained at many of the best professional and trade schools in the country; others are trained on the job with some practical firm; still others prefer to keep their present positions and study in night courses without training pay in order to advance themselves.

If a man's eligibility can be established, he can be almost immediately enrolled in a school or placed in training for a trade with some firm.

Men from out of town will be furnished free railroad transportation upon request and given meals and lodging where necessary.

Lack of schooling does not make a man ineligible. The Board will endeavor to train the most illiterate foreigners. Many men think it is necessary for them to leave home towns in order to get training of any sort. As the Board places a great many men in "placement training on the job," it is quite possible that a man can live at home while taking training.

If any man has a reason why he cannot accept, vocational training at the hands of the Federal Board, he is urged to bring that reason to the attention of the Board. If he is right, his case will be retired to the Board's inactive files until he wishes to

open it again. If he has been misinformed, the Board will set him right. The Board states it is continually running into men who do not know that they may be entitled, for instance, to compensation from the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and also to training under the Federal Board.

You may have heard ex-soldiers or others say that the Government drafted them to fight, and now that it's all over, it casts them aside, and cares nothing for them.

If you have read what I have written here

you know that is not so,

All you have to do is to write to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 23 West Forty-third St., New York City, and you will receive full information.

That does not mean you may have to come to New York. The Board has branches all over the country in almost every large city. But you can write to the New York office and find out.

If you are in any way disabled why not receive this help? You are entitled to it, and the Board is anxious to find you.

(Copyright, 1920, by Frank Crane.)

Federal Board for Vocational Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

(Local Offices Following Pages)

District Offices

D. V. O. Uel W. Lamkin, Director No. R. T. Fisher,

Dist.

R. T. Fisher,
Asst. Director
F. T. A. McLeod
W. F. Shaw
R. J. Fuller
W. H. Magee
M. Bryson
L. R. Fuller 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

7. Omer W. Clark

Chas. W. Sylvester M. E. Head C. A. Zuppann

Allen Nye Nicholas Ricciardi C. H. Anderson W. F. Doughty

ADDRESSES

Washington, D. C., 200 New Jersey Ave. Dist. of Columbia

Washington, D. C., 200 New Jersey Ave.
Washington, D. C., 1901 D St., N. W.
Boston, Mass., 101 Milk St.
New York City, 23 W. 43rd St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 140 N. Broad St.
Baltimore, Md., 450 Lexington Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga., 312 Majestic Bldg.
New Orleans, La., Wash. Artillery Hall,
736 Carondelet St.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Denton Bldg.,
7th and Race Sts.
Chicago, Ill., 14 E. Congress St.
St. Louis, Mo., 6801 Delmar Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn., 600 Keith-Plaza
Bldg., 1700 Hennepin Ave.
Denver, Colo., 400 Mercantile Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal., 521 Flood Bldg.
Seattle, Wash., 5th Floor Arcade Bldg.
Dallas, Texas, Baker Bldg.,
Akard and Pacific Ave.

STATES

Dist. of Columbia Maine, Vt., N. H., Mass., R. I. Conn., New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Delaware Dist. of Col., Md., Va., W. Va. N. Car., S. Car., Tenn., Ga., Fla. Alabama, Miss., Louisiana

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky

Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Mo. Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak., Mont.

Wyo., Colo., New Mex., Utah California, Nevada, Arizona Idaho, Oregon, Washington Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas

Co-operation

(By Owen Howells)

Co-operative stores and ventures are springing up all over the country, in many cases isolated, again in the form of a chain of stores. One hears of a large co-operative wholesale on the Pacific coast, another in Chicago, a third among the miners of Illinois and even another in Hoboken. The A. F. of L. has a committee to investigate and report the merits of co-operation to that body, the Railroad Brotherhoods have given their whole-hearted support to the movement and are even now on the point of giving to its members and others a co-operative bank. The banking interests of the country are advising their clients to become informed of the movement and its implications. Schools dedicated to the workers such as the Rand School of New York are giving courses in co-operation and even such conservative institutions as Columbia University are throwing open its doors to lecturers on this subject which brazenly admits that it is seeking to supplant this present social order with one finer, greater and more just. There is this wave of feeling concerning co-opera-

tion and one is tempted to ask if it is not occasioned by an undercurrent of feeling among the workers that this order granting luxury to a few and want to many is going to pass away to be replaced by one which will give to the producer the full product of his labor at the expense of the parasites who now fatten on him. The means whereby we are to reach this goal vary with the person advocating the means and unfortunately too many of the advocates can conceive of his own particular way to the exclusion of all others. The ardent trade unionist believes that labor can receive its just reward only through the medium of the trade union, the man advocating political action only sees salvation through his own particular brand of politics and often the co-operator sees hope only through that medium. And each goes blindly on his way, preaching the virtues of his own particular ware and ignoring the useful side of his fellows. We may draw a parallel with that of an army at war which relies exclusively on its infantry ignoring the necessity of its

other arms, such as artillery, cavalry, air force, etc. And that is exactly what Labor, in tugging and struggling at cross purposes is now doing when it should be presenting an united front and using every means within its power. We need political action because as a law-abiding people if our laws are working against us we may change them, not destroy them. In West Virginia, the supreme court has decided that if a corporation has its employes sign a paper that they will not join a union, any organizer who may attempt to organize them is breaking the law. In Arkansas the state supreme court has decided that during a strike the employer is entitled to damages resulting from the strike, and these damages to be collected from the organization conducting the strike. If the supreme court of the United States holds that such is the law it will mean a death blow to Unionism because even though there is no property damage the employer can sue for damages to his business and in a very short period the law would confiscate every dollar and piece of property that the organization holds. Thus it behooves Labor to change these laws and that can be done through political action

We need not dwell on Union action, except to point out the deplorable lack of solidarity of labor, the indifference with which one group watches the attack on another group not realizing that when the closed shop principle is lost in one industry that it releases forces to attack the principle in the next industry which may be their own. The realization that the injury of one is the injury of all is rarely forced upon them until too late. This lack of solidarity is nowhere shown as well as in the indifference which Union Labor treats politics and by lining up on two sides of the fence in such a manner that the vote of one side merely offsets the vote of the other side. Politics is an activity that labor will be forced to consider in America as it has been forced to do in England.

But after all, there are limits to which politics can better the condition of the working man and after it has made laws that will insure equality there still exists in our code the feeling that rights of property are more sacred than the rights of life and we know from experience that a rich man in court invariably escapes with no punishment at all or at worst a money fine whereas the poor one serves for both. There are many causes for that but the financial or economic reason is paramount, therefore the obvious remedy is for the poor man to take over the economic structure. Our Union leaders agree that their work ceases when they have reduced the working hours to a minimum and increased the wages to a maximum and thereafter they exist only to maintain the gains arrived at. To go further means that the means of production must be taken over and the Union does not possess this machinery. They require the third arm—that of co-operation.

And co-operation through a slow process that permits of mistakes being made without endangering the whole structure gradually through the purchasing power of la-bor's dollar eliminates each non-producer and parasite in its turn until it gives us a system wherein all are producers and none are exploiters. But to arrive at that happy condition requires a faith in man's ability, and a recognition that labor will be treated just as seriously as it considers itself serious. If it decides that conditions must be improved and is willing to back that conviction up by solidarity then conditions will improve. A working together of labor in politics, unionism and co-operation will give it its place where by numerical superiority it deserves to be, where the value of one man's dollars are not placed above the value of many men's lives. There is in the spreading of the co-operative doctrine a sure indication that this feeling is becoming a part of the spirit of labor throughout the world, a feeling that its universal acceptance will deprive only those who are now depriving others, and the great mass of exploited ones will then come into their own. Co-operation is the work bench whereon they will gather their experience.

A Compilation of Labor News

JUDICIAL USURPATION AGAIN SHOWN BY HIGH COURT.

In 1890 congress passed the Sherman antitrust law. The first sentence in the first section declares:

"Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal."

At that time trade unionists asked that labor organizations be exempted, but were

told that that was not necessary, as the bill spoke for itself.

But the courts ruled otherwise. They read into the statute, a meaning never intended.

In 1914 congress specifically excluded labor from the act by its declaration "that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

This was intended as a notification to the

courts that congress sees a difference between property and the labor of a human being.

At its first opportunity (Duplex-Machinists' case) the United States supreme court smashes that declaration and notifies the law making body that labor is a commodity, congress and the president notwithstanding.

Anti-unionists are jubilant over the classification of labor with a sack of cement or a printing press, and they cannot be expected to consider the blow congress has received from judicial usurpers.

A man who would enslave his fellows will not object to usurpation in any form.

But the significance of this blow will be appreciated by other citizens when they realize that the Duplex-Machinists' decision not only classifies labor as a commodity, but it extends the power of the judiciary over congress by ignoring the expressed will of that body.

Defenders of the decision say it "puts capital and labor on the same footing." The

ignorance (or it cunning?) of these men is astounding.

To say that capital—a blast furnace, a coke oven or a printing press—is equal to labor is to compare an inanimate thing, owned by capitalists, with a human being.

Labor is not a commodity because it cannot be separated from the human being. Labor is more than physical strength. It is a combination of this and mind, will, intellect, spirit—everything that makes a normal man.

Labor cannot be sold unless the man is sold.

No sharp reasoning, no murky logic, no appeals to protect trade can disguise the outstanding principle involved in the Duplex-Machinists' decision.

Labor will continue its fight against judicial usurpation and the theory upon which injunction judges rest their cause.

The United States supreme court has reversed itself on more than one occasion.

History will repeat.

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

"CAN'T-STRIKE" LAW IS COSTLY VENTURE.

Topeka, Kan.—The publicity bureau of the trade union-farmer non-partisan political campaign in this state is enlightening Kansas voters on the cost of Gov. Allen's "can'tstrike" law and its power over every citizen.

It is stated that the law has been in existence a litle over seven months and vouchers on file at the state house show that the industrial court, which enforces the act, has spent \$54,950.99. During that period increased rates were granted to 61 corporations and 13 industrial cases were reviewed. Five of the industrial disputes were individual employes of the Joplin & Pitttsburg railway. One of the cases was the unorganized employes of the Great Bend flour mills, and on whom the court took compassion and recommended a work day of less than 12 hours; no wage increase was granted.

The jurisdiction of this court extends be-

youd stopping strikes. Other powers of these irresponsible three judges are:

"Preserving the public peace, protecting the public health and morals, the general welfare, private security, preventing industrial strife, disorder and waste, and securing regular and orderly conduct of the businesses directly affecting the living conditions of the people."

"As thus seen," continues the trade unionfarmer press bureau, "the powers of this court are almighty—civil and criminal, secular and spiritual—nothing is exempt, not even our conscience, superseding every other tribunal, board, commission or department of our state government, with preference given to its matters over all others. Of all things, God alone could be imagined to have more power, but in Him we would expect to find justice tempered with mercy."

CHURCH MEN'S VIEWS ON ALLEGED "OPEN" SHOP.

Federal Council of Churches. Social Service Commission.

We feel impelled to call attention to the fact that widespread impression exists that the present "open shop" campaign is inspired in many quarters by antagonism to organized labor. Any such attempt must be viewed with apprehension by fairminded people. It seems incumbent upon Christian employers to scrutinize carefully any movement, however plausible, which is likely to result in denying to workers such affiliation as will, in their judgment, best safeguard their interests and promote their welfare, and not to precipitate disastrous industrial conflists at a time when the country needs good will and co-operation.

National Catholic Welfare Council. Social Action Department.

The "open shop" drive masks under such names as the "American plan" and hides behind the pretense of American freedom. Yet its real purpose is to destroy all effective labor unions and thus subject working people to complete domination of employers. Should it succeed in the measure that its proponents hope, it will thrust far into the ranks of underpaid, the body of the American people. There is great danger that the whole nation will be harmed by this campaign of a few groups of strong employers. Radical movements and disturbances in Europe ought to hold a lesson for employers of America. And the voice of the American people ought to be raised in an endeavor to drive this lesson home.

LABOR NOT COMMODITY, SAYS NEW YORK EDITOR.

Albany, N. Y., —Martin H. Glynn, editor of the Times-Union, refuses to join other newspapers in approving the Duplex-Machinists' decision of the United States supreme court that labor is a commodity.

"The majority of the court," says Editor Glynn, "reached its determination that the anti-trust law applied to the case before it. notwithstanding the fact that the Clayton act expressly exempts labor unions from the operation of its provisions.

"The law in section 6 provides 'that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.' Yet the decision of the court is interpreted as, in effect, classifying the labor of a human being as an article or commodity of commerce. It is likewise pointed out that under the constitution the bodies of human beings cannot be deemed commodities to be bought and sold, and that if this is true how can there be judicial determination that the labor of these human being can be made a commodity?

"If labor unions are not permitted by the anti-trust act to take action in self defense the question is asked how about the admission of Mr. Grace of the Bethlehem steel corporation before the Lockwood committee that his concern employed what amounts to a secondary boycott in refusing to sell steel to contractors who employed union labor. If union labor has to contend with such conditions it must be permitted to use a weapon of effective defense.

"The decision of the United States supreme court is far-reaching in its effect and undoubtedly further efforts will be made to reopen it and that if these should fail the

aid of congress will be sought."

"CAN'T-STRIKE" LAWS MEAN STATE CONTROL.

,-Laws to set wages by the state logically lead to state capitalism, says Alfred Henderson, writing in the Railway Clerk.

The writer listened to Governor Allen discuss his "can't-strike" law in this city.

and says:

"While granting the sincerity of the Kansas governor, I could not escape the conviction that he is a shallow man, withal a 'smart' one in the American sense. And while I witnessed 'shrewd' business men and 'sharp' professional men applaud, I wondered if they, any more than Governor Allen, had thought out the thing, had seen the implications of the Kansas industrial court. For instance: Governor Allen said his court was to fix, not a living wage, but a 'fair and just wage.' Now, history is not silent as to what it means to fix wages by government decree, be it legislative, royal mandate or judicial decision. Wage fixing means price fixing, just as price fixing means wage fixing.

"If the increase in wages is reflected in the cost of the product for which the wages are paid, for how long will the fixed wages be fair and just either to the receiver or the payer of the wages?

"It is in this manner that state capitalism, not even state socialism, contrasting the latter with guild and other democratic forms of socialism, will be instituted in America, as was in Prussia and in New Zealand, a regimentation of our entire life. Many other considerations might be advanced, but business men in particular should well ponder where the Kansas industrial court of wage fixing by government will lead to.

"One cannot jump half way down Niagara."

TRUST PENSION PLAN CREATES DEPENDENTS.

Washington-The annual report of the United States steel corporation and Carnegie pension fund, makes this paternalism look ridiculous when compared with the

trade union pension system.

The trust's system is financied by a trust of \$12,000,000 donated by the United States steel corporation and Andrew Carnegie. Employes do not contribute. At the present time there are 2,969 pensioners enrolled out of the hundreds of thousands of employes in steel mills, by sheet and tin plate companies, tube workers, bridge companies, coke ovens, mines, quarries, furnaces, cement works, transportation and other units of the trust.

For 10 years the average age of the pensioners has been 65.78 years, the average service, 30.41 years and the average pay-

ment \$22.10 monthly.

Compared with this system is the pension plan of the International Typographical union, one of the older trade unions. Any member having a continuous good standing membership for 20 years and is incapacitated for work, or who is 60 years of age and cannot secure sustaining employment is entitled to the pension, which is \$8 a week, as compared with the trust's dole of \$22.10 The printers sustain their pena month. sion fund by paying one-half of one per cent of their earnings.

Many unions affiliated to this international, supplement the pension with a local pension that ranges from \$4 to \$8 a week. In no case is there an element of charity connected with the union plan, as each member contributes to the fund, which is returned to the members not through the good will of an employer who can withhold it, but because it belongs to them.

Smiles

"Hiram," said Mrs. Corntossel, bandwagon are you going to ride on?"
"Mehitable," was the reply, "I know how I am goin' to vote, but I won't be flourishin' on any bandwagon. I am not sufficiently prominent to have a seat and be examined by the admirin' populace. I'm only one of the fellers that are supposed to be proud and happy if they are invited to climb down every now and then and crank up the car." -Washington Star.

FROM A CLOUD OF SMOKE.

"Hour and twenty minutes, next train," said the porter as he turned into the waiting room at the little country station.

"H'm," muttered the Irishman philosophically, as he entered the waiting room. "I'll

fill a pipe."

He had been calmly seated for about a quarter of an hour, when a fussy, nervy little woman entered and sat on the seat next him.

"Sir, if you were a gentleman," she remarked with asperity, "you would not smoke

here!"

"If you were a lady, ma'am, ye'd sit far-

ther away," he retorted.

Strained silence pervaded the atmosphere, but presently she burst forth again in a thin, cutting voice.

"If you were my husband, I'd-give you

poison."

Slowly and comprehensively the son of Erin surveyed the acrimonious woman, puffing quietly at his pipe.

"If you were my wife," he said, as he quietly felt for his pouch, "I'd take it!"

From the New York Mail.

Is there Enough to Taste?-"How does your wife like having a kitchenette?" "Fine! You should taste some of her mealettes."-Boston Transcript.

Her Aim.—"What is that flirting grass widow trying to do?" "I guess she is trying to make hay while the sun shines."

His Lack.—"Noah would never have made a very successful poker player." "I suppose he wouldn't when he never held more than two of a kind."

A Way of Theirs.—"Bills have one queer quality." "What is it?" "The more you contract them, the more they expand."

High and Low.

Magistrate—Did I understand you to say that the parties used high words?

Police Witness—Their voices were pitched rather high, sir, but the words used were extremely low.—London Answers.

TWO WRONGS, ONE RIGHT.

"An optimist is a man who cherishes vain hope, and a pessimist a man who nurses vain regrets."

"And what is a man who does both?"

"Oh, he's just a plain ordinary human."-Boston Transcript.

Counsel-Was the prisoner sober? Witness-No, sir; he was as drunk as a judge.

The Judge-You mean as drunk as a lord! Witness-Yes, my lord!-London Tit-Bits.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Mother—Willie, Willie, is it possible that you are teaching the parrot to swear?

Willie-Oh, no, mamma; I'm only telling him some words that he must never, never

A' HUSKY SORROW.
Merry One—"Cheer up, old man!
don't you drown your sorrow?" Why

Sad One-"She's bigger than I am, and besides, it would be murder!"-London Tit-Bits.

Second Professor — G-got w-what? high-powered motor car)—We've got it at

Second Professor—G-got-w-what?

First Professor — Perpetual motion — I can't stop.—The Queenslander (Brisbane).

"I say, Pat, how is it your nose is so red?" "Faith, an' it's just blushin' with modesty for kapin' itself out of other people's business."-Farm and Home.

That's Something Else Again.

Rastus Ebenezer was telling a listening circle of chalk-eyed negroes what a wonder his new "gal" was. They followed him closely.

'Oh, Lawdy, how dat gal do love!" he finally exclaimed.

One listener, carried away by Rastus' eloquence, shouted:

"Ah say she do!"

At which, Ebenezer raised his razor and turned around.

"What you-all say, niggah?"

The little negro, losing much of the ebony of his countenance, hastily gulped:

"Ah say, do she?"—The Signalman's Journal.

The Unregenerate Hun.

Two thousand melodeons have arrived at Leith from Germany. And that is the country which professed a desire for peace.— London Punch.

Poetical Selections

CARRYING A UNION CARD.

We were crowded in a box car, Not a soul could bear to sleep, It was freezing on the outside And the snow was two feet deep, When along came a brakeman; And shouted to his pard; "Make all those fellows unload That hasn't got a card."

We rolled up to the round house And wanted to get warm; We thought for us to go inside That it would do no harm, Then we met a burly fellow, Who sized us up real hard, Then he gently whispered in my ear; "Have you fellows got a card?

We were walking through the city, Through the snow and slush and sleet, When we met a burly policeman Strolling on his beat, He stared at us intently, And our weary souls were jarred, For he said: "Who be you bums? Have you bot a Union card?"

We walked into a bar room, For we wanted something hot, To stall the barkeep for a drink Was our lucky lot. We told our sad tale of woe— We were up against it hard. Says he: "I'll treat and feed you, too, But I'll have to see your card."

We hiked out to the oil fields, 'Cause we heard 'twas on the boom, And we beat it to the boarding house, To stall for board and room. The madam met us at the door, And onced us over hard, And didn't hear our line half through, 'Fore she asked, "Where's your card?"

We beat it back to the water tank A sickly looking pair, And seated ourselves in a sunny spot, To think it over there; We had the blues and we had 'em bad, Me and my little pard; We longed for eats, a cigarette, And a paid up Union card.

All along the life's rugged journey, Should we meet with friend or foe, It is best to have the goods in print, Then everyone will know, That we stand for human freedom. And with conscience unmarred We can go our way rejoicing, Carrying a Union card.

Shout it out among the Nations. In summer heat and wintry gale, Till the angels join the chorus Over in the heavenly vale. Then when Gabriel blows his trumpet, They will find the gates are barred. Unless they can present St. Peter With a paid up Union card.

THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve brought wo to all mankind, Old Adam called her wo-man; But when she woo'd with love so kind-He then pronounced it woo-man. But now with folly and with pride,
Their husbands' pockets trimming,
The ladies are so full of whims, That people call them whim-men! -Carolina Tar Baby.

CO-OPERATION.

When you've worked and toiled an' sweated For forty year, an' more, An' the wolf is still a howlin' An' a scratchin' at your door; An' you find that old Prosperity's Arrivin' pretty late; Don't it kinda start you thinkin' That you should Co-operate? When your boy's just right for college An' your girl for boarding school; An' you find you're short of savin's As is generally the rule; An' you feel that you've been handed Such a nasty jolt by Fate Don't you wish that you'd learned sooner How you could Co-operate?

Some'll say it isn't proper For workin' folks to live With their left hands out a graspin' What their right hands have to give; But "Big Business" knows as I do That there's truth in what I state: "When the workers learn their lesson They will ALL Co-operate."

-Selected.

THE LOVE OF GOD.

(From the Provencal of Bernard Rascas.) All things that are on earth shall wholly pass away, 'Except the love of God, which shall live

and last for aye.

The forms of men shall be as they had never been;

The blasted groves shall lose their fresh and tender green;

The birds of the thicket shall end their

pleasant song
And the nightingale shall cease to chant the evening along.

The kine of the pasture shall feel the dart that kills,

And all the fair white flocks shall perish from the hills,

The goat and antiered stag, the wolf and the fox,

The wild boar of the woods, and the chamois

. of the rocks,

And the strong and fearless bear, in the trodden dust shall lie;

And the dolphin of the sea, and the mighty whale, shall die.

And realms shall be dissolved, and empires be no more.

And they shall bow to death, who ruled from shore to shore;

And the great globe itself (so the holy writings tell).

With the rolling firmament, where the starry armies dwell,

Shall melt with fervent heat—they shall all pass away,

Except the love of God, which shall live and last for aye.

-William Cullen Bryant.

A PSALM OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Tell me not, you old back number, Life insurance is a frost And to cut your morning slumber Hustling members is time lost.

Start each morning in dead earnest, Canvass every one you know; Thou wilt have, when thou returnest, Applications then to show.

Go to great men and remind them
They should all insure their lives,
And departing, leave behind them
Consolation for their wives.

Members, then be up and doing, Working early, working late, Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to hustle—not to wait.

-Ex.

Lodge Notices

Dunn-McPherson.

Bro. Harry Dunn, at one time Boiler Inspector of California is requested to communicate with Bro. R. McPherson, 191 Adam St., Montreal, Canada.

Conway-His Family.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Elmer C. Conway, commonly known as "Budd" will confer a favor upon his family by advising Miss Evelyn Conway, Watertown, S. Dak., of his whereabouts. Mr. Conway's family is very desirous of hearing from him owing to the serious illness of his mother.—W. A. Parranto, G. C.

Hughes-Butler.

Ehrnis Hughes, Boiler Maker, Reg. No. 1782, originally of Pine Bluff, Ark., is requested to correspond with Wm Butler of Clovis, N. Mex., P. O. Box 186. Business of importance.—Cliff Cochran, F. S. 366.

Fox-Sec. Lodge 8.

I am writing you in regard to Bro. S. M. Fox, No. 277212, whom I would like to get in touch with upon business of interest to himself. Please advertise this in your next issue of the Journal so that he may communicate with me in regards to same.—Adam Rueckel, Fin. Sec'y., Lodge 8.

Lost Due Book and Money-Sill.

C. E. Sill lost his Due Book and receipts and \$90.00 in money between his home, (3310 Chestnut Ave.) and the Empress Theatre, in Kansas City, Mo. Finder please notify owner or C. G. McCoy, Sec. Local No. 90 and receive reward.

Reynolds-Lodge 240.

Any secretary taking up the card of J. J. Reynolds, Reg. No. 27311, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned.—Wade Kuhn, Sec. Local 240.

Hill-Lodge 704.

Any local taking up the card of Walt Hill, Reg. No. 1144250, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary of Local 704.—Roy J. Farris, Sec'y., Box. 314, Saltville, Va.

Crum-Lodge 576.

. All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of F. C. Crum, Helper, Reg. No. 389271, hold same and correspond with the undersigned Secretary of Local Lodge No. 576 of Wichita Falls, Texas, as this Brother left here owing \$5.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues.—Z. L. Cousins, Sec'y.

Morgan-Lodge 572.

Please state in the Journal to all our members that Everett E. Morgan, No. 411339, an ex-service man, has allowed his dues to become delinquent and owes this local \$75.00 loaned him in an extremity.—E. A. Knapp, Sec'y., Local 572.

Boyd-Lodge 678.

Any Secretary taking up card of Bro. W. L. Boyd, Reg. No. 125198, will please hold same and correspond with Sec'y. A. C. Hopper, Local 678, Lakeland, Fla., as he left here leaving bills unpaid to the amount of \$23.26.—A. C. Hopper, Sec'y. Local 678.

Stolen Card Case and Receipt.

Bro. Geo. Mattocks, Helper, Reg. No. 410117 had his cardcase and receipts stolen at Camp Travis, Texas. Any Secretary taking up same please correspond with Local 293, or Grand Lodge Secretary.—Harry Lindsay, Sec'y. Local 293.

Exonerated—Thornten.

This is to advise that Mr. Chas. Thornten has given sufficient proof that the job was misrepresented to him and he was justified in not reporting for work. I, therefore, request that all secretaries will take notice so that Brother Thornten will not be disturbed owing to the accepting transportation and not going to work.-W. A. Parranto, G. C.

Barnett-Local 229.

Any lodge taking the withdrawal card of James Barnett, Reg. No. 389912, notify Cor.-Sec'y. of Lodge 229, for this Brother has collected money on three applications to the amount of \$28.00 and has left without turning it over to Local 229.-Fred Jubenville, Cor.-Sec'y.

Settlement Made-Decker.

This is to advise that Brother Wencel Decker, Reg. No. 14111, has paid the claim against him and you may take the notice out of the Journal.—Geo. T. Cox, Asst. G. C.

Settlement Made-Duncan.

This is to notify all locals that Bro. R. R. Duncan, Reg. No. 37737, from Local 323, Shreveport, La., has paid back to Local 671 at Lincoln, Neb., \$5.75 which was announced in May Journal, therefore, Bro. Duncan is again square with us. Kindly announce same in Journal as early as possible.-James F. Crawford, Local 671.

Hess-Leg. Representative.

Wish that you would insert in ad column a request that George Hess, Reg. No. 310805, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, correspond with this office, 306 American Federation of Labor Bldg., Washington, D. C., on account of important business.-J. N. Davis, Leg. Rep.

Settlement Made-Lewis.

This is to advise that Brother R. L. Lewis, Reg. No. 101050, has paid the \$21.05 for transportation from Kansas City to La Junta, and he is entitled to all rights and privileges of our organization.-Wm. Atkinson, Ass't. Int. Pres.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Chambers-Lodge 15.

Brother William Chambers, Reg. No. 85163, Riveter, Int., In Lodge 443, July 23, 1911; last dues paid June. 1920; left here without clearance card, also owes board bill and \$5.00 borrowed from Lodge No. 15.—Thos. A. Gorman, Sec'y. Lodge 15. October Journal.

Wood-Lodge No. 15

Brother Frank Wood, Reg. No. 410682, Boiler Maker, Int., in Lodge 617, March 10, 1920, last dues paid June, 1920, left without clearance card and owes some of the boys of Lodge 15 \$15.00 advanced to him for bail, as he was locked up for stealing money and cigars and cigarettes from the hotel he boarded at to the amount of \$65.00.—Thos. A. Gorman, Sec'y., Lodge No. 15. October Journal.

Hedges-Lodge 449.

J. B. Hedges, Reg. No. 261436, accepted transportation from Kansas City to Chanute, and did not accept employment. Santa Fe Ry. Co. claims \$5.91 amount of transportation. Took C. C. from Lodge No. 449. October

Hammer-District 19.

All Secretaries are notified to hold card of Brother Geo. Hammer, Reg. No. 15264, until he refunds fare between Roanoke, Va., and Shenandoah, Va., amount \$4.30, as he requested work and then refused to work after arriving.—H. W. Bias, G. Ch. Dis. 19.

Flury, et al.-Lodge 104.

This is to advise our members that the following Brothers have accepted transportation from Seattle to Prince Rupert, B. C., upon promise of going to work for the Prince Rupert Dry Dock & Engineering Co., and upon their arrival refused to go to work as per agreement:

B. A. Flury, Reg. No. 130912.
C. G. Langvin, Reg. No. 168201.
Morris M. Shapino, Reg. 221786.
H. Edrich, Reg. No. 125419.
E. Edger, Reg. No. 125417.
E. Scheiderick, Reg. No. 18355.
Lord Lawrence, Reg. No. 383276.

WM. ATKINSON, L.* V. P.

November Journal.

Demars-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Charles DeMars, Reg. No. 6582, has been revoked until such time as he pays \$42.12 for transportation he received from Chicago to Raton, New Mexico, upon promise of going to work for the Santa Fe Railroad Co., which he failed to do.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres.—December Journal.

Short-Grand Lodge.

This is to advise other locals that we have the clearance car of Brother M. T. Short. Reg. No. 113396, who accepted transportation from Kansas City to La Junta, Colo., promising to remain 30 days in the employ of the company. He failed to do this and we will hold his clearance card here until same is paid.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. December Journal.

Wells-Lodge 32.

All Secretaries are asked to look out for Boiler Maker Shirley D. Wells, Reg. No. 401873, initiated in Local 4. Birmingham. Ala. He left Kansas City, Mo., owing bills amounting to \$67.00 and all Secretaries please see that this bill is paid before he works or receives a clearance card.—W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., 32, Kansas City. December Journal. nal.

Holmes-Lodge 507.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Chas. Holmes, Reg. No. 20601, will please hold same until he pays bills he left in Atchison, Kas. Please correspond with the undersigned concerning same.—J. M. Danenhauer, Sec'y., 507, Atchison, Kas. December Journal.

Walsh—Lodge 91.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother Dave Walsh, Reg. No. 10071. will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned. He left this city owing a bill of \$23.00.—E. C. Hudsputh, Sec'y., 91. December Journal.

Black-Lodge 91.

Any Secretary taking up the card of G. Black, Reg. No. 397567, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left city owing a bill.—E. C. Hudspith, Sec'y., Local 91. December Journal.

Cooper-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Jack Cooper, Reg. No. \$53349, has been revoked until he pays \$75.66 for transportation received from Kanass City to Albuquerque on the promise of remaining in the employ of the company for birty days which he failed to do.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. January Journal.

Shertzer & Ermine-Lodge 658.

Any secretary taking up withdrawal card of Geo. Shertzer, Reg. No. 25088 or the clearance card of Thos. S. Ermine, Reg. 365524 will please hold same and correspond with J. W. Daywalt, Sec'y 658, Box 304, Sharon, Pa. January Journal.

Nelson—Lodge 663.

Any secretary taking up card of John Nelson, Reg. No. 136335, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as

this brother owes Lodge 663 and several members borrowed money.—Wm. Stitt, Sec'y Lodge 663, Omaha, Neb. January Journal.

Fortmeyer-Lodge No. 11.

Any secretary taking up card of Henry Fortmeyer, Reg. No. 83142, will please hold same, as he borrowed \$5.00 from former Fin. Sec'y, Duffy, which he promised to pay back in a week, but failed to do so. Martin Peterson, C. S., Lodge No. 11. February Journal.

Townshend-Lodge 52

Any secretary taking up the due book of Brother Harry Townshend, Reg. No. 349658, will please notify the undersigned, as this brother left here owing board and room and \$10.00 that he borrowed from a brother here. This brother's clearance card is held by the Santa Fe officials at Needles, Cal., for transportation for not fulfilling contract to work 30 days. Nick Mariano, Cor. Sec'y, Lodge 52. February Jour-

Fortmeyer-Lodge 313.

Any secretary taking up the card of Henry Fortmeyer, Reg. No. 83142, will please hold same and communicate with Bro. C. D. Brassell, Box 593, New Rockford, N. D., as this member left New Rockford owing a butcher bill of \$21.83 and a store bill of \$109.99. This member was given a C. C. from this Local 10-20-20, and sometimes goes by the name of Geo. Newman.—L. R. Compton, C. S., Lodge 313. February Lournal.

Clancy-Lodge 104.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of W. P. Clancy, No. 52324, Botler Maker, or taking up his card, would they kindly communicate with the undersigned at once, as Lodge 104 has a bond of \$1,000 up for this man and he jumped it. There is a reward of \$50.00 offered by Lodge 104 for the arrest of this man.—Jas. V. McMonnies. Sec'y 104. February Journal.

Bass-L. 74 & 328.

John Bass, Reg. No. 24295, left Houston owing the Sec'y \$45.00. A grocery store and other stores would like for him to pay up. He came to Shreveport without C. C., and after promising to settle up was allowed to go to work. He left this city owing the Sec'y \$14.50. Peyton's store \$7.00, a doctor \$22.00, and the grocer \$9.00. Locals 305, 587, 330, 74, 217, 408, 96, 132, 287, 100, 222, 265, 345, 567, 502, 121, 501, 207 and 158 look out for this bird before he stings you also, His C. C. is held up by Local 328,—G. Spratley, Int. Rep. February Journal.

Hagood-Lodge 366.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Hagord, Reg. No. 85805, who paid his last dues in Denver, Col. Local No. 179, will please communicate with W. J. Crune, Sec'y Local 366, Clovis, N. M. as this brother left here owing the Lodge \$7.00 and \$25.00 that he borrowed from a widow.—Cor. Sec'y Lodge 366. February Journal.

In Memoriam

MEMBERS.

Bro. August Marshall, member of Local 227, Chicago, Ill., died Jan. 26th, 1921. Age Abscess on brain.

Bro. Wm. A. Ayers, member of Local 487, died Jan. 23, 1921.

Bro. R. P. Smith, member of Local 592, Tulsa, Okla., died Jan. 19, 1921. of heart

Bro. John Czesslawska, member of Local 308, Bridgeport, Conn.

Bro. Cornelius Dougherty, member of Local 621, Holyoke, Mass:

Bro. Alexander Collette, member of Local

697, Ashland, Wis.
Bro. Geo. Tope, member of Local 622,
Columbus, O., died Feb. 4, 1921.

Bro. A. Gauthraux, member of Local 442, New Orleans, La., died Jan. 21, 1921.

RELATIVES OF MEMBERS.

Wife of Bro. Frank Conners, member of Local 637, Toronto, Can., died January 18, 1921.

Wife of Bro. George Carr, member of Local 637, Toronto, Can., died Feb. 10, 1921.

The little eight month old daughter of Bro. Loyd Bidell of Lodge 52, Pocatello, Idaho, died of pneumonia.

Died-Mrs. Walter A. Murphy, wife of Bro. Walter A. Murphy of Lodge 258, Laramie, Wyo.

Mrs. Elizabeth Upton, sister of Bro. Wm. Reynolds, member of Lodge 549, Middleport, Ohio, died Feb. 3, 1921.

Mr. Berry L. Hall, father of Bro. J. A. Hall, member of Local 226, Salisbury, N. C., died Dec. 24, 1920.

Died-father of Bro. E. J. and A. R. Rimer, members of Local 226 of Salisbury, N. C.

Died-mother of Bro. Wm. Wands, mem-

ber of Local 226, Salisbury, N. C. Died-mother of Bro. I. O. Myers, member

of Local 693, Estherville, Iowa.

Died-brother of Bro. Jas. Boland, member of Lodge 64, Jackson, Mich.

Died-infant child of Bro. Theo. Woolley, member of Lodge 140, Pen Argyl, Pa.

Mrs. Jennie Stephens, sister of Bro. B. T. Stephens, member of Local 113, Sedalia, Mo., died Nov. 17, 1920, at her home near Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Gaston A. Engstrom, wife of Bro. Gustave A. Engstrom, member of Local 734, Enderlin, N. Dak., died Jan. 21, 1921.

Mrs. Anna L. Drake, sister of Bro. Wm. Young, member of Local 622, Columbus, O., died Jan. 8, 1921.

Infant daughter of Bro. E. R. Haas, member of Local 622, Columbus, O., died Jan. 14, 1921.

Died-brother of Bro. John McCabe, mem-

ber of Local 442, Algiers, La.

Died-mother of Bro. P. Miller, member of Local 442, New Orleans, La.

BOILER MAKER LAYER OUT \$300.

Advancement through Home Study Assured. Become a geometrical trained Layer Out while you work. We teach you every Class of Light and Heavy Sheet Iron Laying Out, Stacks, Breechings, Hoppers, Nozzles, Soctch Boilers, Uptakes, Locomotive Boilers, etc. We also have Special Courses in Steel Ships Laying Off and Plan Reading. Full information Free

ST. LOUIS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. 4543 Clayton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Don't Suffer From



Send me your name and address and I will gladly send you on trial my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment for Piles, which has proven a blessing to thousands who no longer suffer from the pain of this cruel, torturous disease. Send Post Card today for full treatment. If results are satisfactory costs you \$2.00.

If not, costs nothing.

H. D. POWERS, Dept. 409, Battle Creek, Mich. Show This to Some Pile Sufferer

Cured His R

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 54G Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

TWO FORD CARS GIVEN

Write Me Quick-I Will Tell You How to Get a New Model Ford Without One Cent of Cost.

April 30th, I am going to give a new Ford Touring Car and a Ford Roadster to two people who are prompt and energetic in following my instructions. No matter who you are you may have an opportunity of owning one of these splendid cars by answering this ad, today. I will send you full instructions telling all about it. Send no money.

> Thousands of Dollars Given in Grand Prizes and Cash Rewards.

Besides the Ford Cars I will give 23 other prizes such as Motorcycles, Phonographs, Diamonds, Watches, etc.

Every one taking an active part in this contest will be paid for his work in cash whether or not he wins a Ford or one of the other prizes.

> Write Today-Get 1,000 Votes Fill in the Missing Letters

The words below represent four well known rivers in the United States. Fill in the missing letters, sign and mail your solution today and I will enter you in my contest with a credit of 1,000 votes. The name of the first river is Columbia. You can easily name the others. Sign and send your solution today, sure.

......Clip Coupon Here.....

Col...m...ia Oh....o Mis....i...s...pp.... Hu...s...n

D. W. BEACH, Contest Mgr., Farm Life Dept. 933, Spencer, Ind.

I have filled in the missing letters. If correct enter me in your automobile contest with credit of 1,000 votes. I want one of those cars-send full particulars.

Name.....



GET RID OF THAT Free Trial Treatment

Sent on request. Ask for my "pay-when-reduced" offer. My treatment has reduced at the rate of a pound a day. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Let me send you proof at my expense. DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician, York, 286 Fifth Avenue, New York, Desk H-250

DON'T BE CUT Until You Try This Wonderful Treatment.

one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of Page's Pile Tablets and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today. E. R. PAGE, 307 Page Bldg., Mrashall, Mich.

60 Days' Trial



If you suffer from Debility, Nervousness, Insomnia, Lack of Vigor, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Poor Circulation, Dyspepsia, kidney, liver, bladder weakness, or any trouble due to low vitality, send for our Free Book telling all about the genuine Sanden Electric Belts and how they are sold on 60 days' trial, with no cost to you unless you are absolutely satisfied. This is an opportunity you should not miss. You are fully insured against failure and take no risk whatever. The Sanden Hercules Belt is the best in the world and our offer is absolutely genuine. Write for Free Book today.

Address

THE HERCULEX CO., 1416 Broadway, New York (Dept. G)

heumatism

A REMARKABLE HOME TREATMENT GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the year of 1893 I was citacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

Case. and the results were the same as in my own Case. The want every sufforer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling of the joints) rheumatism, or treat value of my minrowed. Home Treatment' for the sub-acute of my minrowed thome Treatment' for the sub-acute of my minrowed the sub-acute of the sub-a

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL, 1921

NUMBER 4

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Office of Editor-Manager, 314 Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND OTHER PROBLEMS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Exclusive Correspondence of "Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Jr."

London, February 23, 1921.

The curse of unemployment still lies heavy upon this country. The official figures give something over a million men and women out of work, but unofficial figures expand this to a million and a half or more, while at the same time there are estimated to be over a million people working on short time, which sometimes means only one or two days per week. The government's proposal for universal short time has not been accepted, except, of course, in those quarters where the government could force it in its own dockyards and arsenals.

Parliament re-opened last week and the Labor party in the House secured an early two days for a complete debate on the unemployment question. This debate once more showed the utter mental and moral bankruptcy of the Government on this question. All it could do was to bring in a measure increasing the out of work pay now being allotted from fifteen shillings (at the present rate of exchange say \$3.00) per week to eighteen shillings (\$3.60) per week for men, with corresponding small increases for women and juveniles. What a man can do with \$3.60 per week nowadays, even with the cost of living somewhat down, is a thing difficult to see. Probably the figure is estimated by the Government economists to just keep a man from dying of starvation.

The Labor Party has been hammering away at the unemployment question strenuously ever since the beginning of the war period and has been given hosts of promises by the Government that before the bad time approached measures would be taken. Nothing has been done, however, except the inauguration of a few small public works employing on the whole some 70,000 people, a mere drop in the ocean of unemployment. The Labor Party's proposals were extremely carefully drawn up so as to avoid giving offense to anybody, and especially to the ordinary employer and capitalist.

Labor suggested that the Government should start works of dock and harbor improvement, making new roads and repairing old ones, building light railways in parts of the country at present lacking any speedy traction, reclaiming foreshores, and reafforestation. None of this work would, it will be seen, conflict with private enterprise, and there was therefore no reason why any capitalist should object to this sort of State employment. Furthermore, such public works were only to be continued as private work failed to mature. As the time came along when the ordinary private employer required more men so more would be released from Government works always taking care that an equilibrium was established whereby every man and woman in the country willing to work had work.

In the event of the slump being very bad, the Labor Party proposed that the residue of the unemployed, for whom even these public works could not find employment, should be paid a reasonable, decent, humane allowance and the proposed Labor figure was two pounds a week (say \$8.00). Apparently the Government would sooner pay \$3.60 a week to over a million unemployed than \$8.00 a week to say 100,000 or so, which would presumably be the residue left after effective Government works were put into operation whereby the majority of the present unemployed could earn a proper weekly wage.

The great majority of the members of the House of Commons betrayed extraordinary ignorance both of the Labor party's proposals and what they meant, and in the end, despite very striking speeches by men like J. R. Clynes, the new Chairman of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, the blind bloc of Government supporters swept everything out of court, and the Government was once more left with one of its empty victories whilst the bulk of the unemployed have no help whatever offered to them.

Stories of want that are being told are simply appalling. For example, there are

thousands of cases of ex-service men with their wives and children living herded in single rooms with hardly a bit of furniture left in the place, everything having gone to supplement the meager allowance of \$4.00 per week that is specially made to ex-service men by the Government.

Every month in his regular report, John Hill, the famous General Secretary of the Boilermakers' Society here, speaks his mind upon current affairs. He is a man of advanced views, probably more advanced than the generality of Labor men, but despite this, extracts from his monthly statements are reproduced in almost all the newspaper's over the country, an honor which I do not think any other general secretary of a union shares. Speaking on the wages question in the shipbuilding industry, where, of course, employers would like to force reductions now, John Hill says, with regard to the

recent meeting of the employers:

"We made it clear that we would not accept a reduction of wages, as during the war we have never received any advance in real wages, and that real wages today relative to the cost of living were less than pre-war wages. We also intimated that, while we regretted the employers' refusal of an inquiry into the conditions and profits of the industry, there was now power in the hands of the Ministry of Labor to obtain an inquiry on the request of one side only, and that it was our intention to obviate the coming trouble by demanding such an inquiry. regret the unsatisfactory ending of this conference, and it will create an atmosphere in the workshops which will not help in obtaining the best results, and will certainly not help to re-establish the supremacy of this country in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry. The employers' thinly veiled threat to reduce wages is unreasonable and unlikely to help the industry, and should they attempt to enforce a reduction they may tempt workmen to take more drastic and more effective steps than were taken by the workmen of the same trades in Italy. Given the renewed demand for ships, the hope of the industry lies in an intelligent co-operation between the man who plans and the man who executes. This intelligent co-operation means joint access to the main business facts and joint control in dividing the wealth which is jointly produced. We have repeatedly put the proposition to employers that we will allow our wages claims to stand or fall on the plain business facts related to the prosperity and profits of the industry. This offer has always been refused. The law now empowers the Ministry of Labor to ascertain these facts whether employers are willing or not. We will stand by the result of that inquiry. If the Minister refuses that inquiry, then the Government can share with the employers the responsibility of an industrial struggle which will drive the industry into other channels."

This question of a reduction of wages is

universal nowadays, but it has not been carried very far in this country as yet. The employers are going to use the fall in the cost of living which is now taking place as one of their chief arguments, declaring that wartime raises in wages were given because of the increasingly heavy cost of living and therefore could come off by degrees now that a reverse process is taking As a matter of fact, far-sighted trade place. union leaders in this country always objected to the statement that the wartime and after-armistice raises were given for that reason. They declare they were only an approach to a regularly organized higher standard of living and comfort, and hence they will now contest the attempts to bring about a drop.

Something approaching a mining crisis is building up in this country. Here again the matter is concerned with an attempt to bring about lower wages. Coal mining is still under war-time control here, but that control is coming to an end shortly. miners desire to safeguard themselves before the mines are handed back freely to the private owners, and numerous conferences are taking place with the Government with this end in view. On February 23rd Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, who has this matter in hand, had conferences separately with the coal owners and the coal miners. To both deputations the Government pointed out that the reasons for control have now disappeared. There is now no fear of too little coal being produced for home consumption.

This is quite true, because the coal is already being stacked up in sidings owing to the fact that it cannot be sold. Sir Robert suggested March 31st as the date for the removal of coal control, but Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, strongly opposed this and urged that under no consideration should it take place until the appointed time in the Act, namely

August 1st.

Frank Hodges also raised the question of a stoppage of certain collieries and urged that the Board of Trade had no right to allow collieries to stop unless it was by the direction of the Secretary of Mines. As a matter of fact, if collieries are shut down by the Government owing to lack of trade the miners lose their employment but the owners go on receiving their fixed rate of profit from the Government. This seems distinctly unfair. The miners urge that when stoppages take place of this kind the war wage payment of 60 cents a day should still be made to the coal workers. This the Government has agreed to.

Apart from this, however, the coal miners are very dissatisfied with the whole position of affairs. Their strike towards the end of last year resulted in a victory for them, but they now believe they see the rewards of that victory being filched away. They increased their work and put a bigger production of coal out in response to the Govern-

ment request. The only result was a further slump in coal prices for export and eventually an over-production of coal, with a consequent shutting down of collieries. There is no talk of a strike or anything of that

kind just now, but the discontent has become increasingly acute. In the expressive vernacular of the London urchin, the miner thinks he has been "diddled," and this is a very unpleasant feeling.

THE DRIVE FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LABOR STILL ON.

When the editors of the official journals of the sixteen associated railroad labor organizations joined in the big drive to secure a million new subscribers for LABOR, they realized that they had a man's job on their hands and that it could not be put through in a day, nor a month, for that matter.

The results up to date have been gratifying, but we must speed up if we are to reach the million mark before the end of the

year.

The thing can be done, however, and done with comparative ease, if each reader of this article will constitute himself a committee of one to have the proposition presented to his lodge at a regular meeting. It is a mistake to wait for the other fellow to do it. Do it yourself, and then you will be sure it is not being neglected.

Just get up at the next meeting of your lodge and call attention to the proposition which the managers of LABOR have submitted with the approval of the sixteen associated railroad labor organizations. It can be briefly summarized as follows:

"The regular subscription price of LABOR is two dollars a year, but if the lodge will subscribe for all its members it can secure LABOR for \$1.50 per year per member. That represents a saving of twenty-five per cent.

"The money can be paid out of the lodge treasury every quarter.

"If the lodge does not want to subscribe in a body it is suggested that a permanent committee of three, to be known as the 'Committee on Subscriptions for LABOR,' be appointed, with instructions to get fifty new subscribers or renewals within thirty days from the date of appointment. If such a committee is appointed and makes good the subscribers thus secured will receive LABOR for \$1.50 per year and all subscribers secured thereafter by that committee will be entitled to the same rate."

Now that's a plain proposition and it should be placed before every lodge in this country and definite action taken.

It is estimated there are about 10,000 lodges of the sixteen associated organizations in this country. If they all acted within the next thirty days it is fair to presume that the majority would accept the proposition, and that alone would be sufficient to give us the million subscribers we desire.

A great many inquiries are being received from brothers who apparently do not understand the proposition. For example, one brother writes that there are 123 members in his lodge, but he believes 25 or 30 are now subscribers for LABOR and he wants to know if the lodge subscribes as a body

will it be compelled to pay for the men who are already subscribers, which would of course result in two papers being sent to some individuals.

The managers of LABOR have met that situation by announcing that when a lodge joins it should send the names and addresses of its members to the manager of LABOR. He will have it checked with the mailing list for that town and if it is found that any of the members of the lodge are now subscribers for LABOR the lodge will be notified and it will not be required to pay for those members until their subscriptions expire.

Another brother wants to know what would happen if a lodge subscribed its entire membership and then some of the members died or left town or for any other reason ceased to be members of that particular union.

The answer to that is that LABOR does not want any lodge to pay on any but the "live" members. Changes in addresses can be made at any time and at the end of each quarter the lodge can send a revised membership list to LABOR and pay only for the names that appear on that list.

Where lodges have appointed committees to solicit subscriptions the question has been raised as to whether the committee should hold the subscriptions until it has fifty before sending them in to LABOR.

The answer is "No." Send in the subscriptions as fast as you get them so the names may be placed on the mailing list, and remit \$1.50 for each subscription. The managers of LABOR are willing to take a chance with you because they believe that if you once start to get fifty members you will not stop until you have corralled them.

Where lodges refuse to either join in a body or to appoint a committee some of the brothers have organized volunteer subscription committees, and LABOR has agreed to give them the benefit of the reduced price providing they undertake to organize a club of fifty. Here again the paper is willing to gamble on the good faith of the members of the committee.

In connection with the subscription drive we are printing this week another cartoon by Congressman John M. Baer. In our judgment it is one of the best things Baer has turned out up to date. The managers of LABOR have had it enlarged to poster size (12x17) and anyone who wishes to secure a copy may do so by writing to Edward Keating, Manager, LABOR, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

The cartoon by Baer which appeared in the last issue of this Journal has also been made into a poster and that can be secured from Mr. Keating without cost.

It would be a good idea to get one or both of these posters and place them in a conspicuous position in the lodge hall or on the bulletin board so that all the brothers may be made familiar with the workers' paper.

Just another suggestion! Each organization wants to do its part in this drive, and having done its part it wants to receive credit for the good work. Therefore I hope every reader of this Journal who sends in a subscription on account of this drive will be sure to mention the name of the organization so the manager of LABOR may be in a position to credit the subscription to this organization.

In that way when the grand totals are finally printed this organization will be found where it should be, not near the top but at the top.

ANTI-PICKETING BILL KILLED BY THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

By a majority of five votes, the house of representatives Wednesday afternoon killed the Baxter anti-picketing bill. The vote was 51 to 46 and was taken on a motion to postpone indefinitely, further consideration of the measure. The bill, which had passed the senate, was on second reading.

The bill was not killed without a vigorous fight, and some of the most bitter speeches of the session were heard by packed galleries and corridors.

Representative Smith, whose motion to postpone indefinitely prevailed, led in the attack. He said it was a direct attack on the rights of labor. Those who supported the bill said they believed that organized labor as a body was against the practice of picketing and that passage of the bill would shut off the Reds and "direct actionists" among labor.

Interest in Roll Call.

There was intense interest as the roll call was taken. Senator Baxter, author of the bill, stood in the rear of the house chamber. Several members explained their votes, and numerous members kept tally as the vote proceeded. Representative Sims, of Terre Haute, said union labor had always been true to him, and he was going to be true to union labor. He voted aye.

When the names had all been called, Representative Smith moved that the absentees be excused. "No, No, No," was shouted. Those who had gone on record seemed determined to make all others go on record. A motion of Representative Harris to table Smith's motion to excuse the absentees was carried by a rising vote of 43 to 41. The absentees were then called. Finally all had voted except Filbert, and a motion was adopted to excuse him. The vote was then announced, 51 ayes and 46 noes.

Result of Roll Call.

The vote on the motion to postpone the bill indefinitely was as follows:

Ayes—Ahlgren, Anderson, Barker of Posey, Benz, Boner, Buller, Calef, Clapp, Coapstick, Cooper, Coppock, Cronin, Curry, Dailey, Day, DeLong, Dufendach, Erni, Flesher, Gibbens, Gill, Gottschalk, Grayson, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Hougham, Humphries, James, Kamman, Kares, Lowe, Lydy, Mann, Nelson, Newman, Phillips, Richardson, Ross, Rowbottom, Rulo, Schurmeier, Sherwood, Shugart, Shultz, Sims, Smith, Tilden, Tucker, Winesburg, Youse. Total, 51.

Noes—Abrams, Barker of Boone, Bedgood, Benedict, Beyler, Cox, Davis of Hendricks, Davis of Jay, Dean, Delaplane, Fifield, Freeman, Gaesser, Givan, Hannberg, Hansell, Hare, Harris, Haworth, Hoffman, Holman, Hughes, Humrichouser, Jameson, Jinnett, Johnson of Morgan, Johnson of Monroe, Johnston, Kingsbury, Knapp, Lafuze, Leer, McClure, Malott, Miller, Miltenberger, Morgan, Myers, Noll, Osborn, Overmyer, Rich, Sieg, Waters, Willis of Dekalb, Willis of Steuben. Total, 46.

Absent—Filbert.

Representative Matthews died a few weeks ago and Representative Southard was excused because of illness.

The eleven Democrats in the house voted

for indefinite postponement.

On the Republican side, forty voted for indefinite postponement and forty-six against.—Indianapolis, Ind., newspaper clipping.

PLAYING THE GAME.

The crook will study hard to learn
The fine points of his game,
In order that he may discern
How best to play the same.
He figures, schemes and works to make
A plan which shall not fail,
One free from crudeness and mistake

In every small detail.

If he would make, with that same care,

Plans whereby to progress
In some vocation clean and fair,

His prize would be Success!

--Charles Horace Meiers, in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.)

A STALE, FLAT AND UNPROFITABLE WORLD.

My worry never ceases,
When I sit down to rest
I know my trouser creases
Are being all unpressed.

-New York Mail.

"This pianist is charging me enough for a little music. I wonder how he figures it, by the note?" "Dunno. He's making a fearful racket." "I'll say he is. Probably he charges by the pound."—New York Globe.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City, Missouri.

ARE THE RAILROAD MANAGEMENTS TRYING TO UNLOAD ON THE GOVERNMENT?

Apparently the railroad management is doing its utmost to create strife and discord between its members and their employes. Why they wish to cause this discord and consequent demoralization of the whole service yet remains to be seen, unless it is to bring about such a thoroughly demoralized condition that the government will be forced to again take the roads over and operate them.

No other sane conclusion can be reached from even a casual consideration of their intemperate and hostile attitude assumed towards their employes, unless it be in accordance with the old saying, "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad," and that they are as "Mad as a March hare."

These roads are getting nearly twice as much for hauling passengers and freight as they did before they laid down on the job of running the roads during the war. They have gotten hundreds of millions of dollars from the government as a subsidy guarantee and several hundreds of millions more from loan fund, created by the government for their use, and instead of trying to run their roads in an economical and efficient manner, they can only think of reducing the wages of the men as a cure for all their ills. Thus they would have the employes bear the burden of their inefficient management as well as to help pay a dividend on eight or ten billions of watered stock.

This near sighted policy is rapidly losing them the sympathy of public opinion and people who a year or so ago were strongly for turning the roads back to private operation are now talking government operation again.

The management started out first by demanding a general wage reduction and abrogation of the National Agreement, and finding they could not get away with such an elaborate and far reaching program, they have, as we expected, started a flank attack by tackling the pay of those least able to withstand their fight, that of the unskilled labor, and if they get away with this, then another group will be tackled and later another until al lare cut as deep as they can get away with.

However, we don't believe they are going to get away with this move

any more than they did in their previous moves, and in the end we believe they will meet the stern and unrelenting adverse effect of public opinion.

So far the Labor Board has been eminently fair in its rulings and bids fair to untangle the problems presented mainly by the management, if the latter was only disposed to be fair and friendly towards their employes these problems could be adjusted satisfactorily and to the advantage of all concerned, including the public.

Frank Walsh has been secured as counsel to take charge of the case for the men and present it before the board, and he will no doubt perform his duties in this matter in his usually satisfactory and efficient way.

Our members should be careful and circumspect in their actions and not by some hasty action create an issue before the board. It is better to err on the side of slowness rather than by some hasty action give cause for criticism or complaint. Public sentiment is rapidly changing to the side of the men. Let us do everything to deserve and retain it.

BIG BUSINESS TRYING TO SHIFT THE BURDEN OF TAXATION ONTO THE CONSUMER.

Taxation has ever been a large question in all ages where civilization and government existed, and generally the largest part of this burden has been borne by those least able to pay—the working people. As a result of the recent world war this question bids fair to be, for the next generation, the greatest of world problems, for all nations are groaning under their burden of debts created by the war.

In the United States our national debt amounts to more than forty billions of dollars, a sum so large the average mind cannot grasp its immensity. However, we can get a good idea of its size when we are told that at six per cent interest the annual interest charge is two billions and four hundred millions of dollars. True a large part of this forty billions was loaned to foreign nations, through money loaned and credits advanced, however, we will likely have to pay this huge sum and wait a long time to get our loans back, and in the meantime we, too, will find our burden irksome and heavy, and especially will this be so unless the masses of the people arouse to the danger that now confronts them in reference to this matter.

Big business and the wealth holders generally of the country are striving with might and main to shift the burden of taxation from their shoulders to that of the masses by having the surtax and excess profit tax laws repealed and a consumption tax enacted in their stead. This would mean that a federal tax gatherer would collect toll every time an article of commerce was purchased from raw material to finished product. It would mean that every time we bought any article of clothing for ourselves or family, or a sack of flour, a pound of coffee, or even a bunch of onions from the huckster, we would have to pay tribute in proportion to the amount of our purchases to these tax gatherers. Thus it would come to pass that the poor man with his slender purse would be compelled to pay almost as much taxes as the millionaire.

Furthermore, this burden, great as it would be to the average workingman and his family, would not end there, for these taxes would be used by the manufacturer, merchant and dealers as an excuse to greatly increase if not double the price of the articles they handle.

We have had some experience in this matter in the past and saw how quickly this was used to gouge the consumer. Now, why should this burden of taxation be shifted from those with large and excessive incomes to the shoulders of the poor man? There is neither rhyme or reason for it, but unless the masses of the people get busy and fight this matter tooth and nail it is likely to become a sad and oppressive reality, and once saddled upon us, it will be like the "Old Man of the Sea," hard to shake from our backs.

Extensive and voluminous propaganda has been in circulation for some time. The subsidized public press is teeming with it. Those interested in shifting the burden will spend millions of dollars to put it over, for in such an event it would mean hundreds of other millions saved to themselves. We cannot hope to oppose this campaign by the expenditure of other millions, so we must use the natural influence our numbers give us as our only available weapon, and if we are wise we will use it to the limit.

Let every local lodge pass resolutions condemning the proposition to enact a consumption tax, and urging their senators and congressmen to oppose such a move, and send copies of these resolutions to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from their state; take a copy of these resolutions to the central bodies, metal trades councils, local federations and other like bodies with which you are affiliated and have them adopt such and send to their senators and representatives also. We should literally flood Congress with protests against such an unfair and oppressive move.

Congressman James A. Frear of Wisconsin is leading the fight against this measure and we are told we are indebted to him for preventing the enactment of such a measure at the last session of Congress.

Now, brothers, don't pass this over lightly or forget to do your utmost in this matter for it vitally concerns each of us and the welfare of our families.

PRESIDENT BARRETT OF THE FARMERS' UNION SAYS A "RING" GOVERNS U. S.

A recent press dispatch from Washington in the daily papers states that Mr. Charles D. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union and chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations, charges that a ring composed of representatives of big business controls Congress and through it the people of the United States. Mr. Barrett does not content himself with speaking in general terms, but proceeds to give the names of those composing this clique, and the corporations they represent. Here is the lineup as given by Mr. Barrett, some of them at least are old familiar names—enemies of union labor, with anti-union froth dripping from their mouths. They are as follows: Joseph De Frees, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives; J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association; George H. Cushing, managing director of the Wholesale Coal Dealers' Association; James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers; Willis Compton, of the Hardwood Lumbermen's Association; John H. Kirby, of the Southern Pine Association; Patrick Strasbaugh, president of the National Canners' Association.

This bunch are in Washington lobbying in behalf of their organizations, and according to Mr. Barrett, to put the doubtful statesmen "right" on all questions of government and to constitute themselves the "assist-

ant government" or overlords who give orders to our public servants on legislation they are interested in.

Mr. Thom, according to Mr. Barrett, knows more about the transportation problem in its connection with national legislation than any other man in the United States.

Why the packing interests were not named does not appear, unless it is they are represented through some other organization; however, it is quite likely they desire to keep in the background at the present because of the recent action of the Federal Trades Commission and of their selfish action in trying to cut a big slice off the wages of their employes and to force them back to a ten-hour basis after working eight hours for so long a time.

This bunch of conspirators shows that big business is back in full force, directing the activities of our lawmakers, after an apparent absence of several years when they were kicked out of the halls of legislation by an aroused and resentful public opinion. Now, however, they have captured the chambers of commerce and other so-called business men's organizations and use these as a camouflage to its nefarious activities. It captured control of these organizations so quietly it is quite likely that many of their members do not realize what has taken place. The local chambers of commerce in most cities and towns have been linked up with the United States Chamber of Commerce, and they are controlled through the financial system being used to finance them, each membership is charged \$25 per year dues, and many of the large corporations and banking houses pay for quite a number of memberships and place their sycophants in power. These join with their masters in selecting for officers those whom they can use.

The average bonafide member does not have a look in much less a say in passing upon the business of the chamber or shaping its policies. These are passed upon by a board of directors. In this way big business has had no trouble in keeping these chambers lined up as they would have them.

If, however, the voters would only send some from their own ranks as their representatives rather than political shysters calling themselves the friends of the people, we believe it would not be long until the brazen effrontery of these lobbyists would cease and they would slink off into oblivion.

FORMER COMPTROLLER WILLIAMS RAPS GARY OF THE STEEL TRUST.

The Steel Trust, under the management of Judge Gary, was severely excoriated recently by Comptroller of the Currency Williams for their persistence in holding up steel prices to an unjustifiable height as the trust is now doing. He claims the Steel Trust in 1918 charged on an average of \$30.00 more than was necessary to pay dividends on all its stocks, water and all, and says the Steel Trust's earnings were so large during that year it could have doubled all wages paid to its 268,710 employes and officers and have a surplus of nearly \$10,000,000 left over.

In commenting upon the effects of this trust's policies he said:

"All the diabolic cunning and striving of the bolshevists of Russia can do comparatively little harm here, little toward creating revolutionary and destructive impulses, compared with the effects of insistence by a

great corporation in our midst such as yours, supposed to represent not only capital but character and brains, on using the power given it by circumstances and the law to exact the last hair's weight of its pound of flesh.

"No insidious, sneaking propaganda of high or low brow apostles of ruin could put in the popular mind so much poison as refusal by such a corporation to do its part toward solving a great and difficult problem, reviving industry and business activities and promoting prosperity and the peace and happiness of humanity."

These caustic comments are richly deserved because of the despotic, unfair and oppressive policy of this trust towards its employes and organized labor generally.

This is the organization, while organized to its utmost, refused to allow its employes to belong to organized labor and went so far as to refuse to sell its products to contractors who employ union men. While the general facts in the case were known before, still the public is indebted to Mr. Williams for calling attention to them and reproving the trust for its cupidity and unfairness.

A KANSAS MOB TRIES TO DESTROY FREE SPEECH.

A mob consisting of ex-service men, members of the local Legion Post and others of Great Bend, Kans., recently assaulted, maltreated and tarred and feathered organizers of the Non-Partisan League and forced them to leave town. This mob also escorted ex-United States Senator Burton and his wife out of town and forced them to leave for another place, not because of any overt act, intemperate speech or threats of any kind that these men made, but just because a propoganda of hate and intolerance against this Non-Partisan League has been in circulation in that section of the state for some time.

This is the same section where last year one of these same men, Stevic, who by the way is an active worker in the labor movement, was rotten egged because of his efforts to hold a public meeting in behalf of his organization (Non-Partisan League).

Such diabolically cruel and unlawful deeds are the acme of intolerance and the result of propaganda spread by the partisans of big business, financial interests and special interests generally. They are sowing the wind and may reap the whirlwind.

Our liberties and the security of our national institutions are in danger when such intolerant and unlawful outrages may be perpetrated in a civilized community and get away with it in defiance of law and order. National Commander Gilbraith of the American Legion condemns this outrage, as no doubt does every law abiding citizen of America, and has ordered that an investigation be made to ascertain whether any of the members of the Legion were active participants of the outrage.

Governor Allen has been prating much about law and order but sits as noiseless as a clam, and so far as we can see has not made any move to find out the names of the guilty parties and punish them. He is too busy with his industrial court and peanut politics to give any notice of such so long as it only affects working men; however, we believe an outraged public sentiment will compel the meting out of punishment to the guilty parties.

MAMMOUTH INDUSTRIAL PLANTS HAVE NOT PROVEN MORE ECONOMICAL.

Fifteen or twenty years ago when the question of anti-trust legislation was under consideration, Big Business, who had acquired a monopoly in some lines, would allege that they were consolidating with their former competitors for the sake of economical operation and management and on the same alleged basis the Steel Trust built the industrial center of Gary, Ind., however, in this instance, it seems their ideas were to build a city where everything, the land, houses, streets and even the people themselves would be owned by them, so they could banish those whom they did not like or who would not tamely submit to their despotic rule, and especially union men. However, this is another case of tyrants plans going awry. They did not work and Gary has thousands of union men and bids fair to eventually become a fully organized city.

Now we are told that the plans of the trusts have been changed and hereafter when they build plants they will be at more or less isolated points and instead of one very large plant they will, if necessary, build several at different points, with the idea of building fences around them and keeping union organizers out.

However, this, too, will fail and organized labor will continue to expand and grow until it embraces the workers of all trades and callings.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON A SUCCESS.

A general conference of all international unions was held in Washington last month, as announced in February Journal, in conjunction with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The attendance was good and a declaration of principles was adopted without a division of opinion and entire unity of opinion prevailed. The so-called "open shop" move and the use of the injunction in labor disputes were severely scored.

Here are some of the main questions embraced in the declaration of principles as adopted:

The right of the working people to organize into unions for their protection and to collective bargaining through a representative of their own choosing.

The right to cease work singly or collectively. The right to collectively bestow or withhold patronage.

The right to the exercise of collective activities in the furtherance of the welfare of labor.

The conference urges public support for the enactment of the following legislation:

A law to remove the concept that there is a property right in the labor of a human being.

To prevent the issuing of the writ of injunction in labor disputes where they would not apply in the absence of such disputes.

Prohibition of immigration for a period of not less than two years.

Providing for the initiative and referendum.

Removal by Congress of the usurped power of courts to declare unconstitutional laws enacted by Congress.

Election of all judges.

Exemption of labor organizations from anti-combination or so-called conspiracy laws or their repeal.

Restoration of an adequate federal employment service.

Administration of credit as a public trust in the interest of all the people.

Investigation by Congress of all so-called detective agencies and their relation to labor.

Repeal by the states of all industrial court laws and all restrictive and coercive laws including the so-called open port law of Texas and freedom from decisions of courts holding trade unions and individual members thereof liable in damages for the unlawful acts of others.

The unorganized were urged to organize and the members of organized labor were urged to become closer banded together and resist with might and main the so-called open shop campaign.

We believe good results will come from this meeting and that it will serve to remove any uncertainty that might be lingering in the minds of the union haters as to whether labor will fight its oppressors or not.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Brother E. J. McIvor, for several years prominently identified with Lodge 592 of Tulsa, Okla., as business agent and secretary, also as president of District Lodge 50,

was a recent visitor to Headquarters on returning from a business visit to Chicago.

Brother McIvor has accepted a position with the Chicago Electric Sign Co. as southwestern representative, with headquarters in Tulsa. This company manufactures and installs all kinds of electric signs.

The Journal joins with the many friends of Brother McIvor in wishing him every

success in his new field of endeavor.

Mayor Alfred Coad of Parsons, Kans., paid the Journal office a pleasant visit recently. Brother Coad is an old member of Lodge 292 and worked at his trade until assuming the office of mayor. He enjoys the confidence of his fellow townsmen and has been signally honored by them, having been elected as a member of the Legislature a few years ago in addition to his present position.

Brother Coad is looking fine and reports everything moving along satisfactorily

in his city.

The attention of our members is called to the fact that a strike is in effect at the Dominion Ship Building Yard, Toronto, Ont., on work being done by the Collingwood Ship Building Co. for the Dominion government. It seems this strike has been on for some time, but through some oversight we were not notified and therefore did not list it in the strikes in effect list. However, all members are requested to stay away from there and when a settlement is made due notice will be given in the columns of the Journal.

As we receive an occasional order for a copy of "Laying Out for Boiler Makers"

we wish to give notice that we cannot accept any further orders.

The ownership of this book changed hands last year and we do not like the manner in which orders are now handled. We have received several complaints of not getting the book in a reasonable time, and while we believe all who ordered through us eventually received their book, we don't like these delays. Furthermore, in one instance we have heard of a bill for an additional amount was rendered, and when presented with the facts claimed it was a mistake and now state the book was adcanced to eight dolars. We do not know how extensive these mistakes were, but if any one else was presented with a bill we would like to know it, and this is our reason for not wanting any more orders.

We are informed that a man by the name of Burton Wilder, claiming to be a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 125 and carrying a card numbered 511701 is traveling extensively throughout the country and perpetrating a fraud upon the sympathetic union men of different trades, and that a large number have been so victimized. We are told this man is not a bonafide member of the electrical workers' union and that organization has no record of a card being issued to him.

Our members should be on the lookout for this man and prevent his victimizing any union men in their vicinity. The Railway Department has issued a circular letter

giving the particulars in reference to this matter.

Just as we were closing for this issue word came from representatives of the men on strike at Cramps Ship Yard at Philadelphia, Pa., that notwithstanding all the intimidation, unfair dealings and hostility shown by the police authorities of that city, the men are maintaining a splendid spirit of unity and solidarity and determination to win. The police have closed the streets leading to this yard, which retards the work of the pickets, however, they have overcome this and are very much in evidence. Those in charge of the strike have adopted efficient business methods and have opened a commissary to furnish the necessities of life to its members. The members of other locals and of organized labor generally in Philadelphia are backing up the strikers in every way possible and the men feel confident of winning out in the end.

The strike of our members in some of the contract shops in Pittsburgh, Pa., is progressing satisfactorily. Some of the largest shops in that city conceded the men their former scale of wages and others are falling into line and we confidently expect to hear of winning a complete victory at an early date.

The strikes at Mobile, Ala., and Jacksonville, Fla., which have been on for some time, has been declared off, but we have not the full particulars on hand.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

The Genesee Boiler Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Finucane Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Finucane Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Elilborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Eclipse Oil Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.)
The Lucey Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Strike on.)
Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver. Colo. (Unfair.)
Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (Strike on.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
Frovo Foundry and Mach. Co., Provo, Utah. (Unfair.)
The Portland Co., Portland, Me. (Strike.)
The Contract Shops, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Southwest Mechanical Co., Ft. Worth, Tex. (Unfair.)
Oscar Daniels Ship Yard. Tampa, Fia. (Strike on.)
Solar Refining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)
Riter-Conley Co., at Paragon Oil Co., Toledo, O. (Strike on.)
Mathlison Alkall Works, Saltville, Va. (Strike on.)
Lebannon Boiler Works, Lebannon Pa. (Unfair.)
Value Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike

On.)

Heine Safety Boiler Co. of St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)

O'Brien Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)

Dominion Shipbuilding Yard, Toronto, Ont., Can. (Strike on) on work being done by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Dominion Government.

McAlienan Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

Monroe's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

Buff's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

Patesst Co's. Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

McNeil's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

Brunswick Gontract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

Brunswick Marine Construction Co., Brunswick, Ga. (Strike on.)

John Baizley Boilerworks, Philadelphia, Pa. (Strike on.)

Hunt Boiler Works, Staten Island, N. Y. (Strike on.)

Warren Brothers Boiler Works, Cambridge, Mass. (Strike on.)

Alanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R. (Federated strike

Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. (Federated strike on.)

Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern B. R. (Unfair.) Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La., (strike

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

We are receiving numerous inquiries requesting the first quarter's pass word for this year, and wish to advise that upon the adoption of the committees' report on written and unwritten work at our recent convention the pass word was eliminated (see Convention Proceedings, page 312).

There has been considerable delay in dis-

tributing the revised Constitution and Rituals due to the general paper situation and the installation of new machinery in the printing plant of Bro. E. T. Behrens, publisher of the Railway Federationist, Sedalia, Mo., who received the contract for the printing of the revised Constitutions and Rituals immediately following the adjournment of the convention. We herewith quote paragraph from communication recently received from Bro. Behrens relative to this matter:

"I regret the unusual delay in getting started on the International Constitutions. We have installed a new folding machine, also a new cutter, which will greatly expedite getting out this work. We now have 20,000 Constitutions in work and will be able to make a shipment of part of these, say 5,000, the latter part of the present week and the balance next week. The Rituals will also go forward in the next few days as these are also nearing completion. Kindly advise if the Constitutions shall be shipped

by freight or by express." We have been assured, however, that the revised Constitutions and Rituals will be delivered within the next few days and we will immediately distribute same to all of our subordinate lodges. As per our law, all members in good standing will be furnished with a revised copy of the Constitution free of charge and we will forward to all subordinate lodges the number of copies as were members reported on the last monthly report. Three copies of the revised Rituals will also be furnished, free of charge, to all

subordinate lodges.

Owing to the increased cost of supplies and to conform to the increase in our per capita tax adopted at our recent convention it was necessary to revise our schedule of prices on our supply blanks and with the approval of our Executive Council we have submitted to all subordinate lodges new supply blanks with letter of explanation accompanying same.

The schedule of prices as quoted on new supply blanks will become effective April 1st, 1921. All supplies are furnished practically at cost with the exception of a sufficient margin to cover the postage in distribution of same.

Work has begun on our new building and architects have assured us that the work will be completed in time for us to move into our new home upon the expiration of our present lease, November 1st, 1921, and as I have stated in other reports, our building will be the only modern up-to-date office building in Kansas City, Kans., and one that we feel every member of our Brotherhood will be justly proud of.

The reports we are receiving from all sections of the country indicates that the employers are making a concerted move to reduce wages in all industries and in some instances it has been necessary for the members of our Brotherhood to suspend work to maintain our present standard of wages and

working conditions.

The officers of the affiliated organizations of the Railway Employes' Department are now appearing before the United States Labor Board in Chicago in defense of the National Agreement and other matters pertaining to the vital interest of our members. As to what the outcome will be is problematical, but you can rest assured that the officers of the organizations represented will do everything possible to protect your interest.

Fraternally yours, Joe. Flynn, International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The following is my report for January and February of lodges visited in accordance with instructions from the International office, report is somewhat brief owing to conditions that it is almost impossible to make anything like a satisfactory report on any question or grievance pending at this time, while an aggregation is abroad in the land for a purpose which will end in victory for organized labor, and a crushing defeat for our present American kaisers.

I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the C. & O. local federation at Newport News, Va., on January 6, meeting was called

to consider several grievances pending at that time, and among others was the discharge of Brother William H. Healey who was employed as a boiler maker at the C. & O. shops, Newport News, for several years and unjustly discharged and held out of service without the proper investigation in accordance with the National Agreement and who is responsible I am not in a position to

Brother Healey is well-known to the members of the International Brotherhood, and is always on the job in the interest of a brother when necessary and for that reason the local federation at Newport News has

done everything possible to bring about an adjustment through the proper channel, but so far have failed in their efforts and because of that failure the local *Tederation has come to the conclusion there must be a block somewhere and should be uncovered by an investigation in accordance with the National Agreement, Brother Healey is entitled to it and should have it for his years of service with the C. & O. Railway Company calls for a square deal and full recognition of his seniority.

While at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., attended meetings of Lodges 178 and 428 and was requested by Lodge 178, at regular meeting, to attend an arranged conference between a committee representing Lodge 178 and the Master Shipfitter at the Norfolk Navy Yard in connection with the introduction of piece work in the hull department, which came before the executive council at a special meeting in February, and referred to the writer to take up with Lodge 178 on my return to Portsmouth, Va.

I also attended an open meeting of Lodge 55, Newport News, Va., on January 12, there was a fair attendance present but nevertheless a disappointment to the writer as there should be several hundred members in Lodge 55. But it does seem impossible to line up the boiler makers, ship builders and helpers at the plant of the Newport News Ship-building and Dry Dock Company, as they appear to be satisfied with any old conditions, no interest is taken whatever on the question of organization nor do they seem to understand the necessity of it, something wrong, for years ago Lodge 55 was an active lodge of the International Brotherhood, as the writer attended meetings in the years gone by, when it was almost impossible to find a seat in the lodge-room cwing to the number of members present, that's why I say that there is something wrong, and trust in the future that the active members of Lodge 55 will realize the necessity of a live, active campaign of organization among the boiler makers, ship builders and helpers in order to put Lodge 55 on the map of the International Brotherhood once more, it can be done if the members pull together in that direction, otherwise nothing doing as in the past organizers have been on the job for months and very little results accomplished.

On January 3, Brother Willoughby of Lodge 298, called my attention to a grievance he had with the Belt Line Railway at Portsmouth, Va., I made a partial investigation of his case with the management but owing to be compelled to leave for Macon, Ga., and Mobile, Ala., had to lay it over until my return to Portsmouth, Va., and on my return there intend to make a further investigation in order to find out if there was any violation of the National Agreement on the part of the management of the Belt Line Company.

My next instructions from the International President was to leave for Macon, Ga., reaching there January 14, and had the pleasure of meeting several old time members of Lodge 12, whom I hadn't run across for some time, I was sure disappointed in not being able to attend their regular meeting, got caught in a jam on the Georgia Railroad and held up for over sixteen hours which prevented me from attending their meeting, and hope for better luck next time, as I had to leave for Mobile, Ala., to assist the members of Lodge 112 in a pending conference at that time between the several crafts on strike. On reaching Mobile, I attended a meeting of the strike Executive Board, also Local 112, and found the strike situation in pretty good shape, and trust that necessary co-operation will continue at this particular time and in future, which is so essential for success in the labor movement.

Several mass meetings were held at Mobile during the month of January, to arouse public interest for the crafts on strike, who were forced out because of a reduction of wage and the abrogation of their agreement, by the owners of the various shops, but the so-called public showed very little sympathy with the men on strike as their absence from our mass meetings was noticeable on every occasion.

On January 28th, a very important meeting was held at Mobile, Ala., of the shop federation of the L. & N. Ry. and was addressed on that occasion by Brother Holiday, president and general chairman of District 32, which was appreciated by all crafts present as he received close attention as well as applause during his remarks on the present acute railroad situation, representatives of other crafts also spoke, strongly urging on all present to stand loyal to the railroad employes' department in order to be in a position to resist any attempt on the part of the railway executives to abrogate the national agreement, the above meeting was a success as the men fully realize the necessity of strict co-operation at this time which is the key to successful action if necessary in the future.

On Feb. 1st left Mobile, Ala., for Kansas City, Kansas, to attend a special called meeting of the Executive Council which convened on February 3rd and remained in session until the 18th inclusive. Copies of proceedings will be mailed all lodges of the International Brotherhood as soon as same comes from the printer.

In conclusion let me say, that there is no question whatever about the justification of the Mobile strike as everything possible was done by the representatives of the trades involved to bring about a fair settlement of wage and working conditions, but the shop owners absolutely refused to consider any proposition but the so-called open shop, and I desire to predict that the day will surely come in the industrial life of Mobile, Ala., when the shop owners will regret their unholy action in the year 1921, as such stuff now handed out by the so-called Champion

of Democracy is nothing but a vicious propaganda in opposition to the very fundamentals of it, nothing more or less than a scurrilous attack on organized-labor by a bunch of would be dictators who seem to never learn anything from past history that the labor movement is here to stay regardless of the whining and moaning of the late dollar a year Patriots, whose patriotism never extended OVER THERE, while the best blood of the American Nation was shed on the battle fields of France, not for the

OPEN SHOP, but on the contrary that Democracy might live in the hearts of all the people and for the social and industrial advancement of them, any other policy has for its object the total destruction of justice which organized labor stands for in their declaration of human rights, and will remain as the corner-stone of organized labor's temple.

Fraternally yours,
THOS. NOLAN,
Int. Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT RYAN.

January 13 to March 14, 1921, Inclusive.

St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1921. Albuquerque, N. M., System Federation, No. 97, District Lodge No. 14 and Local Lodge No. 76.—Leaving Los Angeles, Calif., Saturday, January 15, I arrived at Albuquerque, N. M., Sunday evening, January 16, and remained in that city until Monday, January 24. I am pleased to report that the office of System Federation No 97 is nicely equipped and Brother W. E. Wildhaber (boiler maker) has facilities for handling the business of the System Federation in first class shape. The placing of the System Federation secretary-treasurer of System Federation No. 97 on a salary basis has demonstrated the benefit of such action and the men on the Santa Re Ry system are now being regularly advised of all business transactions promptly which was impossible under the previous custom.

I am also pleased to report that the office of District Lodge No. 14 is nicely established and Brother J. L. McPake is to be complimented upon the businesslike method in which he has arranged the business affairs of the district secretary-treasurer's office. The recent quarterly report issued by Brother McPake speaks for itself and this district has a substantial surplus in the

treasury January 1, 1921.

During my stay at Albuquerque, N. M. I arranged and attended a meeting of Lodge No 76 which was well attended and I am pleased to report that Lodge 76 is progressing nicely. The lay-off which made some in-roads in our membership was not as extensive as the lay-off on adjacent railroads but I am advised that a 20 per cent reduction is to take place now on the Santa

Fe System.

Special session executive council, Lodges No. 434 and 454, Chicago, Ill.—The executive council was in session from February 4 to 15 at headquarters, all members attending. The plans for three additional stories to our headquarters building were approved and Architects Rose and Peterson were authorized to commence operations as soon as the weather will permit. When completed we shall have a splendid five-story office building of our own with headquarters on the 5th floor. The sanitary condition of the building cannot be excelled and when completed will be named the "Brotherhood"

Block" with the full title of the Brotherhood in standard emblem formation in stone over the main entrance on Minnesota Ave. The retrenchment of the staff of organizers which has taken place since the executive council meeting is regrettable but was mandatory due to the financial condition of the general fund and the gradual decrease in membership. By an action of the executive council this subject matter was left in the hands of the International President. Numerous other matters were passed upon by the board while in session at Kansas City which will appear in the Council Proceedings which will eissued all affiliated lodges as heretofore.

The writer spent a few days in Chicago just prior to the council meeting and again after adjournment after being on the road since Labor Day. While in my home city, I attended a regular meeting of Lodge 454, Nickel Plate Lodge, and advised with them pertaining to a local shop grievance and also visited the Railway Employes' Department in an endeavor to secure information necessary in their difficulty. I also attended a meeting of Rock Island Lodge No. 434.

St Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill., Assignment.—March 7 arrived at St. Louis from Chicago. International Vice-Presidents, M. A. Maher, John Coots and the writer, a committee authorized by the executive council to make investigation into jurisdictional matters in the two above mentioned cities. We are at present engaged in this work and have arranged for a special meeting for all railroad members employed in the miscellaneous railroad roundhouses for the purpose of placing them in one or the other railroad locals in this city or granting them a separate Charter of their own as they may elect. We are also visiting the various shops and industrial plants this territory to ascertain first hand knowledge of the exact existing conditions with the object of settling the long standing jurisdictional dispute as to the territorial rights of the two lodges involved namely Lodge 27, St. Louis, Mo., and Lodge 363, East St. Louis, Ill.

The foregoing constitutes my report for the period of January 13 to date and with best wishes, I am fraternally yours, Jos. P. Ryan, Int'l Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT COOTS.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1921. After assuming the duties of vice-president on January 1 I was called to headquarters to go over matters pertaining to our organization in the American Locomotive Plant at Schenectady, N. Y., where I had been prior to the holidays. After going over the matter with President Franklin he advised that I return there and do what I could to strengthen our forces in this plant. While en route I received a wire to proceed to Albany, N. Y., to meet the general chairman of District 12 and attend meeting of Lodge 197. On arriving at Albany I met Brother Ingraham, secretary-treasurer, who was acting in place of Brother Bowen who was called to Chicago. We attended regular meeting of Lodge 197, there was a large attendance and considerable business was transacted after which a fine lunch was served. Arriving in Schenectady I attended a meeting of Lodge 202 and made arrangements for a campaign, at this meeting the shop committee reported that the company had given them notice that a 15 per cent reduction in day and piece work rates, effective March 1.

On receipt of a wire from President Franklin I went to New York to attend a special meeting of District 36 called to take action on this proposed reduction, delegates were there representing Dunkirk, Richmond, Patterson and Schenectady, after discussing the matter thoroughly it was decided to arrange a conference with the officials of the company. This was done, and on January 21, the committee and the writer met Mr. Lassiter, vice-president and general manager of the company, who stated that the reason for the reduction was to enable them to get business and to compete with other companies especially the Baldwin Company. Being unable to reach any compromise at

this conference the committee returned to the hotel and decided to put the matter up to the men, vote returnable February 1. I returned to Schenectady, January 24 I received a wire to meet President Franklin in New York arriving there I met the officers of the metal trades and went over the situation in the locomotive plants with them. Returning to Schenectady, held a special meeting which was well attended, we had a Polish speaker who talked to our members of that nationality at this meeting.

January 26 I attended a meeting of Lodge 197 and installed the new officers. January 28 I held special meeting of Lodge 202, this was an open meeting where the proposed wage reduction was discussed, we had the Polish speaker in attendance for the benefit of the members of that nationality; after which a vote was taken which resulted in a vote to accept the reduction providing they could not have it modified. Left for Kansas City to attend meeting of executive council.

February 3 to 18, inclusive, I attended council meeting where many questions of vital importance were handled. I returned to Schenectady, February 21, held conference with manager of plant on the 24th and he agreed to eliminate the clauses in the agreement that the men objected to. I attended meeting of Lodge 202 on March 2.

Arrived in St. Louis, March 7, to attend a meeting of the council committee who are trying to straighten out a dispute between Lodges 27 and 363. In conclusion I wish to say, that from what I observed while dealing with the situation in the locomotive combine, the sooner the crafts get closer together and form a federation of some kind the better they will be off. Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am yours fraternally, John Coots, I. V. P.

Correspondence

New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find drafts of an appeal issued for the relief of distress among the people in Ireland—women and chidren, particularly.

We take the liberty of sending these texts from which we hope you will select one for insertion in the forthcoming issue of your Journal. We make this request as part of a country wide drive to enlist labor in America in this humanitarian campaign. We are particularly desirous of bringing the attention of the rank and file of the national and international unions to this campaign through the media of their official publications. Thanking you for your co-operation, I am, fraternally yours, Peter J. Brady, Chairman, Committee on Relief for the

People in Ireland, New York State Federation of Labor.

Always the Children Suffer.

Today it is in Ireland. Yesterday it was in Belgium, in France, in China. Wherever the world is in turmoil, the women and children—the weak and defenseless—bear the brunt of the struggle. They pay in blood and lives and tears.

Through four years of warfare and bloody conflict, Ireland has come out somehow. She bears the marks of the struggle for the world to see. Towns and cities burned and destroyed; homes wrecked, fathers and sons slain and crippled—but the women and kiddies go on suffering.

Almost half a million people are in actual

distress. Crops are ruined beyond computation. The money loss to the workers direct, in destruction of co-operative societies alone, is estimated at \$200,000,000.

And organized labor—the frank, generous, open-hearted men and women of America—are once more in the forefront of those eager to rally to the assistance of the helpless, and for the relief of the suffering.

In the name of these organized workers we appeal to the rank and file of American labor unions, wherever and whoever they are, to do their share. We urge local unions, district councils and city central bodies, as well as the great national and international unions, to follow the lead of a number of labor organizations in adopting this resolution:

Whereas, Thousands of men, women and children in Ireland are without food, clothing, and shelter and are suffering untold

hardships, therefore be it

Resolved, that this meeting approve of a donation from the Union for relief, and also recommend to our membership that they voluntarily contribute One Dollar (\$1.00) each to help relieve the suffering

of the Irish people.

Send all contributions to: Mr. John J. Pulleyn, Treasurer, American Committee for Relief in Ireland, Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers Street, New York, N. Y. Every cent thus contributed for relief will go to actual relief of the people in Ireland. There will be no reductions or expenses for the administration of funds. (Signed) Peter J. Brady, Chairman, Committee on Relief for the People in Ireland, New York State Federation of Labor.

LABOR LEADER ISSUES WARNING.

"A widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the organization of society and of industry exists throughout almost every civilized nation of Europe. Most countries of the Old World are today a seething mass of unrest and discontent, threatening human bankruptcy and bringing ever nearer the peoples of these nations to the brink of industrial and social chaos.

"In our country much discontent prevails: Productive processes have ceased temporarily, and millions of workmen have been forced into the streets in idleness. We have greater wealth than ever before. Food is plenty. Labor is plenty. In gross, we produce more than we consume. Yet, in the midst of abundance, a great industrial and commercial depression has over-

taken us.

"Bitter hatreds and intense jealousies are in the making. The spectre of starvation and of destitution in a land of plenty is driving our people into a state of national

hysteria.

"We offer no remedy. The powers of government seem impotent. Whatever effort labor may exert or whatever remedy it may propose is frowned upon and resisted. Even palliative measures are ruthlessly

swept aside. All traditions of the past are in a state of flux. All proposed innovations are acridly opposed. Those resentful to any change, and who are stubbornly pressing forward their demands for complete mastery, are those temporarily in possession of the wealth of the nation and who, blind to the appeals of humanity, are rushing civilization to the brink of Niagara.

"A revolt against permanently following the road we are now traveling will certainly occur. Present conditions of things cannot long remain undisturbed. In the treatment of illness, the first essential is to study the disease. When causes are known the remedies to be applied must be intelligently understood. So, too, in our body politic, unless we understand the causes of our industrial and social disease, and are thoroughly familiar with the remedies proposed, we may aggravate rather than alleviate and cure our present ills. Both facts and related principles must be known before intelligent action can be had."—Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

Fargo, N. D., March 5, 1921.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to write you a word in commendation of the work being done by a new labor journal, SCHOOLS, AND PEOPLE, which is devoted to the matter of working class education and the bridging of the gap between the public schools and the people of the working class. I understand that you are personally acquainted with Mr. E. D. MacDougall, the founder of this publication, and that you know something of its aims and purposes. Mr. MacDougall has succeeded in forming a corporation of Fargo people. most of whom are connected with the labor movement here, and the publication is being put on a more solid financial basis. MacDougall has very much impressed the Fargo Trades and Labor Assembly of which I am President, with his message, and the Assembly has given its endorsement to the work. The same is true of Plumb Plan Local No. 708 of the Boilermakers, of which I am also President. We trust that you can see your way clear to publish this letter in our Journal and to give all possible publicity and encouragement to SCHOOLS AND PEOPLE. Fraternally, Wm. J. Olson.

Luretha, Ky.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly give the following resolution space in your next issue of the Journal:

The members of Local No. 419 present this in commemoration of our departed Brother, Lawrence Hall. He was in our ranks only a few weeks when death claimed him from our midst. He was kind, sympathetic and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and we unanimously extend our deep sympathies to his bereaved widow.

Your attention to the above will be greatly appreciated. Yours fraternally, G. P. Fuller,

Sec'y. No. 419.



Photo of Delegates, District 19, N. & W. Railway System, held at Roanoke, Va., recently.

Roanoke, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am sending you under separate cover a photo of the members of District Lodge No. 19 which met here Feb. 2 and 3rd, 1921.

Top row are C. A. Campbell, Local No. 660; Jesse Curnutte, Local 402; W. C. Hepner, vice-president of District Local No. 402; C. W. Martz, vice-president of District Local No. 29; S. W. Kitts, Local No. 405; E. S. Gilbert, Local 718; R. H. Ferguson, Local No. 718.

Bottom row—J. E. Bergendahl, Local No. 30; E. S. Miller, sec.-treas. district Local No. 30; H. W. Bias, General Chairman District; J. E. Hypes, Local No. 405; J. F. Murray, Local No. 29; J. H. Hale, Local No. 557 and A. R. Waddell, Local No. 557. Read both rows from left to right.

While there were only two days' time allowed us for this meeting much business was transacted and all the delegates were satisfied with the progress of the organization during the last year.

Hoping that you give us space in the Journal for the photo, I am, Yours fraternally, E. S. Miller, Sec.-Treas. Dist. No. 19.

Havelock, Nebr.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Find enclosed names and addresses of all officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the B. B. M. and I. S. B. of Eureka Lodge No. 119, Havelock, Nebraska, which was organized Feb. 2 with 51 members on the charter.

According to the by-laws the B. B. M. installed all officers and initiated all members, also donated \$10.00 for our charter.

After meeting, games were indulged in, and lunch was served by the B. B. M. Everyone seemingly had a good time.

We are working hard to have 100 per cent union among the ladies of the B. B. M. We have several new members to be taken in at our next meeting.

Hoping you have room for our letter in the B. B. M. Journal, I am, fraternally yours, Mrs. Pearl C. Riggs, Cor. Sec'y.

Marion, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

There has been considerable complaint in the lodge because there has not been any of our news in the Journal for some time, and, therefore, I was instructed to write a letter for the next edition, containing at least our official roster.

For our president we have a happy fat man, Brother H. G. Matthews. He is also Fin. Sec. and Treas. of District Lodge No. 8, and during working hours he worries the boiler makers with his chalk marks.

Brother William Riley is our vice-pres. He is small in stature, but it is understood that good goods is done up in small packages. While at work he gets them hot.

Brother James Hinton, Fin. Sec. and Treas. is serving his second term. He done so well the last term that we could not see our way to elect another brother in his place. We can not see how he gets his face so dirty when he works as he wears a hood.

I cannot say much for the Cor. and Rec. Sec., only that his name is Hubert Taylor, and he receives his mail at 572 Henry St., Marion, Ohio.

Brother G. E. Newell is the Inspector. He sometimes gets them hot but most of the time is only a good honest boiler maker.

For our Inside Guard we have a man with a "gift of gab" by name Brother Clarence Mayes, but he is where he can use his gift to good advantage for he is on the shop committee.

Our Outside Guard, William Carrier, is a "grate" man. It seems we like small men in our offices for here is another one.

We have for Trustees, Brothers Ben Cramer, Chairman, Albert Rank and Harry Collins, and for a shop committee we have Brothers Edward Hampshire, Chairman, William Morran and Clarence Mayes.

And now a few words to the standing of

our Local. We are one hundred per cent organized as soon as two helpers have drawn one pay which will enable them to pay their initiation fee. We have one hundred seventeen members and hope, soon, to add a number of new brothers.

Trusting this will be of interest to readers of the Journal, I beg to remain, Yours fraternally, Hubert Taylor, Cor. Sec. Local

No. 336.

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir and Brother:

If space permits please publish the following in the next issue of the Journal.

On February 4th at our regular meeting

of Boilermakers and Helpers Local Union No. 102, we had the pleasure of having with us Brother Barksdale, general organizer for Boilermakers and Helpers. He gave a very interesting talk on organization and conditions as they are over the country.

Brother Barksdale said that conditions in Louisville and on the H. & N. railroad were better than they were at most places in the country. So far only forty-five to fifty men in our local have been laid off and we are entertaining hope that these men will

soon be re-instated.

Brother Barksdale called attention to the great problem confronting organized labor at the present time. He also talked at length on the railroad situation in Washington and assured us that our officers were capable of handling the situation. He made a strong plea for us to have confidence in the officers and stated that the best interests of the railroad workers would be looked after properly.

At our regular meeting on February 25th, we had with us Brother Jeff Davis, better known as "King of Hoboes." He made a highly entertaining and instructive talk. We would suggest that all who have the opportunity of hearing Brother Davis, do so by all means as he is sure to give them something to think about. Fraternall, Thos. J. McGuire, Prés. Local 102. Fraternally yours,

Mart, Texas.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please insert the following in the next issue of the Journal. Yours fraternally, E. H. Heatly.

We, the members of Black Land Lodge No. 222, wish to express to our worthy Brother T. W. Mortimer, and family, our sympathy in the loss of their infant son,

which God saw fit to remove from their home. May God's blessings be bestowed upon them in time of their bereavement. Yours fraternally, E. Y. Blount, A. G. Maxy, E. H. Heatly.

Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a song entitled: "The Great Sahara Desert Has Nothing on the Good Old U. S. A.," the words of which were written by Brother Wm. Colbert, a member of this lodge.

Now, Brother Casey, I would be greatly indebted to you if you could find space in the April issue of the Journal to publish the words of this song, and stating that any Brother desiring a copy can receive same by forwarding twenty cents, (20c) to Wm. L. Colbert, No. 3 No. Oxford St., Brooklyn, New York.

This song at present appears to have all the earmarks of a big success and I am sure that it will be only a matter of a few weeks until the entire country will be sing-

ing it.

Trusting that you will give this your attention and with best wishes and regards, I remain, Fraternally yours, J. J. Fitzsimmons, C. & R. S. Local 23.

(Song)

"The Great Sahara Desert Has Nothing on the Good Old U. S. A."

"Lots of us enlisted for the good old U.S.A. And while in France they saw their chance and took our drink away,

So when we fellows landed and we planned a great big spree,

I met a friend and asked him and he handed this to me."

Chorus.

"They stand around the corner where the old stuff used to flow,

They're looking sad and lonely for they always loved it so;

They look as tho' they've lost the only friend they ever had,

And ev'ry one's complaining that he's feeling mighty bad,

They go to see a doctor and they say they've got a cold,

The M. D. quickly tells them that that gag is getting old,

You can't go anywhere at all but you'll hear the people say,

The Great Sahara desert has nothing on the

U. S. A."

"You may laugh and grin about this prohibition law,

It looks as though John Barley Corn was gone forever more,

But I won't kick although I'm sore for here is what I think,

I'd better save each kick I get and put it in my drink.'

Chorus.

Paterson, New Jersey.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find a photograph of our deceased Brother Ed Farley. The brothers of this lodge would like to see it in the next issue of the Journal. Ed was



Photo of Bro. Edward Farley (deceased) formerly a member of Lodge 208, Paterson, N. J.

a South Paterson boy and a member of S. P. A. Club and a good sport and was well liked amongst his shop mates. He has worked in the Rodgers' Locomotive shops and thence to Cooks shops where he was a leader of the tappers and stay bolt gang.

He will be missed by all his fellow workmen. I hope this letter will prove satisfactory as I did not know him very well.

Trusting you will give this your kindest attention, I remain, Fraternally yours, John Lyons, Cor. Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On February 13th Local No. 19 held a special meeting to devise ways and means whereby we could be of the most service to our Brothers who are now on strike at Cramps Ship Yard.

The meeting was opened in the regular form as it was a closed meeting, our newly elected President, Paul Gabrial, in the chair.

Brother Gabrial outlined the purpose of the meeting and in his remarks stated that while we as a local were not affected directly by this strike still it was knocking at our doors.

Discussions were then entered into and those taking part included Brothers W. F. Kane, Jas. Sutcliff, Robert Hannah, Geo. Higgs of Local 341, R. S. Hopkins, Manus McFadden, J. I. Brown, and President Gabrial.

A motion was then made by Brother W. F. Kane that each boilermaker be assessed \$1.00 and each helper 50c four times a

month or each pay day as long as the strike lasted. This was put to a rising vote and carried with a Hurrah.

Previous to this special meeting or on February 7th at our regular meeting a motion was made and carried that we donate \$250 to the same purpose. February 15th being our payday and the first attempt at the collection of the assessment the brothers came across manfully. Out of 166 members, \$156.50 was collected so it is very evident that some of the boys doubled up. Let us hope we can do as good this next collection.

We have adopted a system of a button for every man who donates. A button is given him, a white one this week, a blue one next week and so on, and to give the brothers justice they seem proud to wear them.

I do not know how Brother Scott is getting along but hope that it will not be long before he will be able to say that he has been able to accomplish what he and the men at Cramps are after.

Now brothers let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and help all we can in fact help until it hurts for "United we stand, divided we fall,"

Now, Brother Casey, I was instructed to send these proceedings of the meeting to you for publication in the Journal and as it has been quite a long time since Local 19 has been mentioned, I hope that you will be able to find room for this. Yours fraternally, Thos. Burdett, Cor. Sec'y, Local 19.

New Bedford, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

You have not heard from us before as we are practically just starting out, were organized in December. But the good work has gone along rapidly and we now have a 100 per cent local in New Bedford. This is not New Bedford's first attempt at organizing the Boilermakers but for various reasons the old local, 532, dropped out about two years ago. Now, though, all the brothers are standing by their organization and there is no indication that Local 352 will share a like fate, for on the contrary it bids fair to become one of the banner organization of this district.

We are now working under a protest of a ten percent reduction in wages, and as Brother MacWilliams, International Organizer, pointed out to us at our last meeting, we are now in a position to set a precedent for this district as the contract shops in New Bedford are the first to try to lower our wages and thus set a lower standard of living.

Am also sending you a complete list of names and addresses of the members, as many have changed their addresses and are complaining of not having received their Journals.

Hoping that this will find space in the Journal, I am, Yours fraternally, H. Ohm, C. S. 352.

Seligman, Arizona.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish this in next month's Journal. How is everything? Please send me one of the National Agreements as I haven't one. Your Friend and Brother, John Haynes.

Checking the Clock On the Company's Time. Boys check the clock on the company's time, And with the "National agreement" keep

in line, For the ones that are checking in and out

free, Are tearing down the agreement, for you and for me.

We've fought, long and hard, to gain what is right,

But a few of our members continue to

By checking the clock in and out free,

Tearing down our agreement, for you and for me.

The railroads insist, on our agreement to burst.

But we hope it will hurt the free checkers the worst.

Who are checking the clock in and out free, Tearing down the agreement, for you and for me.

We watch our members as they come and as they go,

So each one of us, may see and know; The men that are checking in and out free, Tearing down the agreement, for you and for me.

When asking a brother, why checking in free?

He merrily remarks; "It's handy for me." We hope he'll wake up some day and see, The wrong he is doing by checking in free.

This agreement was made up, rule by rule, And should be studied like going to school, And learn not to check in and out free,

It tears down the agreement, that's for you and for me.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In the present contemplated scheme to reduce the wages of the working classes, do those responsible ever consider that a workman has only a limited number of years in which he can earn a living? If a skilled mechanic, he must never give up studying as new problems come about every day. After a man reaches a certain age he must step aside and let a younger man take his place. Think how many brothers we meet with one eye lost while working at the trade, fingers, hand, or leg lost or possibly crippled and the countless numbers killed while performing their duties.

Organized Labor should show the facts to

the Public, when the question of lowering the wages is brought up. When Capital shows its side of the affair, cost of labor is first in its argument. This is where we must show our side. Show the public what your training for that job cost you in money and the nights you set up while taking this or that course. The tools with which you are working today have not been found. The working shoes, overalls, work gloves, that you wear today is a continuous drain on your pocketbook if you are lucky enough to have one.

When the world's greatest war started we were told that Europe needed our products and that we would naturally feel the shortage and would have to pay more for these goods. Then of course you had to receive more money in wages to meet the increased cost of living. Labor could not get it like the landlord, butcher, clothier, baker or other business men. It had only one way and that was strike. Then Capital tells us it is the cost of production (labor) etc.

Labor locals should keep a strict record of each and every member that is injured to any extent that affects his earning power and make it known instead of letting it go unnoticed. I believe it would make a very good argument when we are asking for better pay or better conditions.

Thanking you for the publication of this or any part, as you see fit. Member Elmira Lodge 206, Algiers, La.

Kansas City, Mo.

To the Editor—Dear Sir and Brother:

The goal of the ambitious, the aim of the school boy, the pride of the mechanic, the fondest hopes of motherhood, the comfort of the old, the elixir of life, the one object for which both men and women and children are striving for cannot be rated by Bradstreet, as is too often the error in the final ending and summing up of the dear departed brother who has gone beyond the Great Divide, been forever silenced, to us mortals who follow in their wake. What is Success? Is it what some one of the people at large think of you? Or is it rated by your possessions in dollars and cents or property, or is it what you think of yourself? Now mind you that this is an honest think. Don't try to bluff yourself, analyze yourself for you are wise to all your idiosyncrasies. Now if you pronounce the job perfect you are it.

There are many fields to be successful in and likewise there are many judges, with many ideas too, which will make you think you are a first class failure. Now to get down to our subject, "Success." We are beginning to find out that there are many roads and likewise many kinds of successful people, but let us not get away from the old proverb, "He who gains the whole world and loses his own soul" is not a suc-

cess; but then it is not the after part, that I am discussing. It is the here part. So Specialization, or to follow some certain trade or calling best suited to your nature or agility, and to stay with it, the vicissitudes of life and the economic laws of supply and demand causes laboring men too often to shift zones and acts as a checkmate on his aspirations, and it is well known that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." Which literally means don't become a Boomer or in other words don't become affected with wanderlust.

I believe that if a man has a good job, a nice little family, and a home of his own he is a success. Especially if the job is a good one. Just listen to some of the old timers telling of their being chums of Mr. Harding. He is an acknowledged success by all at the present. Just wait until the try out and then, Oh My! Suppóse he fails who is going to be the judge of his failure? Do you believe that the Democrats or the Socialists would be the proper ones to pass on the judgment of whether he is a success or not? This brings us back to my own idea of success. You are it—that is providing you honestly think so.

Life's aims, objects and ambitions are as varied as the different kinds of home brew. It is not well that one should become a chemist for no one can ever expect to become a successful law breaker unless he is an officer of the law, and we cannot all be officers of the law. But specializations and contentment with the result is a policy worth consideration. Some of us are just as successful in our little homes, as if we had bigger ones and a pot full of money with which to do all the bad things which rich men are very often guilty of doing. Death will end it all and if you have that \$5,000 at the end and have led a good, clean life, you are it, you are a success.

Years ago in the Pyramid age there were many wonderful things both made and built, and considering the implements used and the limited amount of knowledge contained by the iron skulls of that age, it was indeed out of the ordinary, and some of these have stood for ages. However many of these wonders as I have termed them have become lost arts and no matter how deep the present generation delve into these secrets and hidden mysteries of ye olden times they cannot master them, yet in many instances the present race is not far behind the primitive man who, we are told for a diversion of amusement used to throw knives at each other. While today if a fellow comes home today with a few home made hoochs under his belt with five or more iron men missing from his pay, she, his better half, now throws daggers at him from the time he comes in her presence till he hits the hay.

Scalping was a favorite game in days gone by and afterwards considered too rough for civilization, yet by the looks of the bright hairless domes of some of our own members some women still indulge in it. The tomahawk used with great success by the old Indians after many years has been converted into the Shillalah, and now used by the McSweeneyites of the old Sod.

How often have I read with pride of the gallantry of Sir Walter Raleigh, loved and cherished by an entire nation, who lost his head for a queen and helped to make history. Goat heads are falling every day, for queens are many in these days of short skirts, low shoes and high street car steps. Following down the line of time when Spain was in her "Hey Days," they had their favorite pastime of throwing the "Bull." Ah! how this game has flourished and how easily mastered. Where is there a man, woman or child who is not proficient in this game.

Big Chief Sitting Bull and Chief Red Cloud would blush with shame at the poor work of war painting themselves, were they to see the Beauty Experts of today at work. But there is one art that is not lost to us and never will be and that is to love and to hate. From the time that Adam put on the soft pedal with at that time the only girl in the wide world, and again showing itself when Cain knocked out Abel, rolling along to Brutus who, with one poke put Caesar's glimmers out, and presently Cleopatra the Theda Bara of those times.

So the world goes on, history repeating itself as it goes, as Longfellow says, "Every morning sees some task begun, Evening sees it close." These tasks are many, but whether it be building Boilers or making boats or winning the girl we love, let us wish each other the best of luck and stand by each other, tii Hell freezes over. Yours respectfully, C. M. Blair, Local 610.

Beaumont, Texas.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find report of the death of relatives of two members of this local. Please publish same in the next issue of the Journal.

Well, Brother Casey, things are not as good in this locality as they might be. We have quite a few men loafing. Hoping to see this in the next issue of our Journal and with best wishes, I beg to remain, Fraternally yours, Fred Herford, Cor. Sec.

Lodge 587 is mourning the death of Mary Elizabeth Redman, mother of our esteemed Brother Howard Redman, whose death occurred January 26th.

We desire to extend Brother Redman our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement.

Lodge 587 is mourning the death of Mrs. P. Clement, mother of our esteemed Brother L. Clement, whose death occurred February 20th.

desire to extend to Brother Clement our artfelt sympathy in his sad bereave-

...Mo. .Minn. ...Ky. ...Ark.

. . Cal. Tenn. Mass. . . . Ga.

..Ind. N. J. ..Cal.

Cal.
Iowa
Cal.
Penn.
W. Va.
Mo.

Mont. Mass. .. Mo. Penn. Ky. Mich.

N. Y. Miss.

. Miss. . . Ida. . N. C. . Minn. . Miss. . . Ohio . S. C.

Kans. Penn. Wash. . Iowa . Okla.

. Ky. Ohio Okla.

. Conn. . Colo.

Colo. Kans. Mass. Colo. Ga. Minn. Mass. N. Y. N. H. Penn. Wash

Washington, D. C., March 7, 1921. Dear Sir and Brother:

For the information of the membership, I wish you would insert in the next issue of the Journal, the following result of votes for and against the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill which excludes the Navy Yard and Arsenal Employes.

The vote of the Senate was on the Calder Amendment, which was intended to include the Navy Yard Empleyes. Therefore, those voting "Yea" were in favor of it, and those voting "Nay" were not in favor of it.

The vote of the House was on the Wood Amendment which eliminated the Navy Yard Employes from enjoying the \$240 per month for bonus. Those voting "No" in this vote were doing so favorably to us.

SENATE.

Yeas-42.

Ashurst, Henry FAriz.	Lenroot, I. L
Borah, Wm. FIdaho	Lodge, H. C Mass.
Calder, Wm. MN. Y.	McKellar, KTenn.
	Morey Clea II
Capper, Arthur	Moses, Geo. HN. H.
Colt, Le B. B R. I.	New, Harry S Ind.
Edge, W. E	'Phelan, Jas. DCal.
Fernald, B. MMe.	Pittman, KeyNev.
Fletcher, D. UFla.	Ransdell, Jos. ELa.
France, J. IMd.	Reed, Jas. A
Gay, Edw. JLa.	Sheppard, Morris Tex.
Gerry, Peter GR. I.	Shields, Jno. KTenn.
Gore, Thos. POkla.	Simmons, F. MN. C.
Hale, Fred'kMe.	Smith, E. DS. C.
Harris, Wm. JGa.	Spencer, S. PMo.
Harrison, PatMiss.	Stanley, A. OKy.
Heflin, J. ThosAla.	Swanson, C. AVa.
Henderson, Chas. B Nev.	Trammell, ParkFla.
Johnson, Hiram WCal.	Underwood, Oscar W Ala.
Keyes, Henry WN. H.	Walsh, David I Mass.
Kirby, Wm. FArk.	Walsh, Thos. JMont.
T - 13-13-44 - TO ME TYPE "	Waish, Thos. J, Mont.
La Follette, R. MWis.	Wolcott, J. ODela.
Mana	00
. Nays-	
Ball, L. HDela.	Nelson, Knute Minn.
Beckham, J. C. WKy.	Norris, Geo. W. Nebr
Deen deene Frank D. Conn	Opposite T C 22 C

ekham, J. C. WKy.	
indegee, Frank BConn.	
rtis, ChasKans.	
I. N. BS. C.	
lingham, W. PVt.	
linghuysen, J. SN. J.	
- 1/ The 1- Y) The	

	Drandegee, Frank BConn.	Overman, Lee S		
	Curtis, ChasKans.	Phipps, L. CColo.		
	Dial, N. BS. C.	Poindexter, MilesWash.		
	Dillingham, W. PVt.	Smith, M. AAriz.		
	Frelinghuysen, J. SN. J.	Smith, HokeGa.		
	Gooding, Frank RIda.	Smith, John WMd.		
	Gronna, Asle JN. D.	Smoot, ReedUtah		
	Hitchcock, G. MNebr.	Sterling, Thos S. D.		
	Jones, W. IWash.	Sutherland, Howard W. Va.		
	Kellogg, Frank BMinn.	Thomas, Chas. SColo.		
	Kenyon, Wm. SIowa	Wadsworth, J. W., Jr. N. Y.		
	McCumber, P. JN. D.	Warren, Francis E Wyo.		
	Willis, Frank	BOhio		
Not Voting-25.				
	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	***		

Not Voting—25.				
Chamberlain, G. EOre.	McLean, Geo. PConn			
Culberson, Chas. ATex.	McNary, Chas. LOre			
Cummins, Albert B Iowa	Myers, Henry L Mont			
Elkins, Davis	Newberry, T. H Mich			
Fall, Albert BN. M.	Owen, Robt. LOkla			
Glass, CarterVa	Page, C. SVt			
Johnson, E. SS. D.	Penrose, Boies Penn			
Jones, A. A	Pomerene, AtleeOhio			
Kendrick, Jno. B Wyo.	Robinson, J. T Ark			
King, Wm. HUtah	Sherman, L. YIll			
Knox, P. CPenn.	Townsend, Chas. EMich			
	Watson, Jas. EInd			
Williams, Jno.	SMiss.			
HOUSE.				

Yeas-174.				
Ackerman, E. R N. J.	Cleary, Wm. EN. Y.			
Anderson, SydneyMinn.	Cole, R. C Ohio			
Andrews, W. E Nebr.	Collier, Jas. WMiss.			
Ashbrook, Wm. AOhio.	Connally, TomTex.			
Begg, Jas. TOhio	Cooper, Jno. GOhio			
Benham, J. SInd.	Crago, Thos. SPenn.			
Bland, O. EInd.	Cramton, L. CMich.			
Boies, Wm. DIowa	Crisp, Chas. RGeo.			
Brand, Chas. HGeo.	Currie, G. A			
Brooks, Edw. BIll.	Darrow, Geo. PPenn.			
Brumbaugh, COhio	Davis, E. LTenn.			
Buchanan, Jas. PTex.	Dempsey, S. W Y.			
Burroughs, S. EN. H.	Denison, E. EIll.			
Byrns, Jos. WTenn.	Dickinson, L. J Iowa			
Campbell, Guy EPenn.	Doremus, F. E Mich.			
Caraway, T. HArk,	Dowell, C. CIowa			
Carter, C. DOkla.	Dunbar, J. WInd.			
Chindblom, C. RIll.	Dyer, L. C			
Christopherson, C. A. S. D.	Elliott, R. NInd.			
Clark, FrankFla.	Emerson, Henry LOhio			

	Week Too T	****	
	Evans, R. E	Wis.	Nelson, W. L
	Fairfield, L. W	Ind.	Ogden, C. F.
	Ferris, Scott	.Okla.	Oldfield, W. A
	Fields, Wm. J	Ky.	Osborne, H. Z.
	Freeman, R. P.	Conn	Paigett, L. P
	French, B. L	Ida.	Park. Frank
	Fuller, Chas. E	III.	Peters, Jno. A
	Ganley, Jas. V	.N. Y.	Porter, S. G
	Garrett. F. J.	. Tenn	Radeliffe A H
	Glynn, Jas. P	.Conn.	Raker, Jno. E.
	Good, Jas. W	. Iowa	Ramseyer, C. W
	Green Wm R	VV. V 8.	Randall, C. H.
	Greene, F. L.	Vt.	Reed S F
	Greene, W. S	. Mass.	Rhodes, M. E.
	Griest, W. W	Penn.	Ricketts, E. D
	Hadley, L. H.	Wagh	Riddick, C. W
	Hardy, Guy U	Colo.	Romine. M. A.
	Harreld, J. W.	.Okla.	Rose, J. M
	Harrison, Thos. W	V 8.	Rouse, A. B
	Haugen, G. N.	. Jowa	Scott, F. D
	Hays, E. D	Mo.	Sherwood, I. R.
	Hernandez, B. C	N. M.	Siegel, Isaac
	Hoch Homer	Keng	Sisson, T. U
Q.	Hoey, C. R.	N. C.	Stedman, C. M.
	Hull, C.	.Tenn.	Steenerson, H
	Hutchinson, E. C	.N. J.	Stephens, H. D
	Johnson, Albert	Ark. Wash.	Stell P. H.
	Johnson, Ben	Ky.	Strong, J. G.
	Johnson, R. C.	.S. D.	Strong, N. L
	Kelley P H	Mich	Summers, J. W
	Kiess, E. R.	.Penn.	Swindell. Chas
	Kincheloe, D. H	Ky.	Swope, King
	Kinkaid, M. P	.Nebr.	Thompson, C. J
	Kraus. Milton	Ind.	Tilman, Jno. N
	Langley, Jno. W	Ky.	Timberlake, C. B.
	Larsen, W. W	Ga.	Tincher, J. N.
	Lee. Gordon	Ge.	Treadway, A. T
	Lehlbach, F. R	.N. J.	Vinson, Carl
	Lesher, J. V	.Penn.	Volstead, A. J
	Little, E. C	. Kans.	Walsh, Jos.
	Luhring, O. R	Ind.	Wason E H
	McClintic, J. V	.Okla.	Watson, H. W.
	McDuffie, Jno	Ala.	Webster, J. S.
	McLaughlin, M. O.	Nehr	Wheeler I F
	McLeod, C. J	.Mich.	White, H. B.
	McPherson, T. V	Mo.	Williams, T. S
	Major S C	Mo:	Wilson, W. W
	Mays, Jas. H.	Utah	Wilson, J. H
	Michener, E. C	. Mich.	Wingo, Otis
	Mondall E W	Wis.	Winslow, S. E
	Moore, C. E.	Ohio	Woods Jas P
	Esch, Jno. J	Ohio	Nelson, W. L. Newton, W. H. Ogden, C. F. Oldfield, W. A. Osborne, H. Z. Padgett, L. P. Padgett, C. D. Park, Frank Peters, Jno. A. Porter, S. G. Radeliffe, A. H. Raker, Jno. E. Ramseyer, C. W. Randall, C. H. Reber, John Reed, S. F. Ricketts, E. D. Riddick, C. W. Rhodes, M. E. Ricketts, E. D. Riddick, C. W. Rose, J. J. Romjue, M. A. Rose, J. J. Romjue, M. A. Rose, J. M. Rouse, A. B. Seott, F. D. Sells, S. R. Sherwood, I. R. Slegel, Isaac Sisson, T. U. Smith, A. T. Stephens, A. E. B. Stoll, P. H. Strong, J. G. Strong, N. L. Stephens, A. E. B. Stoll, P. H. Strong, N. L. Stephens, A. E. B. Stoll, P. H. Strong, N. L. Summers, J. W. Sweet, B. E. Swindell, Chas. Swope, King Thompson, C. Tillman, Jno. N. Tilson, J. G. Tillman, Jno. N. Tilson, J. G. Tillman, Jon. N. Tilson, J. G. Tillman, Jon. N. Tilson, J. G. Tillman, J. S. Ward, C. B. Tincher, J. N. Wason, E. H. Wilson, J. H. Woodyard, H. C. V.

Nays-100.

nays-	-100.
Almon, E. BAla.	Humphreys, B. GMiss.
Aswell, J. BLa.	Igoe, W. L
Babka, Jno. J Ohio	Jones, Marvin Tex
Bankhead, Wm. B Ala.	Jones, MarvinTex. Juul, NielsIll.
Barbour, H. ECal.	Keller, O. EMinn.
Barkley, A. WKy.	Kelly, M. C. Pa.
Black, EugeneTex.	Kennedy Ambrosa P I
Bland, Oscar E Va.	Kennedy, AmbroseR. I. King, E. JIll.
Blanton, T. LTex.	Kleczka, Jno. CWis.
Bowers, G. M W. Va.	Lampert, FWis.
Bowling, Wm. BAla.	Lanham W. C Will.
Box, John C Tex.	Lanham, F. GTex.
Briggs, Clay S Tex.	Lankford, W. CGa. Lazaro, LLa.
Burdick, Clark R. I.	Lea, Gordon Cal.
Burke, Wm. JPenn.	
Campbell, P. PKans.	Linthicum, J. Chas Md.
Carew, Jno. F N. Y.	Lufkin, W. W Mass. McAndrews, James Ill.
Carsa, Wm. JMinn.	McAndrews, James
Coady, Chas. PMd.	McKeown, T. D Okla.
Crowther, Frank N. Y.	MacGregor, C
Cullen, Thos. HN. Y.	MacGregor, C N. Y. Mansfield, J. J Tex. Mapes, C. E Mich.
Current Chan II	Mapes, C. EMich.
Curry, Chas. FCal.	Martin, W. PLa.
Dallinger, F. W Mass.	Mead, J. M
Donovan, J. FN. Y. Eagan, Jno. JN. J.	Miller, J. F Wash. Milligan, J. L Mo.
Eagan, Jno. J	Milligan, J. L Mo.
Echols, L. SW. Va.	Minahan, D. FN. J.
Farr,	Moore, R. WVa.
Fisher, H. FTenn. Focht, B. KPenn.	Neely, M. M
Focht, B. K. Penn.	Nelson, A. P. Wis. Newton, C. A. Mo.
Gallagher, ThosIll.	Newton, C. AMo.
Gallivan, Jas. AMass.	Nolan, John I Cal.
Gard, WarrenOhio	O'Connell, D. JN. Y.
Godwin, H. L N. C.	O'Connor, JasLa.
Graham, W. JIll.	Uliver, W. BAla.
Hawley, W. COre.	Parker, J. S Y.
Hayden, CarlArlz.	Parrish, L. WTex.
Hersey, Ira G. Me. Holland, E. E. Va.	Phelan, M. F Mass.
Holland, E. EVa.	Quinn, P. E Miss. Randall, C. E Wis.
Huddleston, GeoAla.	Randall, C. EWis.
Hulings, W. JPa.	Rayburn, SamTex.
Hull, Harry E Iowa	_ Reed, D. A

Robison, J. MKy	Taylor, J. WTenn.
Sinclair, J. H	Tinkham, G. H Mass.
Sinnott, N. J Ore.	Towner, H. M Iowa
Smith, J. M. C Mich.	Voigt, Edw
Smithwick, J. HFla.	Weaver, ZN. C.
Steagall, H. B Ala	Yates, RdIll.
Sumners, H. WTex.	Young, G. MN. D.
Tague, P. F Mass.	Young, JasTex.
Taylor, S. MArk.	Zihlman, F. NMd.

Answered "Present"—1. Sabath, A. J.Ill.

Not Voting153.			
Andrews, W. NMd.	Kreider, A. SPa.		
Anthony, D. RKas.	Lonergan, AConn.		
Racharach Topog NT T	Longworth, NOhio		
Baer, J. M. N. D.	McCarthur, C. N Ore.		
Bee, CarlosTex.	McGlennon C A N J		
Bell, T. MGa.	McKenzie, J. C Ill.		
Berson, C. DMd.	McKiniry, R. F Y.		
Bringon S M	McKinley, W. BIll.		
Britten E A TII	McLaughlin, J. CMich.		
Brooks, Edw. S Pa.	Maher, J. P N. Y.		
Browne, E. EWis.	Mann, J. RIll.		
Butler, T. SPa.	Mann, E. C S. C.		
Coldwell C P N V	Mason, W. E		
Chandler, E. S Miss	Montague A J Vg		
Cannon, J. GIll.	Moon, J. ATenn.		
Cantrill, J. CKy.	Mooney, C. AOhio		
Clark Champ	Moores, MInd.		
Classon D G Wig	Morin, J. M		
Copley, U. C Ill.	Mudd. S. E Md.		
Costello, P. EPa.	Nicholls, S. JS. C.		
Dale, P. HVt.	Olney. Rd		
Davis C R Minn	Overstreet, J. WGa.		
Dent. S. H. Jr. Ala	Pall H C In N V		
Dewait, A. GPa.	Perlman, N. DN. Y.		
Dickinson, C. C Mo.	Pou, E. W		
Dominick, F. HS. C.	Rainey, L. BAla.		
Doughton R L N C	Rainey, H. TIII.		
Drane, H. JFla.	Ramsey J R N J		
Drewry, P. HVa.	Ransley, H. CPa.		
Dunn, T. BN. Y.	Reavis, C. FPa.		
Forle I H Toy	Riordan, D. J		
Edmonds, G. W Pa	Rodenberg W A TH		
Ellsworth, F. F Minn.	Rowan, Jos		
Elston, J. ACal.	Rowe, F. W N. Y.		
Evans, J. MMont.	Rubey, T. LMo.		
Fess. S. D. Ohio	Sanders Everett Ind		
Fish, Hamilton, Jr N. Y.	Sanders, J. YLa.		
Flood, H. DVa.	Sanders, A. D		
Fordney, J. W Mich.	Sanford, R. BN. Y.		
Garner, Jno. N Tex	Scully T J N T		
Goldfogle, H. M N. Y.	Sears, W. JFla.		
Goodall, L. BMe.	Shreve, M. WPa.		
Goodwin, W. SArk.	Sims, T. WTenn.		
Graham G S Pa	Small J H N C		
Hamill, J. AN. J.	Smith, F. LIll.		
Hamilton, E. LMich.	Smith, T. FN. Y.		
Hardy, RufusTex.	Snell, B. H		
Hicks F C N V	Steele H T De		
Hill, W. HN. Y.	Stevenson, W. F S. C.		
Houghton, A. B Y.	Stiness, W. R R. I.		
Howard, E. BOkla.	Sullivan, C. DN. Y.		
Husted J W N V	Taylor, E. TColo.		
Ireland, CliffordIll.	Thomas, R. Y., Jr Ky.		
James, W. FMich.	Upshaw, Wm. DGa.		
James, R. AVa.	Vare, Wm. SPa.		
Johnson P B Mics	Vestal A HMiss.		
Johnston, J. B N. Y.	Volk, L. D N V		
Jones, E. JPa.	Walters, A. HPa.		
Kahn, JuliusCal.	Watkins, J. TLa.		
Kennedy C APa.	Westy, B FOhio		
Kettner, Wm. Cal	White, W. H. Jr. Me		
Kitchin, Claude N. C.	Wise, J. WGa.		
Andrews, W. N. Mod. Anthony, D. R. Kas. Ayres, W. A. Kas. Ayres, W. A. Kas. Bacharach, Isaac N. J. Baer, J. M. N. D. Bee, Carlos E. C. M. M. D. Bee, Carlos E. M. M. D. Bee, Carlos E. M. M. C. Bell, T. M. Ga. Berson, C. D. Mod. Bland, O. E. Ind. Brinson, S. M. N. C. Britten, F. A. III. Brooks, Edw. S. Pa. Browne, E. E. Wis, Butler, T. S. Pa. Byrnes, J. P. S. C. Caldwell, C. P. N. Y. Chandler, E. S. Miss, Cannon, J. G. III. Cantrill, J. C. Ky. Casey, J. J. Pa. Clark, Champ Mo. Clarkon, D. G. Wis. Copley, U. C. III. Costello, P. E. Pa. Dale, P. H. Vt. Davey, M. L. Ohlo Davis, C. R. Minn. Dent, S. H. Jr. Ala. Dewaft, A. G. Pa. Dickinson, C. C. Mo. Dominick, F. H. S. C. Doolling, P. J. N. Y. Doughton, R. L. N. C. Drane, H. J. Fla. Drewry, P. H. Va. Dunn, T. B. N. Y. Duppe, H. G. La. Eagle, J. H. Tex. Edmonds, G. W. Pa. Ellsworth, F. F. Minn. Elston, J. A. Cal. Evans, J. M. Mont. Evans, J. M. Mont. Evans, J. M. Mont. Evans, J. M. Mont. Evans, J. W. Y. Flood, H. D. Va. Flood, H. D. Va. Flood, H. D. Va. Flood, H. D. Va. Hardy, Rufus Pa. Hardy, Rufus Pa	Rreider, A. S.		
FINE - 12 - 1 - 1 - 7			

The list seems to be quite lengthy, Brother Casey, but I see no better means of placing before the membership the information involved, than through the columns of the Journal.

Trusting this will be satisfactory to you, and with best wishes, I am, Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, Legislative Representative.

Be true to your brother trade unionist—patronize his union label, card or button.

East Boston, Mass.

The energetic business agent of Lodge 585, Brother Thomas J. Farmer; reported at the March 7th meeting that he had opened negotiations with the legislative agents of our International Organization, Brother Davis, in regard to the system now in vogue in the Port of Boston, of marine engineers taking the bread out of the mouths of members of our Brotherhood by removing tubes and doing any other kind of boiler work that they can get away with, and Brother Farmer stated that he had been informed by Brother Davis that he had lodged a complaint on the basis of Brother Farmer's charges, which have not been contradicted, but instead have been brazingly boasted of by these marine engineers, with the Marine Engineers' Benefit Association, and it is to be hoped that eventually this pernicious system will be eliminated once and for all.

At this writing, March 12, "the handwriting on the wall," predicted a short while ago by ex-President John J. Minton, of Lodge 585, is displayed in vivid characters in the walls of several contract boiler shops of Boston and Cambridge to the effect that a ten per cent reduction in wages goes into effect on March 14, 1921. Time and time again, during the last six months, the Grand Lodge representative here, International Organizer Brother George J. McWilliams, has warned the members of Lodge 585 of the impending wage slashing in our trade and the undisguised intentions of the master boiler makers and ship yard proprietors to disorganize their employes all over New England, and Brother McWilliams appealed to the members of our organization to keep their ranks intact so that when the days of tribulation would arrive that they could put a firm resistance to their industrial oppressors. This has been warmly seconded by a large number of our brothers, all of whom have bravely stood at all times, often at great risks and sacrifices, for the best interests of the boiler makers unions of Massachusetts.

It is with great regret that I am informed by Brother Richard McGee that Brother Thomas R. Keenan, one of the old way horses of our organization in Boston, who recently underwent a very serious operation, is in a very precarious condition.

During more than a generation, by word, by pen and by action, Brother Tom Keenan has espoused earnestly the cause of the men of our craft, and now, in the declining twilight of his venerable manhood, he yearns that it may still be the dispensation of Divine omnipotence to strengthen his physical and intellectual armor so that he can continue to exercise the qualities contained therein, for the social, economic and material advancement of his fellow workmen.

One of the most popular members of Lodge 585, Brother Michael J. O'Brien, passed into eternity the latter part of February. The call was painfully sudden, and a shock to his associates, who admired him for his upright life and unblemished character. Lodge 585 expressed its sympathy by a touching floral tribute and by the attendance of a number of members at the funeral of the deceased.

Brother O'Brien's widow and children have the sympathy of a legion of friends in their great bereavement.

Business in our line in Boston is very dull at present, but a revival in industry is hoped for in the near future.

Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInness, Cor. Sec., Local 585.

Bloomington, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the members and brothers of Local Lodge 155, are mourning the loss of one of our most devoted and faithful members, Brother Harold Downing, who was killed about 3 p. m. on Friday, February 25, 1921, by an explosion of gas in a Roxaine petroleum tank, being sent to put on a grab iron and do some minor repairs.

Brother Downing joined Local 155 at the age of 18 years, on April 1, 1918, as a helper apprentice and just completed his apprenticeship on February 24, 1921, the day before his death. He was a natural mechanic and did his work well and would have made an excellent boiler maker. Local 155 extends to his bereaved father, brothers and sisters their heartfelt sympathy and hope they might find comfort in Almighty God, who doeth all things for the best and who extends comfort to all that ask.

Brother Downing was also a faithful member of the B. P. O. E. and the Knights of Columbus, who also will miss his smiling face in their future meetings.

Hoping to see this published in the Journal, I remain, Wm. L. Hart, Fin. Cor. Sec.

Stratford, Ont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is the first time I have ever written to the Journal, and perhaps I never should have done so, but two articles in the March issue of our Journal impelled me to do so.

Now, Mr. Editor, any criticism I make is made in a friendly spirit, and I trust it will be received in that light. One article I have reference to was sent in by a brother from this point, dealing, I should say, with the question of "World Conditions and Their Cause and Cure," and the other article was entitled, "Labor Not a Commodity, Says New York Editor." But if I understand the article correctly, the United States Supreme Court decided that labor was a commodity. Now, as I understand this question, Iabor "power" would be more in order, as the worker does not sell himself, but his energy.

According to the science of political

economy, anything that is offered for sale or exchange becomes a commodity. ther, practically all the economists of note from Adam Smith down voice the opinions and agree that the quantity of labor constitutes its value; therefore, what is the value of labor power (which we as workmen sell from day to day)? Why, the cost of living on the average. True some workers get more, but taken year in and year out that is all the average worker gets. To prove this statement, is not it a fact that all wage increases have been based on increased cost of living for the average family? There is a great deal being said these days about world unrest, its cause and cure. Some say it is high wages that make high prices. If so then high prices must necessarily make high wages, which is indeed measured by the price of commodities upon which they are spent. Thus we begin by saying that the value of labor determines the value of commodities and we wind up by saying that the value of commodities determines the value of labor. Thus we move to and fro in the most vicious circle and arrive at no conclusion at all. One economist not long ago said the unrest was caused by spots on the sun. But let us get down to facts and analyze this question along scientific and historical lines. Space will not permit me to go deeply into the history of the human race, but according to the world's greatest minds in the science of biology and ethnology, man started at the bottom of the scale and through a long process of evolution extending over millions of years he has arrived where he is today. All his actions have been determined by economic causes, self preservation being at al ltimes the impelling force, this applies to individuals, groups and nations. Ethics has to recognize the truth, recognized in unethical thought that egoism comes before altruism. The acts required for continued self-preservation, including the enjoyment of benefits achieved by such acts, are the first requisites to universal welfare; unless each duly cares for himself, his care for all others is ended by death, and if each thus dies there remains no others to be cared for. For fear of making this article too long I will now deal with industrial history, starting in about the year 1770, the beginning of the great inventions in machinery. Needless to say, previous to this time production was carried on by hand in the workers' home or in the gild. There was very little surplus, therefore little or no unemployment. We have traveled a long way in industry since then, and yet history records the fact that the working part of the 2,500 persors daily produced as much real wealth for society as, less than half a century before, it would have required the working population of 600,000 to create. This was between 18,000 and 1829 in New Lanark, Scotland, in the cotton industry. As machines became more expensive it became necessary for employers to combine their capital for the

building of larger and more efficient plants, and thus the company is formed. Before forming the company the employers were obliged to compete with each other in the labor market, but now competition between them ceased, and one cause which had operated to keep wages up disappeared. By improvements in machinery and combination of capital a great gain in efficiency is produced, more goods are turned out by the same number of men, but these goods cannot be bought back by the worker because they do not get any more real wages than they did before, that is, the necessities of life, based on the standard of living in their respective countries. Consequently new markets must be found, but where are the markets today? Every nation that has been industrialized is looking for some one to buy their surplus commodities, or else industry is stagnant through bankruptcy. Of some of the countries where depression prevails, for the benefit of those who think labor is getting too much I wish to give a few figures concerning wealth produced in Canada, and I think they will apply as well in other countries that have become industrialized. These figures were obtained from reliable sources.

Value of products of Canadian industries for the following years:

Per Capita		\$ 468	\$ 563	\$ 795
Salaries	165	241	289	5 50
In Millions Wages and			1,407	3,015
for the following	1905	1910	1915	1917

ucts in wages and

salaries23% 21% 20% 18%

I have no later figures but from an advertisement in the Vancouver papers last June during the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convention, held in that city, we learn that the manufacturers expected the values of products for last year to reach four billion dollars. The advertisement referred to also gives an estimate of the number of workers who are engaged in the factories and their dependents, the estimated number of workers and dependents being two millions. The estimated number of workers was 700,000. Estimating the wages paid to the 700,000 men, women and children at \$20.00 per week, 52 weeks in the year, gives the average wage paid to each to be \$1,040. Taking into consideration the value of the raw material, cost of machinery, etc., which would not be more than half the finished product, we find that 700,000 workers were expected to produce actual values to the extent of at least two billion dollars, dividing two billions by 700,000 gives the approximate sum of \$2,857 as produced by each worker.

I happen to have by me a copy of "Labor" dated July 17, 1920, and I noticed an article entitled, "Open Shop Drive Starts with Fund of Five Million Dollars." some of the indi-

viduals who subscribed to this fund prate a lot about co-operation between capital and labor. I believe in co-operation, but the only time the lion and the lamb lie down together is when the lamb is inside the lion. The history of the human race is a history of class struggles. Every man and woman, in fact, every living creature, prove by their daily conduct that the problem of securing food is the most important question in life. So, therefore, brother, let us have co-operation, let it be along economic and political lines, as it is only by intelligent political action in conjunction with our economic power, based on trade unionism. that we will get anywhere.

When you use your franchise, use it for your own interest, and not for the interest of those who would give your "American Plan of Employment," and do not forget that labor power is a commodity, get that, and paste it in your mental picture gallery for future reference, as it is important.

With best wishes to the Brotherhood, I am, yours fraternally, A. M. Davis.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find a clipping out of the local newspaper of Indianapolis, Ind., News in regards to an Anti-Picketing Bill which was placed before our legislature during their recent legislation.

This bill has quite a history and was started against the molders of Indianapolis during a strike that they had and was very unsuccessful against them.

During the strike of the molders the city council passed an ordinance called the antistrike ordinance, and in the strike that the molders, there were very many molder pickets—arrested. They appealed their cases and it was finally taken out of the county into another county and court and under another judge, and the ordinance was declared valid by this judge. They appealed their cases and today they are arresting many of the members of different crafts as well as the molders on this ordinance.

Arthur Baxter, manager of the Keyless Lock Company of Indianapolis, Ind., was the author of placing this bill in the legislature, and through the efforts of the Indiana State Federation and other local unions of Indianapolis, Ind., they were able to have this bill defeated, which was a great victory for organized labor. Mr. Baxter was elected through the efforts of the chamber of commerce in this city and organized labor did what they could to defeat him for they knew he intended to bring this bill up.

Now brother, I thought that you would be able to print this in the Journal and would be of benefit to other localities where they may be trying to do the same thing. Yours fraternally, Albert Ginsberg, Cor. Secy., Local No. 51. Dear Sir and Brother:

At the meeting of March 10, of Local 329, the undersigned committee was appointed to inform you of some of the intolerable conditions the men are undergoing at the present in the Cramps strike in Philadelphia, against the so-called "open shop."

Mr. Mull, president of the Cramps Company, with the backing of the Chamber of Commerce through the entire press of the city, are spreading all the "poison propa-ganda" possible in their efforts to break the moral of the strikers. The entire police department is using tactics that the German army would be ashamed of in their efforts to break the strike. The streets are blocked off at every approach for a distance of two squares from the plant making it impossible to picket properly. The police have arrested our men and women on the street for no reason whatever, beat them unmercifully and when they appear before the magiscrate they are held in bail. On one occasion when there was no evidence whatever against some strikers, the captain of the police district personally appeared before the magistrate and practically begged him to send them to jail as an example. Another humiliating experience happened after one of the meetings of the strikers when they were subjected to a personal search by the police as they were leaving the hall.

These and similar acts have made our men more determined to win than ever. In spite of these conditions the men are much stronger than when they came out on strike.

Through the kindness of Brother McCloskey of the Carpenters' Organization who has the parlor of his home turned into a store and we are doing our best to provide for the most destitute eases.

Any locals or brothers wishing to aid in any way can communicate with Brother Harry Murray, 823 Heed Building, 12th and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Yours fraternally, J. M. Barry, P. T. Chipley, A. Schuhl, Committee.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find the names and addresses of the officers of Victory Lodge No. 32 Auxiliary to Lodge No. 10. Please publish in the Journal.

Mrs. Annette Brenton, 373 Burgess Ave., President; Mrs. Mary A. E. Montgomery, 27 N. Tremont Ave., Vice-President; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cunningham, 826 N. Keystone Ave., Rec. Sec.; Mrs. M. A. Tezzman, 824 E. 25th St., Cor. Sec.; Mrs. Lenore Barshier, 32 N. Rurel St., Fin. Sec.; Mrs. Josephine Stegemiller, 21 Eastern Ave., Treasurer; Mrs. Josephine Curry, 1857 Barth Ave., Inside Guard; Mrs. Nettie Carnahan, 1936 Madison Ave., Marshal; Mrs. Bertha Hanson, 5146 E. Walnut St., Chaplain; Mrs. Kate Ashby, 2808 Cornell® Ave., Trustee; Mrs. Pearl Galton,

2712 Cornell Ave., Trustee; Mrs. Ione Snodgrass, 323 Wisconsin St., Trustee.

Hoping this meets with your approval, I beg to remain, Yours truly, Mrs. M. A. Tezzaman, Cor. Sec.

Rock Island, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of Lodge 377 desire to express their sorrow at the death of Brother Harry Heiman, which occurred recently.

Brother Heiman was a kind husband and loving father, in fact a man whose lovable qualities were so apparent that his absence will always be missed not only in the shop, but in the entire community.

We desire to extend our sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

The deepest sympathy of Local 377 is extended to our Brother, Harold Hotchkiss, in the loss of his beloved wife, Teckla, who departed from this life, February 26th.

She had been suffering with tuberculosis for some time, but her sunny disposition remained with her to the end and she will be sadly missed by the husband and little daughter and the many friends who are left to mourn her departure. Fraternally, Matt J. Andrews, B. A. & C. S. Lodge No. 377.

San Francisco.

Dear Sir and Brother:

\$12.00

Referring to the list of contributions for Brother Thomas Loughran, dated January 17th, wish to state that through error Local 657, was listed as being in Downington, Pa., whereas it is located at Oakland, California. Would you be kind enough to see that this correction appears in the April issue of the Journal?

Thanking you for giving this matter your attention and with best wishes I am, Yours fraternally, Thos. Sheehan, Sec'y-Treas. No. Six

San Pedro, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please be advised of the officers of Local 285, San Pedro and Long Beach, Calif., and see that same is forwarded to official roster: J. B. Perry, president; K. S. Wallace, secretary-treasurer, box 753, San Pedro, Calif.

Please insert in Journal that Local 285 is located at 111 West 6th St., San Pedro, Calif., and meets every Friday night. All members coming to this district please deposit cards in this local.—K. S. Wallace, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please insert the following in the Journal: Death of Brother Jas. M. Quigley.

James M. Quigley was born October 12, 1883, at Chicago, died at West Side Hospital in Chicago on March 3, 1921. Solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Kearns at St. Theodore Catholic Church on Monday morning, March 7, 1921. Interment in Mount Olivet, Catholic Cemetery.

Brother Quigley met with an accident by

falling off an engine in B. & O. roundhouse on Sunday evening, February 27, 1921, about 7:30 o'clock. It was very peculiar as no one saw him fall, but they found him with his skull fractured and a broken neck, unconscious. He never regained consciousness and died 4:45 a. m. on March 3. He leaves to mourn his loss his wife, one child, mother, three brothers, two sisters. Lodge 533 votes to send to the family their tenderest sympathy in their dark hour of tribulation. May he rest in peace.

Yours fraternally, Thos. Allen, Sec. Lodge 533.

CRAMP'S SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES MAKING A GOOD FIGHT.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Pa.—The gigantic strike of the allied trades employed by the Wm. Cramp & Son Ship & Engine Co., has now entered its seventh week with the workers determined to stick to the bitter end. It has developed into an actual test of strength between the 14 allied trades standing together as a unit and supported by their various Internationals and the Cramp Co., backed by all the powerful capitalistic interests determined to crush organized labor.

To date there have been more than 200 arrests of strikers and their pickets on charges varying from corner loafing to inciting to riot. Martial law was virtually declared some time ago when over 1,000 police reserves were assigned to strike duty in the shipyard district and all streets adjacent to the shops weare closed and picketing prohibited during certain hours by the police. Some of the most powerful organs of plutocracy in the shape of the local daily press have been carrying on a campaign of vilification and denunciation of the strikers. As a result of their shrieks for suppression of the strike by the state police, Mayor Moore attempted to mediate and pave the way for arbitration. The arrogant attitude of the company in replying "that there was nothing to arbitrate" closed this avenue to a speedy settlement and incidentally won the support of many influential citizens to the strikers cause.

Notwithstanding all the forces arrayed against them, the strikers are maintaining a solid front and are as yet undaunted by the wholesale arrests of their fellow workers. In an effort to stampede the strikers into returning to work under the company's terms, local papers published articles to the effect that on a certain date the company was obliged to turn away 500 applicants for jobs account of having filled all the vacancies. A week later the same paper published an interview with the management of the company stating that they had been able to recruit a force equal to 50 per cent of their normal force. The strikers in their daily meetings fill three of the largest halls in the city and they treat the frantic efforts

of the company to stampede them as a huge joke. It is confidentially expected by the strike leaders that the next move of the company through the daily press will be to announce that the strike has been called off in a last desperate attempt to break the ranks of the strikers.

The solidarity of the strikers has won them the admiration and respect of all the workers of the city with the result that they are being given as liberal support as their slender resources will permit. Very few men have to be turned away by the pickets due largely to the wide publicity given the strike by the labor press.

The workers in the other Delaware River shipyards are carrying on an extensive organizing campaign and as a result of their activity they are securing hundreds of new and re-instated members. The Westinghouse Co., which recently moved its turbine and marine equipment plant from East Pittsburg to this city have announced a 15 per cent reduction in wages. The Machinists' Union seized the opportunity to call a mass meeting in protest with the result that a campaign has been launched to organize the 6,000 employes of that company.

Thus, it will be seen that the inevitable reaction against the arbitrary and oppressive tactics of the Chamber of Commerce and other subsidiaries of Big Business has set in. The 7,000 strikers at Cramps are confident of winning their fight for industrial democracy provided they have the support of their fellow unionists. Their magnificent display of solidarity has attracted nation wide attention and upon the successful conclusion of the struggle rests the possibility of making Philadelphia a 100 per cent organized town and its elimination as a menace to the organized labor movement.

Funds are urgently needed to relieve cases of distress and suffering among the strikers who have sacrificed their all in an effort to secure their rights as free citizens. All remittances should be sent to H. L. Farrington, treasurer, Relief Section, Central Strike Committee, Room 823 Heed Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

News of General Interest

ENJOYED THEMSELVES.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 82 Reunion Entertained Friday Evening.

There was feasting and plenty of it, there was fun and heaps of this, and there was entertainment of variety and for all at Odd Fellows' hall last Friday evening, when Boiler Makers' and Helpers' Union. No. 82 held a supper and dance for themselves, their friends and some honored guests. "It was some supper," said "Doc" Kelly, and it was, say we, and so happy, and so bounteous that hereafter when No. 82 holds another we hope it will be for all Osawatomie without ban or hindrance upon anyone. The supper was great, for well it must be since Tom Hauser, one time chef par excellence at the great Waldorf, was the master in charge. There was something and much doing at the tables all the time and always somebody ready to bestow tribute to Tom and his skill. Oysters? Yes, and from Blue Point and Main street and oysters via the Missouri Pacific, and other good things too but so much and so many and of a variety so great that were we to tell you of them all, we would not have space to tell you of the many other good things of that great night. There was music, both vocal and instrumental, an orchestra with Miss Pearl Chamberlain at the piano and Kenny Young and Jim Ensel with violin and drum. And songs by Jack Chamberlain that were encored again and again until we agree with one of the boys who said: "They can have their Caruso, Harry Lauder and John McCormick, but for me, Oh you Jack Chamberlain."

Then it was on with the dance and of these there were many old and new, the square and the round, happy reminders of the old days, and the dip and the duck, the new fads with only the shimmie barred. And too, the jig, for Mike Churchill showed an Irish jig the like of which has not been seen in Kansas since we, or most of us, were boys. Then came Jimmy Deehan, the youngest boiler maker in captivity, who tried a Highland fling but hadn't enough Scotch in him to finish the job. Then as the evening was nearly spent came the award of prizes with Herb Fader acting as master of ceremonies.

This was no easy task for in all tests but one it was a case of nip and tuck. But Herb, as always, was on the job and with the assistance of Fred Ensel, Guy Everett and the always reliable Sturgis made awards that satisfied everybody but perhaps Pat Deehan who protested that the other fellows had a two hour start on him in the supper contest. We have no doubt that Pat was there with the appetite but what could he do with Doc Kelly having a two hour start which won for Doc the honors in the supper contest. Tom Hauser took all the honors in the spiral dance, some dance you would admit were you there. Tom ran away with the honors in this because some said the toe hold was barred, while others swore that Tom and his oysters did the business with all his rivals. For the best old time dancer or rather should we say for dancing old time dances C. L. Stroud had it all to himself and he did make the young folks look up and the old ones sing, "Oh, those were happy days."

It was a great supper we agree with Doc Kelly, and for it and for all the good things we pay our respects to the following gentlemen who made up a most enterprising and generous committee. They are Tom Hauser, Herb Fader, Guy Everett and Fred Ensel.—Ft. Scott, Kans., Newspaper Clipping.

NEAR EAST RELIEF LENTEN SACRIFICE.

Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., John McParland, President of the International Typographical Union, and Warren S. Stone, of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, have joined Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in a nation wide appeal for a lenten sacrifice offering for the benefit of the starving children and refugees of Armenia, where the American relief is being administered by the Near East Relief, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

In accepting Gen. Wood's invitation to join the Near East Relief lenten sacrifice appeal committee, John McParland tele-

graphed:

"I acknowledge the invitation to join with you in appealing to the generosity of the American people for a lenten sacrifice which will enable the Near East Relief to continue its work of succoring the destitute peoples of the Near East, and I earnestly bespeak the assistance of all good people in work whose necessity is apparent. John McParland."

Samuel Gompers telegraphed:

"I shall be glad to join you in an appeal for lenten sacrifice in the interests of the famine stricken people of Armenia."

Warren S. Stone telegraphed Maj. Gen. Wood:

"I will be glad to accept the invitation and join you in the appeal you are making." According to officials of the Near East Relief, there are 2,790,490 Armenians left alive, out of 4 millions before the war, all of whom are in need of food and clothing, and 110,000 children in need of food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

N. Y. STATE FED. OF LABOR OPPOSES SCHOOL GIFTS.

Statement by Peter J. Brady, Ch airman, Committee on Education.

The daily press again announces gifts amounting to approximately \$3,000,000 by the Rockefeller General Education Board to colleges and universities scattered from Vermont to Nebraska and from Minnesota to Alabama, the grants being conditional upon the said institutions raising supplemental moneys presumably equivalent to those donated.

Organized labor again desires to direct attention to the dangers inherent in such subsidies to educational institutions. In voicing its opposition to such grants in a public statement made on February 21, the New York State Federation of Labor pointed to statements made by Frederick T. Gates, while president of the General Educational Board in which he described the underlying purpose of these educational subsidies. We wish to direct attention once more to these statements, which will be found under the signature of Mr. Gates in the files of the Board's publication, "Occasional Papers, No. 1," and we wish also to point out that neither Mr. Gates nor any other official representing the General Education Board has refuted the testimony here offered. The quotations from Mr. Gates' book follow:

On page 6:

"In our dreams we have limitless resources and the people yield themselves with perfect docility to our moulding hand. The present educational conventions fade from our minds, and unhampered by tradition we work our own good will upon a grateful and responsive rural folk. WA shall not try to make these people or any of their children into philosophers or men of learning or of science. We have not to raise up from among them authors, editors, poets, men of letters. We shall not search for embryo great artists, painters, musicians, nor shall we cherish even the humble ambition to raise up from among them lawyers, doctors, preachers, politicians, statesmen, of whom we now have ample supply. The task that we set before ourselves is very simple as well as a very beautiful one, to train these people as we find them to a perfectly ideal life just where they are."

On page 10:

"So we will organize our children into a little community and teach them to do in a perfect way the things their fathers

The New York State Federation of Labor is emphatically of the opinion that educational subsidies such as are granted by the Rockefeller Board, even though unaccompanied by specific conditions or reservations, cannot but undermine the independence that a progressive democracy should demand as the chief characteristic of its higher educational institutions

It avails little to assume that such subsidies are unaccompanied by objectionable conditions. Human nature, even when embodied in dignified college presidents, is prone to conform to conditions, express or implied, which are prerequisite to continued financial support. This is particularly the case when the dignity of the college faculty is already undermined by notoriously low wages. The agency that controls the purse-strings controls the educational policy of any institution of learning of whatever rank or origin, even though that agency should make public disclaimer of any such intention.

In the issue of the New York American of February 22d, Mr. Arthur Brisbane wrote a very interesting editorial comment on the stand taken by the New York State Federation of Labor with reference to these subsidies by the General Education Board. He stated that "Dante and Rockefeller are right; Peter Brady is wrong." In quoting Dante to the effect, "Give light and the people will find their own road," the editorial writer made a very apt quotation but mistook its implications. The gist of labor's argument is that we must be more than zealous to insure the development of conditions that will be a continuing guarantee of a clear, steady flame of truth, rather than the flickering and sooty smudge of Standard Oil.

The light that labor demands is the light of truth with particular reference to vital economic issues. Dante, were he alive, might find application in the summary of the Rockefeller General Education Board made by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, appointed by President Wilson several years ago, as follows:

"The money with which the Rockefeller Foundation was created and is maintained consists of the wages of workers in American industries. These wages are withheld by means of economic pressure, violation of law, cunning, and disorder, practiced over a series of years by the founder and certain of his business associates."

Even when tendered by smug philanthropy, institutions of learning ought to reject moneys that carry in their train apologetic defenses of the industrial regime under which such fortunes were accumulated and of the existing tax and property laws that make it possible for such wealth and mothers are doing in an imperfect * to remain in the control of a single family way, in the homes, in the shops, and on the farm." or a group of interlocking directorates composed of so-called "giants of industry."

Dante was indeed right. Let there be light, but let it be a light of such shining brightness that it will disclose all existing evils of monopolistic control of natural resources and also illumine the road leading to the establishment of an industrial order that will square with the demands of a progressive American democracy.

HEARST'S ANIMUS.

The Following Is an Editorial by Samuel Gompers From the April Issue of the "American Federationist," the Official Organ of the American Federation of Labor.

From young boyhood the writer has endeavored to obtain the fullest information on any subject, particularly those affecting the rights and interests of the working people and the people generally. He has read the newspapers and the magazines representing all points of view, whether favorable or antagonistic. His observations, both in articles and editorials or in oral expressions, have shown to all the diversity of the course of reading. In recent years, however, he has declined to purchase any of the Hearst publications, and has read only such portions of them as have been brought to his attention.

Opinion, point of view, is the right of all men and must be respected and safeguarded; but when a publication or a series of publications such as Hearst's are bent upon controlling institutions, movements and men, or if unable to control them, to destroy them,—that is a matter not of expression and point of view, but utter perversity.

For years Hearst personally, politically and through his newspapers has undertaken to control the labor movement and those who speak for it. When Hearst aspired to the presidency of the United States he had his representative meet and confer with the president of the American Federation of Labor with a view of chaining him to his presidential chariot. This he declined. When Hearst was candidate for governor of New York, the same process was tried, with the same result.

When it has 'dawned upon him that the people declined to follow the fortunes or misfortunes of Hearst's political aspirations, he has by every conceivable means endeavored to undermine their influence and destroy them.

So he has begun a repetition, through his newspapers, of the slanderous and contemptible attacks upon the character and work of the president of the American Federation of Labor and his associates. His real enmity is not necessarily against those officers of the labor movement, but the hope of minimizing or eliminating the American Federation of Labor itself.

And what has Hearst done for Labor that places him in the position of the guardian and mentor of the American labor move-

When he was a member of Congress he attended not more than two meetings of the Committee on Labor, of which he was a member, absenting himself from all its other sessions during the period of his term of office, two years. In the strike of the Printing Pressmen of Chicago he was the

most relentless antagonist of all the publishers in that city. In the Boston Newsboys' strike for better consideration and treatment at the hands of Hearst's Boston paper, he supplicantly appealed to the president of the American Federation of Labor for support; and he finally beat the boys into submission. The strike of the newsboys of New York was practically a repetition of the same situation.

In the mechanical department of his newspapers, requiring expert skill, he has operated a "union shop," and this evidently for his own financial advantage. In all else, he has assumed the position that all who are employed by him owe him not only industrial service but political subserviency. That he has not received the latter to the extent that he desired is due to no failure on his part to demand it.

In view of all the utterances and the attitude of William Randolph Hearst and his newspapers, we deem it a duty to labor as well as to the public generally to make this brief reference to Mr. Hearst's effort to dominate or destroy the American labor movement and those who have been its respected and trusted defenders and exponents.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—Railway labor, through its general counsel, Frank P. Walsh, today petitioned the federal Railroad Labor Board at Chicago for an immediate decision on labor's request for the calling of a general conference between railway executives and labor leaders to settle grievances and complaints as to rules and national agreements. A decision without delay was desirable, said Mr. Walsh, "since it may be necessary for us to seek a judicial determination as to certain features of the Transportation Act and as to certain interpretations of the act by the carriers, by ourselves, and by your honorable body." also pointed out that the decision would have a great bearing on the scope and character of labor's reply on March 10 to the carriers' attacks on the rules and working agreements.

The Board has been engaged for several months in hearing arguments on the agreements. Labor representatives want the entire controversy referred to a conference for adjustment in accordance with the law, but the railway executives have declined to meet with the national representatives of the workers.

The text of Mr. Walsh's petition is as follows:

"On February 17, 1921, in behalf of the organizations for which I have entered an appearance before your honorable body, a formal request was submitted for a recommendation by the Board that all grievances and complaints of the Railway Executives as to rules and national agreements be remanded to a general conference between the national organization of the carriers and

the national representatives of the railway employees.

"We now ask that the Board hand down at the earliest possible moment its ruling or decision on that request. It is essential that we know at as early a moment as possible the decision of the Board in this important matter, as it necessarily will determine largely the scope and character of our preparation in the cause which the Board has set for hearing March 10, 1921.

"It may be necessary for us to seek a judicial determination as to certain features of the Transportation Act and as to interpretations of the act by the carriers, by ourselves and by your honorable body, and for this additional reason we urge respectfully that the Board hand down its decision as soon as possible.

"This statement is made to the Board with no thought of influencing its decision, for in that behalf we rest on our arguments of February 17, but in frank explanation of our present difficulties and with the sincere desire to dispose of pending matters as expeditiously as is possible in the circumstances."

BASIC FIGURES IN RAILROAD RATE MAKING ATTACKED BY HON: S. H. COWAN—POWERS GRANTED INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION IN TRANSPORTATION ACT PASSED BY CONGRESS SHOULD BE REPEALED OR IT WILL RUIN COUNTRY AND RAILROADS, TOO, ARGUES RATE EXPERT.

"To the Texas Legislature:

"This is written in the interest of the public and the railroads, as I verily believe, and because I am sure the subject matter is so complex that it is little understood.

"If the part of the law which I claim should be promptly repealed was by design it was because its proponents, the organized railway investors—really I think a speculators' scheme under that innocent name—and the railway executives, appointed by the big trust companies and banks owning the control of the railroads, elect their directors and hold the power over the corporations called railway companies.

"If it wasn't by their design they stand by it as their child. If Congress conceived it, which it did not in the beginning, it didn't think such results would follow. In either case, who wants to continue it?

"I am not blaming the Interstate Commerce Commission, though I think it misconstrued the law. What I speak of is a misfortune to the people, the commission, and, I verily believe, the railroads.

"When Congress passed the Transportation Act returning the railroads to their owners last year, it extended up to September 1, 1920, the war-time guaranty of the standard return, which was the three years' average next before June 30, 1917, the highest of any three years' average in their history. At the same time it provided for another form of guaranty after September 1st by a rate-making scheme to force the shippers to continue it as long as the railroads could get the commission to fix a value high enough that 6 per cent average would produce the results when applied to that value. It was not the value of a particular road or system, but the high value of the aggregate of all in a rate-making group, so called, to hide the real meaning. I don't mean that Congress intended to hide anything, but the proponents of the bill who engineered it through did, or if they did not the footprints are artificial.

Value of Roads.

"The western district takes in all west of the Mississippi River and part of Illinois northwest of the Illinois River, including Chicago. These roads in the aggregate the commission valued for the purposes of the particular case at \$8,100,000,000 for 132,400 miles of road, or about \$61,000 per mile average, whereas the Texas average reproduction cost is less than \$33,000 per mile. This did not have any relation to a given road at all. Neither did the estimate of earnings present or prospective. It was in the aggregate. The idea argued was that it would give credit to the roads by boosting them so they could sell stocks and in that way help out the weak roads.

"But there was no help provided, except Congress did appropriate \$300,000,000 for a revolving fund to loan, but only on good security, which the weak lines did not generally have. That fund would be added to by one-half of the excess which the stronger lines, carrying the principal part of the business, would earn over and above 6 per cent on their respective values. But that value was not attempted to be found or stated and there is no effort yet to do it anyway soon, so the whole of the advanced rate is kept by the roads which may earn it and adds nothing to that fund. The help to the weak lines was the increased rates, but the increase applied likewise to the strong lines, boosting the rates too high on them on 75 per cent of the total business, so the weaker lines might have a little relief carrying onefourth of the traffic at the expense of the public paying to strong lines, on three times the tonnage, excessive rates; so excessive that the law on its face expressly declares it would be unjust for them to retain, hence allows the Government to sue to recover one-half the excess and the roads earning it keep the other half. The one-half per cent on the total aggregate value to make provisions with which to buy or build or make improvements, equipment and facilities, all chargeable to capital account. Each road keeps it whether it needs it or not, and as it is in the rate charged, goes to the roads in proportion to the traffic, insures to each road until the 6 per cent is exceeded.

"For the western district it is \$40,500,000 per annum. The commission had the dis-

cretion to add this or not. The State Commission had no such discretion, but the Interstate Commission holds in effect that it must be added to state rates as well, though such rates are specifically excluded

from the provisions of the act.

"They reach this result by the indirect method of holding that it is a discrimination not to increase state rates the same per cent as the Interstate Commerce Commission did interstate rates in the group, although it is not for a service but for capital. Of course, it is unconstitutional, but 'Jones he pays the freight' has to pay it, and probably he will be bankrupt or dead, hence not a shipper by the time that is decided.

Cause of Advance.

"Trace the money from this half per cent and you find its lodgment with the banks and trust companies, who can spend it in procuring these properties with industrial concerns with which they are connected like the railroads. The same thing applies to one-half of the excess above 6 per cent on the strong roads earning it, which would not need it. If in the aggregate these western lines earn the 6 per cent net, then the \$190,000,000 is put aside for these roads and the Government, which would be over 40 per cent of the aggregate net return. The one-half per cent added causes 20 to 30 per cent of the advances made.

"In practical effect as the Interstate Commerce Commission is administering this law (and it must be assumed it is their belief it must be done) is that the percentage advances which they made are arbitrarily required by law, regardless of their reasonableness or other considerations. Thus the rights of the states are abolished by indirection, but as surely as if Congress has expressly so declared. The shippers' right to easonable rates and to go before the tribunal provided for to try whether the rates he pays are reasonable is an empty privilege, as it is for a community, district or state. Congress is thus held up to ridicule for having retained or re-enacted all the provisions of the act to protect shippers and the public against any exactions of extortionate and even prohibitory rates, and at the same time destroyed those rights by the requirement of 5 per cent return plus the one-half per cent additional allowed by the commission as the arbitrary minimum.

"If this method—this construction of the act—is correct, then when the commission has stated the aggregate value to be used in the computation, a schoolboy acquainted with the ordinary rules of arithmetic can do all the balance quite as well to get at the percentage of advance of rates required to product the arbitrary 6 per cent on that value, assuming the traffic will remain the same, and that must be the assumption as it was, otherwise no figures would be possible to get at the percentage advance required. It has not done so, and it is idle to speculate on how much traffic would have

moved on lower rates or was prevented by the enormous advances, compared to what it would have been without these advances. Remember, the war-time advances were in effect and the advances were in addition.

State Denied Authority.

"Expenditures for betterments charged in operating expenses may be greater or less, according to the policy of the given road. No one knows how much of that has absorbed the earnings which otherwise would have shown the net. In many cases it is admittedly great. There are rules prescribed, but applied to details are necessarily more easily broken than complied with. Who knows what the roads or any of them are actually making, net? None can answernot one. If a state determines it and finds the net much greater than reported, still the Interstate Commerce Commission says to it, in effect: 'If you don't advance state rates by as great percentage as the interstate rates in the group, you discriminate against interstate commerce and interfere with the Interstate Commerce Commission rates to produce the aggregate 6 per cent on the aggregate value declared by us to be the basis of rate making.' Thus the state is a dead one.

"Now, all this wonderful scheme is contained in Section 15a of the reprint of the act to regulate commerce, added by the act of February 28, 1920, and the only way to avoid it is to repeal it. Since it repeals all other regulation of rates by law, state and interstate, no fair-minded man can defend it. Both committees in Congress declared they did not destroy the powers of the states, but they did if this construction is upheld. They re-enacted the provisions to secure the shippers' rights as they had existed theretofore, to have just and reasonable rates, and thought those rights reserved, but under this construction they were not, unless this scheme is ipso facto as a revenue project the establishment of reasonable rates. If all restrictions on rates were removed, the western lines can not make 6 per cent on the value taken as the basis, but they can ruin the stock raiser and farmer and destroy all incentive to development, because they must either ship or let their stuff rot or die or the producer is compelled to ship it and pay so much freight that he gets but a fraction of its value.

"It shocks the conscience of fair-minded men to say that a railroad is entitled to such rates. They say Congress has required it. Surely it did not so intend, but if so construed, then the quickest way is to repeal this inquiry. It all rests upon what is the fair value of railroad property in the aggregate for rate-making purposes, and Congress did not fix that. Value is not defined by the act or any law. It is an open question with absolutely no rule of law aside from the rule of reason. By common knowledge a thing is worth what it will sell for on fair sale. That can not be boosted by claiming an

earning power based on unreasonably high and extortionate rates.

Ruling Set Aside.

"The ruling of the Supreme Court in Smythe v. Ames (160 U. S.), which all profiteers decry, declares railroads are entitled to a fair return on the fair value of what they devoted to public service, and the public is entitled to reasonable rates. So the roads are limited to what they can earn by the standard of reasonableness and fairness and the public subject to the same rule. This rule has been completely destroyed by this arbitrary law as construed. The commission believes it followed what Congress requires as to the per cent, but as to value it seems inconceivable. Fair value for rate making should be estimated if a per cent or other earnings on value basis is used, not on cost, not on investment, not on cost of reproduction or capitalization, or a value ascertained by capitalizing net earnings, but all these and other factors, which fairminded, well-informed men would consider. taking into consideration the interest both of the carriers and the public. If rates are made merely to profit the railroad the public interest is ignored and that is condemned by the Supreme Court (Smythe v. Ames).

"No value was proven of any road or the aggregate for the group. The commission took as the aggregate value for the purpose of the calculation a certain sum to represent the aggregate on which the 6 per cent was arbitrarily to be applied and increased rates by percentage to produce the aggregate, and in stating that value far exceeded the par value of the stocks and bonds and took a little less than aggregate book value, which it conceded could not be used and has always held unreliable, and as everyone knows it is most exorbitant, and as a rule varying from actual investment on different roads by as much as 100 per cent. It expressly refrained from finding the value of any road. It did not ignore mentioning its own valuations or reproduction cost less depreciation so far as it has progressed during the past five years by expenditure of tens of millions of Government money, but it did not take it or even half way approximate it in getting at the figures used. It does not matter for the purpose of this statement what it considered or whether from its viewpoint, which was very nearly the railroads' viewpoint, judging from results, the calculation based on the value taken has produced rates to ruin the country and the railroads in the

"Live stock cannot be shipped to the feed or the feed to live stock. Fruits and vegetables are rotting and thrown away or not gathered because the rates are so high. Necessities of life were increased by the same percentage as automobiles and silks. The farming and live stock business of remote regions are ruined.

Where Do Earnings Go?

"They say we must support the railroads

or we are ruined. Well, we are ruined by this attempt and still they cry aloud for more money from Congress, and would ask for further increases in rates were it not sure to wreck them. Reasonable rates are all that finally can do most for both the railroads and the people.

"Does anyone keep a check on what they are doing? The gross earnings are enormous, while they claim but little net results. Where does it go to? Has your state commission or the Interstate found out? state commission is not given any funds to find out. If the Interstate Commission is. it has not been made manifest, at least to the public, except the reports of the railroads themselves. Wages are very high, it is said, on account of the high cost of living, but do the railroads expect their employees to first move and lessen wages to reduce the high cost of living? Let the railroads move first and do without dividends like the people who support them are doing without any profit and losing money every time they ship and pay these rates.

"Any law or any ruling that fixes value figures to cause any such rates as we have is wrong, and if we are a people capable of self-government we will right that wrong, and begin it by repealing this law, leaving the Interstate Commerce Commission to exercise its own judgment as it used to do on interstate rates to make them reasonable to shippers and railroads, both of whom must suffer the consequence of the World War on a fifty-fifty basis.

"Now, the states have their constitutional rights and the right to make rates, and while we are at it repeal all provisions which have been made use of by the railroads or commission to destroy our constitutional rights as a state.

"The example of Interstate Commission rates has brought us to ruin under the new law, and it does not lie in anybody's mouth to say that the states can not do at least as well. Certainly we have our constitutional rights that we should stand by, and the states should make their congressmen do it to the last ditch.

"That does not mean to not do what is right by the railroads, but it will leave the subject clear of this ruinous, impossible financial scheme. Just remember that before the war this scheme was unthought of, and during the three years' average the railway earnings exceeded any period in their history. The people all want to give them fair treatment, but not to pay exorbitant rates on unfair and fanciful valuations while the people and their industries face bankruptcy and ruin with no return on their property to pay for their labor. The demand from the shippers and legislatures will result in repeal of that iniquitous section of the law, to be followed by efficient operation rather than high rates to make money. Live and let live is the only possible maintainable policy.

"If this is not done, Government owner-

ship will certainly follow; and the Lord deliver us from that.

"Your demand will be heeded by Congress. S. H. COWAN."

EATING FOR EFFICIENCY.

By a Member of the Department of Food Economics, Armour and Company.

Most progressive factories or organizations employing large numbers of people have recognized the necessity for welfare work. This usually consists of doctors and nurses and equipment to give first aid in accidents or sudden illness. Sometimes it extends as far as to give instructions in safety-first lore.

We are sure many attacks of illness could be avoided if instructions were given in correct eating. The subject of eating for efficiency should be given careful thought and study

It is interesting to install a scale, showing the correct weights and encourage the employees to use it, and teach them that any great variation is an indication of the state of health. Then, by means of signs nearby, suggest the foods and overcome the trouble.

However, inasmuch as most employees have two meals at home it is desirable to reach the home manager. As soon as the housewife realizes that correct eating habits will do away with doctor bills and will go a long way toward increasing the earning capacity of her family, she will welcome suggestions.

Everyone needs protein foods, such as meat, cheese, eggs, peanut butter, beans, milk, etc. Growing children need it to supply bone and muscle tissue. Adults need it to repair tissue used in living, breathing and working. One-fifth of the meal should be protein.

Fats, such as salad oils, oleomargarine, butter, etc., are needed to give heat and energy and should be about one-fifth of the meal.

Carbohydrates are very necessary. These will be found in potatoes and other starchy vegetables, cereals, sugar, honey, canned or fresh fruits. They also supply heat and energy and should be about two-fifths of the meal. This means that heat and energy foods should comprise three-fifths of the meal.

Minerals are needed in bone, teeth, hair and nails. Foods strong in minerals are yolk of egg, milk, meat, rolled oats, fruits and fruit juices, vegetables; they regulate body processes. The body also needs a generous amount of good drinking water.

A well-balanced meal would consist of some food from each class, but many times living conditions make it better to strive for a balance on a whole day's meal than to attempt to balance every meal of the day.

All foods should be of very best quality.

All foods should be of very best quality. The meat should be Government inspected. The canned foods, whether vegetables or fruits, should be of recognized brand, packed by a responsible firm. Eggs and butter should be identified by brand name, packed in clean, properly labeled cartons.

Much more could be said, but the house-wife who keeps these suggestions before her will do much toward keeping the health of her family in first-class condition.

CANAL BUSINESS IN 1920.

Summary of Traffic and Services During Record Year.

The traffic through the Canal during the calendar year 1920 exceeded that during any previous period of twelve months.

Prior to this the record period was the fiscal year from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920; and prior to that the record was in the calendar year 1919.

Traffic in the calendar year 1920 was made up of 2,814 ships in commercial service, paying tolls, and 221 vessels in the service of the United States Government, principally the Navy, passing through the Canal without the payment of tolls. The total was 3,035 ships, exclusive of vessels used in the Canal work and of launches.

As the ships passing through free are not in commercial use (though the 221 in 1920 carried a total of 364,050 tons of cargo, principally coal, fuel oil and supplies), they will not be considered in the comparisons. Their passage constitutes a kind of extra service performed by the Canal, for which no tolls are paid and which is not a part of its usual commercial service.

The 2,814 commercial ships passing through the Canal in 1920 exceeded the number in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, by 13.6 per cent, and the number in the calendar year 1919 by 31.9 per cent.

The aggregate net tonnage of the 2,814 ships was 10,378,265 tons, Panama Canal measurement. They carried 11,236,119 tons of cargo. The tolls earned on them amounted to \$10,295,362.21. In net tonnage, tolls and cargo they were 21.4, 20.9 and 19.9 per cent greater, respectively, than in the past fiscal year. In comparison with the year 1919, the net tonnage, tolls and cargo were respectively, 50, 47.2 and 50.5 per cent greater in 1920 than in the preceding calendar year.

Cargo Handled in Years of Operation. Comparison of the cargo carried through the Canal in 1920 with that handled in previous calendar years is shown below:

Year	Tons	
19148	1,745,334	
1915	4,894,134	
1916	4,838,496	
1917	7,427,680	
1918	7,294,502	
1919	7,468,167	. 38
1920	11,236,119	

§ In four and one-haif months, from opening of Canal on August 15, 1914, to end of calendar year 1914.

Distribution of Commercial Traffic.
Of the commercial ships, 1,414 went from

Atlantic to Pacific and 1,400 from Pacific to Atlantic.

The cargo handled by commercial ships from Atlantic to Pacific through the Canal amounted to 5,269,350 tons; and that from Pacific to Atlantic to 5,966,769 tons. The total was 11,236,119 tons.

As among areas between which cargo was shipped, the greatest traffic was from the west coast of South America to the east coast of the United States. It amounted to 1,447,849 tons, and was one-fourth of all the cargo passing through the Canal from Pacific to Atlantic and one-eighth of all the cargo handled through the Canal during the year.

The routing next in order in quantity of cargo was from the Atlantic Coast of the United States to the Far East (Japan, China, Philippines, Straits Settlements, etc.). It aggregated 1,350,273 tons, or 6.7 per cent less than the cargo from the west coast of South America to the United States. It was slightly over one-fourth of the total cargo from Atlantic to Pacific and slightly less than one-eighth of all the cargo passing through the Canal in both directions.

Third in order was the route from the west coast of South America to Europe. Over this there passed 1,062,702 tons. This was over one-sixth of all cargo from Pacific to Atlantic and over one-eleventh of all cargo handled through the Canal in the year.

Over each of these three routings there were handled more than 1,000,000 tons of cargo, in the one direction.

The fourth routing, in amount of cargo, was from the east coast of the United States to the west coast of South America, 893,393 tons. The fifth was from the west coast of the United States to Europe, 749,447 tons; and the sixth was from the Atlantic Coast of Mexico to the west coast of South America, 659,777 tons, principally fuel oil.

LAYING THEM OFF.

Mikey Fitzgerald worked for a big company and had worked for them for a long time through prosperity and depression, through good times and bad. A good many

of the other employees came to depend on Mikey's judgment and predictions. Last week they were discussing the situation at the plant and they asked Mikey what he thought about it.

"Last night," answered Mikey, "I had a dream. I dreamed that the Big Boss croaked and they were makin' preparations for a grand funeral. Of course, they had big bugs for the honorary pallbearers, but they selected six huskies from the mixing floor to carry the corpse.

"After the undertaker had inspected to see that they had washed the backs of their necks and warned them not to spit on their hands before graspin' the silver handles, he served out the white cotton gloves and led them into the hall where the corpse was lyin' in state.

"Just as they lifted the fine mahogany coffin off the trestles, the Big Boss shoved back the glass plate and sat up.

"'Who are these six men?' he asked in a voice tremblin' with rage. 'Sure you know them all,' says the undertaker. 'There's Denny Shea and Patsey Dolan and Emmett Dalton and Tony Mahafka and Corney Kinsella and the Greek Wop. They're your pallbearers.' 'Four is enough,' answers the Big Boss; 'lay two of them off.'"

Mikey's dream wised the bunch that not even a pallbearer is immune from a layoff. Neither are you. It does not necessarily have to come from the boss, either. Sickness or bad luck or old age or some other misfortune may take you off the payroll, at least temporarily.

There is only one way to provide against a layoff. That is to be prepared for it by having a cash reserve where you can get it when you need it. Scores of thousands of union men have got them. And they got them by putting aside a few dollars every week in \$1 Treasury Savings Stamps and in Treasury Savings Certificates. Any one can get one that way, safely and easily and without deprivation or hardship.

It's never too late to start. One dollar when you have got a layoff is worth ten when you have a job.

Co-operation

CO-OPERATIVE HIGH FINANCE.

By James P. Warbasse, Pres., Co-operative League of America.

Capitalistic high finance is well known. It has many forms. One form is called "Trading in futures."

Fifteen years ago there was a man called Miller—"300 per cent Miller" was his more familiar title. He opened a banking house in New York and announced that he would pay 300 per cent interest on deposits, and he did. He made good. If anybody got scared and drew out his money he got 300

per cent interest with it. People stood before his bank in lines a block long. They were bringing Miller their cash by the basketful. And he never refused to pay back any timid depositor his money when he asked for it. This gave confidence. His patrons swore by him. They were three times more than a hundred per cent loyal.

Then the State Banking Department and the district attorney came along and

mussed up Miller's game. Miller said nobody had lost any money, his banking business was going along smoothly, everybody was satisfied, and he would soon have a chain of banks from coast to coast. He said that if his bank was criticised by the authorities confidence would be shaken and thousands of poor people would lose their money. "Leave me alone, you are enemies of the banking business and you are destroying confidence," he said. But the authorities went ahead and closed up his bank. They found that all there was to it was that he paid interest with the capital he took in from other people. So long as confidence could be kept up and many people could be kept bringing in plenty of money, he could pay interest to the few who wanted to draw out their interest: and he could return them their capital, too, if they wanted it. But who wanted his capital back when it was earning 300 per cent? Eventually a crash would come, but so long as enthusiasm could be kept going, the crash could be postponed.

Miller, having been forgotten by the gullible public, a chap by the name of Ponzi, in Boston, tried the same thing. He got it going. Nobody had any complaints. Nobody had been cheated so far as they could see. But the authorities stepped in, destroyed confidence, and now have just sent

Ponzi to jail for five years.

On the outskirts of the Co-operative Movement in the United States this same high finance game has been going on, too. Groups of individuals with highly centralized schemes, claiming to run wholesales, are sending out "organizers" after the peoples' money. They capitalize the co-operative enthusiasm which is to be found everywhere; they make big promises; they claim to be connected with everything that is descended from the Rochdale pioneers; and the people let them take their money. Instead of 300 per cent interest, the people are promised a co-operative movement with strong and sustaining connections—"just like the British C. W. S." These false cooperators give their dupes the fiction that societies in the United States all fail unless they are connected with some strong central organization—and "they are it." the game goes merrily on.

These organizations, with their "whole-sale" attachments, keep going so long as new capital can be kept coming in. The service they perform for the societies connected with them is utterly inadequate to justify societies joining them. In every instance, so far as their so-called "whole-sales" go, the societies could buy cheaper elsewhere. With a system of rosy-colored reports instead of actual service, and with promises instead of performance, the

branches are kept loyal.

In the mean time the "organizers" are out bringing in new members and "organizing" new societies. By opening fewer stores than societies are "organized," by

postponing the opening of stores in some cases, and by collecting the money and showing no signs of opening a store in other cases, capital is always on hand at the central office to keep the "bubble afloat."

A large amount of money is spent in traveling about and quieting suspicion, publishing explanations, and discrediting legitimate co-operative organizations which are in a position to point out what true co-operation really is,

This is going on in many states. The fact that some of the "organizers" are well-meaning men, and that honest people have been induced to serve on their boards will not save them. They are dangerous because they have not the quality of service to justify the money they are taking, and because they are kept alive on the capital which should be invested in goods and equipment to serve their members.

These things are sure to blow up as did the Ponzi scheme of trading in futures. The methods of high finance have no place in the Co-operative Movement.

LABOR AND THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

Who are the co-operators in Germany? In the past, co-operation appealed more to the members of the middle class than to the workers. But a recent occupational census of the Production Society of the city of Hamburg shows an insignificant portion of the membership to be members of the professional and trading classes. There are 65 writers, 377 musicians, and one artist in the society, as compared with 7,889 metal workers, 2,492 bricklayers, 2,084 tailors, 4,648 transportation workers, 2,167 dock laborers, and 2,527 woodwork-This is typical of the membership of the society, which according to the latest reports, represented one-sixth of the population of Hamburg. It is a radical change in the personnel of the co-operatives.

Several tendencies have been at work in the midst of the turmoil of Germany, to produce this change. In the first place, the government no longer hampers the growth of the Co-operative Movement, as the government of the kaiser did. Government employes formerly forbidden to join co-operative organizations, are joining them. Another factor is a change in the viewpoint of organized labor, whose chief weapon in addition to labor unionism had been the political socialist movement. The last two years, however, have seen a steady drift from the old policies of the labor movement, which is now coming to regard co-operation more and more as a means toward the goal of the Co-operative Commonwealth, as well as a source of immediate relief under the present order. a consequence, the workers have been joining co-operatives in large numbers.

On the other hand, the constant agitation

of the small retailers against consumers' co-operatives has resulted in the elimination of practically all middle class elements from the co-operatives. With the influx of

labor and the efflux of the middle class. the ranks of the German co-operators present a different aspect. It is now distinctly a working class movement.

A Compilation of Labor News

DOES RIGHT DEPEND ON WHOSE OX IS GORED?

Forces that have been thundering to labor on law observance and contract obligations are silent when big business ignores law and breaks pledges that are intended to maintain industrial peace.

These buccaners, booted and spurred, are today violating law, smashing wage agreements and repudiating solemn compacts with the government itself.

The first general move was made when the railroads asked the Railway Labor Board to set aside certain labor provisions of the Cummins-Each Act, which the railroads so strongly urged. The purpose of the request was to have a clear field for wage reductions and not be hampered by such details as proving their case to the Board or permit employes to have a voice in the proceedings.

The railroads were told that they must obey the law. Then they began wholesale wage reductions-doing the very thing the Railway Labor Board said they should not do without a hearing before the Board.

To evade the law, the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver, on application of a bank. Federal Judge Sibley appointed the president of the road the receiver and the first order issued by that official, with the sanction of the court, was to cut wages 50 per cent. A strike followed this flouting of the law, which the public is ignorant of and which may be used as a precedent by other roads and other courts.

The meat packers entered an agreement with their employes and the government to run until the war was ended and peace was officially declared. In 1919 the packers asked the government to extend the agreement for one year after peace was declared. This was done and now the packers smash the agreement, destroy arbitration machinery that operated so successfully, reduce wages and lengthen hours.

While there is nothing new in the lawsmashing, contract-breaking tactics of these modern Captain Kidds, the silence of those who are continually advising labor is sinister.

It seems to make a difference whose ox is gored when some people talk of law observance.

Has big business sufficient "pull" that certain newspapers overlook its anarchy?

The organized workers believe in orderly procedure and they must maintain this policy.

The chaos that big business favors cannot justify workers in abandoning methods that are supported by the experience of

Temporary gains, through treachery and deceit, are futile before the long, steady pull of intelligence, order and a cool head.

HIGH COURT SHATTERS POPULAR LAW THEORIES.

Albany, N. Y.-In a remarkable decision that upholds the public welfare against the rights of property, the Court of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in this state, sustains several emergency housing laws passed by the New York Legislature.

The decision jars popular theories, such as the claim that legislation must have a uniform application and contracts are as unyielding as the law of gravitation.

"One class of landlords is selected for regulation," said the court, "because one class conspicuously offends; one class of tenants has protection because all who seek homes cannot be provided with places to sleep and eat. Those who are out of possession, willing to pay exhorbitant rentals, or unable to pay any rentals whatever, have been left to shift for themselves.'

In answering the claim that the laws impaired the liberty of contract, the court

said:

"An historical justification of liberty of contract between landlord and tenant is not a demonstration that the system must survive every exigency. When it temporarily ceases to be adapted to the demand of the present it may be modified, if the best interests of society are thereby served."

The following statement by the court indicates the power of public opinion, and the need for incessant agitation by those who would change legislation:

"The struggle to meet changing conditions through new legislation constantly The fundamental question is whether society is prepared for the change. The law of each age is ultimately what that age thinks should be in law.

"What is arbitrary and what is beneficient must be decided by common sense applied to a concrete set of facts. uphold private contracts and to enforce their obligations is a matter of high public consequence, but the Legislature has a wide latitude in doing what seems in accordance with sound judgment and reasonableness in order to bring about a great good to a large class of citizens, even at some sacrifice of private rights."

The features of the laws are:

Where a tenant pays a fair and reasonable rent summary proceedings may not be brought for his eviction unless the landlord shows he requires the property for his own occupancy, or the tenant is shown to be objectionable, or the building is to be demolished or the building has been sold for a tenants' ownership that is 100 per cent co-operative.

Landlords are deprived of the old com-

mon law right of ejection proceedings in the Supreme Court, except under the same conditions.

The question of what is a fair and reasonable rent for any apartment is left for the courts to decide.

While the United States Supreme Court recently set aside that section of the Lever Food Act, which makes it an offense to charge "unreasonable" prices, the New York court makes a distinction between a criminal statute and a civil statute. The court said:

"Courts and juries are in civil cases constantly dealing with questions of proper care; just compensation, reasonable conduct. fair market value and the like."

CHURCH MEN PROTEST WAGES BEING LOWERED.

Washington.—Wage reductions are frequently against justice, says the National Catholic Welfare Council, in a statement which declares that the cost of living has declined but little in the last few months.

The old rate of wages, in the case of the majority of the men at work for wages, was not enough to give a decent family living. Between December, 1919, and December, 1920, there was even a slight increase in the cost of living. Food had declined a great deal, having gone back to the prices prevailing during the last summer of the war. Clothing stood at the prices of the fall of 1919. But fuel and light and furniture, miscellaneous expenses, and especially rent, had advanced so much as to cause the whole cost of living to stand about the same as a year earlier, and much higher than at the close of the war.

"Wage reductions of 10 and 20 per cent have been put into effect, the wages of men sometimes going as low as 30 cents an hour. Thirty cents an hour is equal to about 15 cents an hour in 1914 money and if the hours of work a day have been shortened or the concern is on short time, the wage rate, as far as living conditions are concerned, is much lower."

The statement includes this portion of the bishops' program of social reconstruction, issued on the first Lincoln's birthday after the Armistice:

"Even if the prices of goods should fall to the level on which they were in 1915—something that cannot be hoped for within five years—the average present rates of wages would not exceed the equivalent of a decent livelihood in the case of the vast majority.

"Even if the great majority of workers were now in receipt of more than living wages, there are no good reasons why rates of pay should be lowered. After all, a living wage is not necessarily the full measure of justice."

DIRECT LEGISLATION STRANGLED BY COURT.

. Olympia, Wash.—The supreme court of this state has made a noose by which direct legislation can be strangled. This has been accomplished by upholding the emergency clause that the legislature attached to the civil administration code. This means that the law takes effect on its passage, instead of being held the required length of time that the people may decide if they will demand a referendum.

The civil administration code was jammed through the legislature, despite protests of organized workers and other citizens, who objected to legislation that would empower one man, appointed by the governor, to enforce labor and other social laws. The emergency clause, intended for use only when the people's health or welfare is jeopardized, was attached to the act. The supreme court was asked to set this clause aside, but refused.

Officials of the state federation of labor

declare that the legislature can hereafter attach the emergency clause to any act they fear the people will demand a referendum on.

"It has been freely acknowledged by many members of the legislature," the unionists say, "that such action is a mockery of the constitution, but now that the supreme court has placed its seal of approval on the practice, we can look for its continuance in a more flagrant form. Meanwhile the people's most valued provision of our state constitution is dead—strangled legislatively and pronounced legally dead by the highest tribunal of justice in our state."

BANKERS ARE SHIRKERS.

Philadelphia.—"You are shirking your duties and responsibilities," is the opening declaration by B. C. Forbes, financial writer, in an open letter to the bankers of America, published in the Public Ledger.

"With much beating of tom-toms you an-

nounced three months ago that you were to organize a \$100,000,000 foreign trade financing corporation, to enable American concerns to sell goods to the people of other countries on long-term credit, and thus keep our factories and mines and furnaces and railroads and ships busy and our wage earners employed," says Mr. Forbes.

"You bankers have fallen down miserably. You control 33,000 financial institutions. Your profits last year were the largest in history. The arrangement made by your leaders in this movement was that you should provide the \$105,000,000 (capital stock and surplus) by subscribing to the extent of 6 per cent of your capital and surplus. Have you done it?

"Not one of you in a hundred has made

good.

"Your great national organization, the American Bankers' Association, talked big but has done nothing. Isn't this a fine example to set to the rest of us, non-financial members of the general public?

"How can you expect us to subscribe for the billion dollars or more debentures you have been talking about, when you yourselves have shown the white feather when it came to acting and not merely talking?

"There still is time for you to save your faces by making good. Not your words, not your promises, but your deeds will constitute your answer."

COMPANY "UNION" FAILS.

Albany, N. Y.—In discussing the socalled "federal" plan of company "unions" attention is called to the power of the management, by Nellie Swartz, chief of the bureau of women in industry, state industrial commission.

Under this form of company "union," in one New York department store, the house of representatives is composed of workers, the senate is composed of managers and workers and the cabinet is composed of representatives of the management. If the cabinet vetoes a measure it can not be passed by the two houses. This system is declared to be "industrial democracy" by some writers, but Miss Swartz says:

"If the scheme really aims to establish democracy within the store it falls under the 'federal' plan because the body that really determines the policy is the cabinet—that is, the management."

LABOR LAW UPSET.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Miller signed the Knight-Brady bill which abolishes the state industrial commission and empowers the governor to create a single commission with power to abolish, consolidate and reorganize all existing bureaus or divisions in the commission. Sweeping powers will be given the new industrial commissioner. Organized labor protested against this legislation which tears to pieces the com-

mission that was created in 1915. Advocates of the new legislation pleaded economy.

The sincerity of this claim is shown in the statement that the salaries of the new commissioner and his deputy and three board members will amount to \$39,000, while the salaries of the five members of the commission as now constituted amount to \$40,000.

PLEADS FOR TEACHERS.

Nashville, Tenn.—In a message to the state legislature, Governor Taylor urges action in behalf of public school teachers and especially those in rural communities. He says that the bulletin issued by the State Department of Public Instruction in October, 1920, is a severe indictment of the educational statesmanship of this state.

"Its revelations are appalling," says the governor. "That document shows that the average term for rural elementary schools today is only 104 days, and that the term is 10 days less than it was 10 years ago. Only 75° per cent of the total school population is enrolled in the public schools: only 66 per cent of such enrollment is in actual attendance and 34 per cent attends irregularly. Only 5 per cent of the school enrollment of Tennessee is in the high school, where as the average in the whole United States is 9.3 per cent. It is shown that during the late war 2,600 out of the 2,900 men drafted in one of the leading counties in the state had not attended school beyond the third grade. It is further shown that in another leading county only 20 per cent of the drafted men could read and write."

MACHINISTS TO ADOPT LIFÉ INSUR-ANCE PLAN.

Washington, D. C.—The group insurance plan submitted to the referendum by officers of the International Association of Machinists, will be overwhelmingly indorsed, according to reports by these officials. Because of the interest shown by the workers, the usual 30 days to hold a referendum has been extended an additional month, and the ballot will close the last day of March.

The plan provides to insure every member of the association—male and female—regardless of age or physical condition and without medical or physical examination whatsoever. Insurance will be in the sum of \$500 on each member, payable immediately at death, or in the event of permanent total disability, at a cost of 50 cents per month, or \$6 a year, to each member so insured. The amount of insurance can be increased in multiples of \$250 each year until a maximum of \$2,000 is reached, at an increased cost of 25 cents per month per member for each \$250 increase of life insurance.

The plan does not conflict with the union's present death benefits.

"It is gratifying to know," says the Ma-

chinist's Monthly Journal, "that our association is the first to take active steps to furnish group life insurance to its members. The plan we propose is such an attractive one that other organizations are already taking steps to do likewise.

"It should be understood that the proposed plan is not the ultimate goal, but, as stated by our general executive board in official circular No. 79, 'It can well be made the stepping stone to a realization of what members desire when they voted with such unanimity in favor of inaugurating some plan of life insurance coverage for our membership.'"

The machinists submitted their plan after consulting practical life insurance men, who showed them the terrifice overhead charges connected with old-line companies.

VETO ANTI-LABOR BILL.

Little Rock, Ark.-Governor McRea vetoed a bill that would permit labor unions to be sued and would hold individual members liable for judgment secured against the organization. The bill slipped through the legislature on the claim that it was for the relief of an apple growers' association. The workers asked the governor to veto it and their reasons were sustained by the attorney general. Sixty members of the Legislature signed a petition requesting the governor to reject the bill.

Cheerful Diner—"What! You call that a sausage? It makes me laugh!" "That's good, sir. Most people swear."—Meggendorfer Blatter (Munich),

Poetical Selections

A LAND WITHOUT RUINS.

Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread,

And the living tread light on the hearts of the dead;

Yes, give me a land that is blest by the dust

And bright with the deeds of the downtrodden just.

Yes, give me the land where the battle's red blast

Has flashed to the future the flame of the past,

Yes, give me the land that hath legends and lays

That tell of the memories of long vanished days;

Yes, give me a land that hath story and

Enshrine the strife of the right with the wrong; Yes, give me a land with a grave in each

snot And names in the graves that shall not

be forgot; Yes, give me the land of the wreck and

the tomb-There is grandeur in graves—there is glory

in gloom; For out of the gloom future brightness is

As after the night comes the sunrise of

And the graves of the dead with the grass overgrown

yet form the footstool of liberty's throne,

And each single wreck in the war-path of might,

Shall yet be rock in the temple of right. -Father Ryan's Poems.

POET'S PRAYER FOR LIBERTY. Whittier wrote during the midnight darkness of the Civil War;

"If, for the age to come, this hour Of trial have vicarious power, And, blessed by Thee, our present pain Be Liberty's eternal gain, Thy will be done!"

John Hay continues the prayer: "Thy will! It bids the weak be strong; It bids the strong be just;

No lip to fawn, no hand to beg, No brow to seek the dust.

Wherever man oppresses man Beneath thy liberal sun,

O Lord, be there, thine arm made bare, Thy righteous will be done."

In these beautiful lines from James Russell Lowell is found the assurance of the answer:

'Careless seems the great Avenger; History's pages but record One death grapple in the darkness 'Twixt old systems and the World;

Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne-Yet that scaffold sways the future,

And, behind the dim unknown, Standeth God within the shadow, Keeping watch above His own."

SUCCESS.

It's doing your job the best you can And being just to your fellow man. It's making money—but holding friends, And staying true to your aims and ends; It's figuring how and learning why, And looking forward and thinking high, And dreaming a little and doing much; It's always keeping in closest touch With what is finest in word and deed; It's being thorough, yet making speed; It's daring blithely the field of chance, While making labor a brave romance; It's going forward despite defeat, Fighting staunchly, but keeping sweet; It's being clean and playing fair;

It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair; It's looking up to the stars above, It's drinking deeply of life and love; It's struggling on with the will to win, But taking loss with a cheerful grin:

It's sharing sorrow and work and mirth, And making better this good old earth; Serving, striving through strain and stress, It's doing your Noblest—that's Success. -Berton Braley in the Ohio State Journal.

Smiles

HE GOT THE JOB.

"I want a boy to run errands."
"I kin do that," said the freckle-faced ap-

"I said 'run.' I don't want you to stroll."
"Yes, sir, I won't stroll, except when I start to leave for the night. That will give you a chance to call me back if you think of anything else you want done."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Artist-Will you sit for me? The Err-er-Lady-Wodger think I am-a blinkin' 'en?-Sydney Bulletin.

"Some early influence has made him erratic, I'm sure." "He was born under a crazy quilt, I've been told."-Judge.

"Gabbleton tells a funny story of how he shortchanged a taxicab driver." 'The infernal liar!" "Ah! You know Gabbleton?" "No, but I know taxicab drivers."-Kansas City Star.

"So you call that skinny animal a razorhog?" said the wondering visitor. What's he rubbing himself against a tree

"Dat razzah-back's 'es' stroppin' hisself, sah, 'es' stroppin' hisself."-Exchange.

Mr. Longsuffer-If I pay the rent you're asking I won't have enough left to keep the wolf from the door.

The Agent—The janitor will see to that.

Wolves are not allowed in these apartments.-Judge,

"Do you say that your hens 'sit' or 'set'?" asked the precise pedagogue of the busy housewife.

"It never matters to me what I say," was the quick reply. "What concerns me is to learn, when I hear the hen cackling, is whether she is laying or lying."

"Yes, mum," sniveled the Panhandler, "there was a time when I rode in my own carriage."

"My, what a come down!" sympathized the kind-hearted woman. "And how long has it been since you rode in your own carriage."

"Just forty-five years, mum," replied the Panhandler, as he pocketed the proffered dime. "I was a baby then."-The Catholic News.

Teacher-Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?

Thomas (after reflection)—A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as "The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' "Halter" is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence.—Harper's Bazar.

The origin of the bagpipe was being discussed, the representatives of different Nations eagerly disclaiming responsibility for the atrocity. Finally an Irishman said: "Well, I'll tell you the truth about it. The Irish invented it and sold it to the Scotch as a joke; and the Scotch ain't seen the joke yet!"—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

Lodge Notices

Tuttle—Lodge 37.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. Charles Tuttle, Reg. No. 382811, kindly communicate with the undersigned .- A. G. Nuss, C. and R. S. of Lodge 37.

Kodera-Lodge 591.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Brother James Kodera, Reg. No. 70029, will please hold card and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill of \$25 that this lodge went good for.—B. F. Diggins, Cor. Secretary of Local 591.

Fowler and Gallagher-Lodge 101.

Any secretary taking up the cards of J. F. Fowler, Reg. No. 360412, or James A. Gallagher, Reg. No. 65401, will please hold same and notify the undersigned as they left here owing borrowed money to Local 101 and a member of the lodge.—Roy Evans, Secretary Lodge 101.

Fleming—Parranto.

Any brother knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Thomas Fleming will kindly call this to his attention and request him to write Mr. W. D. Stewart, 173 West College Ave.,

St. Paul, Minn., as this gentleman is desirous of hearing of the whereabouts of Bro. Fleming.—W. A. Parranto, G. C.

Hall and Black-419.

Wm. Hall, Reg. No. 40597, borrowed money from a brother and will not make settlement. J. G. Black, Reg. No. 397567, left city owing two bills he denied having made. Any secretary taking up cards of either will hold same and correspond with G. P. Fuller, Secretary 419, Luretha, Ky.

Dyner-217.

W. C. Dyner, Reg. No. 284592, left here owing the following bills: W. B. Kelly, grocer, \$2.10; another member \$1.30; making a total of \$3.40. Please advertise him in the Journal until these bills are paid -T. W. Howeth, Secretary Local 217.

Griggs-Lodge 112.

Bro. Edward Griggs, Reg. No. 306184, left here owing a board bill of \$43.90. brother has lost one eye. He took no clearance card with him and it has been said he left for West Point, Ga. Brothers be on the lookout for the fellow and do not let him betray your trust.-J. E. Jackson, C. S., Lodge 112.

Hughes-Lodge 112.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. W. P. Hughes, Reg. No. 272002, tell Bro. Hughes to write Lodge 112 within the next thirty days as there is a matter that must be adjusted.-J. E. Jackson, C. S., Lodge 112.

Mahar-Lodge 211.

Any secreary taking up the card of Joseph Mahar, Reg. No. 66887, please hold same and communicate with Local 211, as this brother left this local being short several hundred dollars belonging to 211 and also had strike money belonging to some of our brothers with him when he left. If any secretary or brother knows where this brother is located kindly notify Local 211, 25 Berry Street, Newberg, N. Y. -H. E. Embler, Secretary and B. A.

Ready-Lodge 77.

Bro. Chester Ready left this local owing a bill, but we still hold his card. Will any secretary or brother knowing of his whereabouts please get in communication with Lodge 77.-Wm. T. Blest, C. S., Local 77.

Murphy-Lodge 360.

Will Dan Murphy, Reg. No. 63867, please get in touch with Local 360, as there is a day's pay at the Monon office awaiting him. -E. Q. Miller, C. F. Secretary.

Moore-Lodge 698.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. F. L. Moore, Reg. No. 21874, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary R. H. Powell, Local 698, Hoxie, Ark., as he left here owing borrowed money, a board bill, grocery bill, dry goods bill and doctor bill. Also \$21 belonging to this local.—R. H. Powell, C. S., Local 698.

Atchison-Lodge 217.

Brother E. Atchison, Reg. No. 258976, left this local owing a board bill of \$13. Any one knowing his whereabouts please correspond with the undersigned .- T. W. Howeth, Secretary.

Coleman—Lodge 116.
All secretaries are asked to look out for Bro. Thomas Coleman, Reg. No. 11304, who left here owing a bill of \$16. We will hold his clearance card until the bill is paid.-Louis Lindsley, Cor. Secretary.

Lost Card and Case—Thomas. Brother W. B. Thomas has lost his celarance card and receipts. Lost in Fort Worth, Texas, or on the M. K. & T. train between there and Denison. Register No. 108538. Any one finding same please return to the undersigned at 1927½ Avenue D., Birmingham, Ala.—W. B. Thomas.

Flood-His Mother.

Any one knowing the present whereabouts of Charles Flood, Reg. No. 53304, will please notify his mother, Mrs. Flood, 4203 Clinton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

This brother has been missing since Feb-



Photo of Charles Ford of Lodge 27, missing since Feb. 5.

ruary 5th, when he left home to go to a show and has not been seen or heard of since. He is reputed to be strictly temperate and steady in his habits and his family cannot account for his disappearance. Any information will be thankfuly received by his mother or the secretary of Local 27,

Brother H. Seikman, 1014 N. 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED

Hammer-District 19.

All Secretaries are notified to hold card of Brother Geo. Hammer, Reg. No. 15264, until he refunds fare between Roar-oke, Va., and Shenandoah, Va., amount \$4.30, as he requested work and then refused to work after arriving.— H. W. Blas, G. Ch. Dis. 19, November Journal.

Flury, et al.-Lodge 104.

Flury, et al.—Lodge 104.

This is to advise our members that the following Brothers have accepted transportation from Seattle to Prince Rupert, B. C., upon premise of going to work for the Prince Rupert Dry Dock & Engineering Co., and upon their arrival refused to go to work as per agreement:

B. A. Flury, Reg. No. 1592.
C. G. Langvin, Reg. No. 168201.

Morris M. Shapino, Reg. 221786.

H. Edrich, Reg. No. 125419.
E. Edger, Reg. No. 152417.
E. Scheiderick, Reg. No. 118355.
Lord Lawrence, Reg. No. 383276.

November Journal.

November Journal.

November Journal.

Demars-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Charles DeMars, Reg. No. 6582, has been revoked until such time as he pays \$42.12 for transportation he received from Chicago to Raton, New Mexico, upon promise of going to work for the Santa Fe Railroad Co., which he failed to do.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres.—December Journal.

Short-Grand Lodge.

This is to advise other locals that we have the clearance car of Brother M. T. Short. Reg. No. 113396. who accepted transportation from Kansas City to La Junta. Colo., promising to remain 30 days in the employ of the company. He failed to do this and we will hold his clearance card here until same is paid.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. December Journal.

Wells-Lodge 32.

All Secretaries are asked to look out for Boiler Maker Shirley D. Wells, Reg. No 401873, initiated in Local 4. Birmingham, Ala. He left Kanasas City, Mo., owing bills amounting to \$67.00 and all Secretaries please see that this bill is paid before he works or receives a clearance card.—W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., 32, Kansas City. December Journal. nal.

Holmes-Lodge 507.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Chas. Holmes, Reg. No. 20601. will please hold same until he pays bills he left in Atchison, Kas. Please correspond with the undersigned concerning same.—J. M. Danenhauer, Sec'y., 507. Atchison, Kas. December Journal.

Walsh-Lodge 91.

Any Secretary taking up the eard of Brother Dave Walsh, Reg. No. 19071, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned. He left this city owing a bill of \$23.00,—E. C. Hudsputh, Sec'y., 91. December Journal.

Black—Lodge 91.

Any Secretary taking up the card of G. Black, Reg. No. 397567, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left city owing a bill.—E. C. Hudspith, Sec'y., Local 91. December Journal.

Cooper-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Jack Cooper, Reg. No. 353349, has been revoked until he pays \$75.66 for transportation received from Kanass City to Albuquerque on the promise of remaining in the employ of the company for thirty days which he failed to do,—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. January Journal.

Shertzer & Ermine-Lodge 658.

Any secretary taking up withdrawal card of Geo. Shertzer, Reg. No. 25088 or the clearance card of Thos. S. Ermine, Reg. 365524 will please hold same and correspond with J. W. Daywalt, Sec'y 658, Box 304, Sharon, Pa. January Journal.

Nelson-Lodge 663.

Any secretary taking up card of John Nelson, Reg. No. 136335, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as this brother owes Lodge 663 and several members borrowed money.—Wm. Stitt, Sec'y Lodge 663, Omaha, Neb. January

Fortmeyer-Lodge No. 11.

Any secretary taking up card of Henry Fortmeyer, Reg. No. 83142, will please hold same, as he borrowed \$5.00 from former Fin. Sec'y. Duffy, which he promised to pay back in a week, but failed to do so. Martin Peterson, C. S., Lodge No. 11. February Journal.

Townshend-Lodge 52

Any secretary taking up the due book of Brother Harry Townshend. Reg. No. 349658, will please notify the undersigned, as this brother lett here owing board and room and \$10.00 that he borrowed from a brother here. This brother's clearance card is held by the Santa Fe officials at Needles, Cal., for transportation for not fulfilling contract to work 30 days. Nick Mariano, Cor. Sec'y, Lodge 52. February Journal.

Fortmeyer-Lodge 313.

Any secretary taking up the card of Henry Fortmeyer, Reg. No. 83142, will please hold same and communicate with Bro C. D. Brassell. Box 593, New Rockford, N. D., as this member left New Rockford owing a butcher bill of \$21,83 and a store bill of \$109,99. This member was given a C. C. from this Local 10-20-20, and sometimes goes by the name of Geo Newman.—L. R. Compton, C. S., Lodge 313. February Lournel. Journal.

Clancy-Lodge 104.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of W. P. Clancy, No. 52324, Boiler Maker, or taking up his card, would they kindly communicate with the undersigned at once, as Lodge 104 has a bond of \$1,000 up for this man and he jumped it. There is a reward of \$5,000 of fered by Lodge 104 for the arrest of this man.—Jas. V. McMonnies, Sec'y 104. February Journal.

Bass-L. 74 & 328.

John Bass, Reg. No. 24295, left Houston owing the Sec'y \$45.00. A grocery store and other stores would like for him to pay up. He came to Shreveport without C. C. and after promising to settle up was allowed to go to work. He left this city owing the Sec'y \$14.50. Peyton's store \$7.00, a certor \$22.00, and the grocer \$9.00. Locals 305, 587, 330, 74, 217, 408, 96, 132, 287, 100, 222, 265, 345, 567, 502, 214, 501, 207 and 158 look out for this bird before he stings you also, His C. C. is held up by Local 328.—G. Spratley, Int. Rep. February Journal.

Hagood—Lodge 366.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Hagood, Reg. No. 85305, who paid his last dues in Denver, Col. Local No. 179, will please communicate with W. J. Crume. Scc'y Local 366, Clovis, N. M., as this brother left here owing the Lodge \$7.00 and \$25 00 that he borrowed from a widow.—Cor. Sec'y Lodge 366. February Journal.

Reynolds—Lodge 240.

Any Secretary taking up the card of J. J. Reynolds, Reg. No. 27311, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned.—Wade Kuhn, Secy., Local 240. March Journal.

Any local taking up the card of Walt Hill, Reg. 1144250, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary of Local 704.—Roy J. Farris, Sec'y., Box 314, Saltville, Va.

Crum-Lodge 576.

All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of F. C. Crum, Helper, Reg. No. 389271, hold same and correspond with the undersigned Secretary of Local Lodge No. 576 of Wichita Falls. Texas, as this Brother left here owing \$5.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues.—Z. L. Cousins, Sec'y March Journal.

Morgan-Lodge 572.

Please state in the Journal to all our members that Everett E. Morgan, No. 411339, an ex-service man, has allowed his dues to become delinquent and owes this local \$75.00 loaned him in an extremity.—E. A. Knapp, Sec'y., Local \$72. March Journal.

Boyd—Lodge 678.

Any Secretary taking up card of Bro. W. L. Boyd, Reg. No. 125198, will please hold same and correspond with Sec'y. A. C. Hopper, Local 678, Lakeland, Fla., as he left here leaving bills unpaid to the amount of \$23,28.—A. C. Hopper, Sec'y, Local 678, March Journal.

Barnett--Local 229.

Any lodge taking the withdrawal card of James Barnett. Reg. No. 389912, notify Cor.-Sec'y, of Lodge 229, for this Brother has collected money on three applications to the amount of \$28.00 and has left without turning it over to Local 229.—Fred Jubenville, Cor.-Sec'y. March Journal.

In Memoriam

Bro. M. Kickman, member of Lodge 27, St. Louis, Mo.

Bro. J. J. Calahan, member of Lodge 92, Los Angeles, Cal., died March 14, 1921, of heart failure.

Bro. Jas. M. Quigley, member of Lodge 533, Chicago, Ill., died March 3, 1921.

Bro. J. W. Webb, member of Local 350, Etawah, Tenn., died March 3, 1921.

Brother Luther Marlan, member of Local 350, Etawah, Tenn., died Dec. 8, 1920.

Bro. J. W. Harrell, member of Local 113, Sedalia, Mo., died March 6, 1921, of heart failure.

Bro. Milton Hetzer, member of Lodge 368, Allentown, Pa., died Feb. 6, 1921.

Bro. Jas. P. Shea, member of Local 625, Chicago, Ill.

Jesse C. Kennedy, member of Local 92, Los Angeles, Cal., died March 13, 1921, of appendicitis.

Bro. Edward Cooney, member of Lodge 236, Marquette, Mich., died Oct. 3, 1920.

Bro. Harold Downing, member of Lodge 155, Bloomington, Ill., killed in an explosion, Feb. 25, 1921.

Bro. Wm. A. Hoffman, member of Lodge 450, Washington, D. C., died Feb. 20, 1921.

Bro. Harry Heiman, member of Lodge 377, Moline, Ill.

Bro. John B. Gallagher, member of Lodge 16, Jersey City, New Jersey, died March 6, 1921.

Bro. L. E. Fairbanks, member of Local 622, Columbus, Ohio, died Feb. 16, 1921.

John T. Neary, member of Antigo Lodge No. 618, died March 12, 1921, age 56.

New Hair After Baldness

If this should meet the eye of anyone who is losing hair or is bald, let it be known that KOTALKO, containing genuine bear oil, is wonderfully successful. Hair grown in many cases when all else failed. Refund guarantee, Get a box at any busy pharmacy; or mail 10 cents for proof box with many voluntary testimonials. Kotalko Office, BB-366, Sta. X, New York.

Don't Endure Write me and I will

and I will
send you on trial my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment for Piles
which has proven a blessing to thousands who are now free from this
cruel, torturous disease. Send post
card today for Full Treatment. If
results are satisfactory costs you
\$2.00. If not, costs nothing.

H. D. POWERS, Dept. 658 BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Relatives of Members.

Mildred Jackson, daughter of Bro. Jacob Jacobson, member of Local 269, Pasco, Washington, died Feb. 11, 1921, of diphtheria.

Teckla Hotchkiss, wife of Bro. Mrs. Harold Hotchkiss, member of Local 377, Moline, Ill., died Feb. 26, 1921.

Mrs. Jeanette W. Lawson, sister of Bro. Ed Wortsmith, member of Local 66, Little Rock, Ark., died suddenly January 24, 1921.

Mrs. John Maher, wife of Bro. John Maher, member of Local 24, Brooklyn, N. Y., died Feb. 24, 1921.

Mrs. P. E. Berney, wife of Bro. P. E. Berney of Lodge 143, Knoxville, Tenn.



Newell Pharmacal Company, Dept. 601 St. Louis, Mo.



end No Mone

Use This Silvertone Thirty Days Before You Decide to Buy!
Don't pay a cent in advance. Just mail the coupon below
and we will ship you this Model R Silvertone and the records you want with it. Play the outfit as much as you please.
Compare it with any other phonograph at any price. If, at
the end of the thirty days' trial, you are not fully satisfied
with the instrument, if you do not believe that it is in every
way the equal of any phonograph on the market selling at
prices from 50 to 100 per cent higher than the Model R, simply
notify us and we will take away the phonograph at our own
expense and will return any charges you have paid. The
thirty days' test will not have cost you one cent nor placed
you under any obligation.

Only

If, after thirty days' trial, you are fully
satisfied with the phonograph and desire to
fits 155.00 is paid, plus the price of any records ordered.

Compare our terms with those offered on Use This Silvertone Thirty Days Before You Decide to Buy!

ords ordered.

Compare our terms with those offered on any other phonograph of the same high qualtown a really fine instrument without incurring a heavy financial burden. You can enjoy your phonograph to the utmost while paying for it.

Price Reduced \$42.00

The Model R sold last year for \$200.00. Even at that price it represented an enormous saving over other phonographs of the same size, quality and beauty of design, but at our special sale price of \$155.00 it is the greatest phonograph bargain we have ever offered. Do not miss this money saving opportunity.

Wonderfully Sweet and Mellow Tone

The perfected Silvertone sensitive reproducer, in combina-tion with the non-vibrating tone arm and the scientifically and acoustically correct amplifying chamber, creates an exceptionally clear tone. The range of sound from loud to soft is regulated by a tone modulator.

Handsome Adam Period Cabinet

None but the finest materials enter into the construction of this phonograph. We can furnish it either in polished mahogany or walnut, or in dull finished quarter sawed fumed oak. The woods used are carefully selected for the beauty of their grain and are hand rubbed and polished to bring out the full splendor of their color.

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back

Absolute Satisfaction Guarantees of four money back. You are perfectly safe in buying this Silvertone—the phonograph with a lifelong guarantee. We guarantee the Silvertone to be the equal of any other phonograph in every respect and we will make good this guarantee by returning your money at any time if for any reason you are dissatisfied



Dimensions, over all, 47½ inches high, 22¼ inches wide, 20¾ inches deep. Net weight, ready to play, about 95 pounds. Silvertone Reproducer and Silvertone Convertible Arm to play any make of disc record, Latest improved tone modulator. Large, heavy, extra powerful double spring motor, exceptionally quiet and smooth running. Twelve-inch turntable, covered with fine quality royal purple silk velvet. All visible metal parts heavily gold plated.

Sears, Roebuck and Co. Chicago - Philadelphia Dallas - Seattle

Date————————————————————————————————————	Sears, Roebuck and Co. (Mail this order to our nearest store.) 88B70A Date————————————————————————————————————					
If, after thirty days' trial, I dec payment and pay the balance at the ra added to the price of any records or	Wa!nut, Polished.					
If I decide after thirty days' trial the give instructions for returning it at been faitliful in paying my obligation grant me these terms. I give you my	Quarter Sawed Fumed Oak, Dull Finish.					
Sign Here	RECORDS.					
R. F. D. (If under age, have son Box No. No.	Check in the square above if you want us to send a bargain collection of twelve 10-inch Sil-					
Postoffice	County	Do you wish ship		vertone Double Disc Records of our selec-		
have been located If less than five years, ment made by this town since—give former address—express or freight?—tease give name of HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (State which.)			tion. Silvertone Records are made by well known artists and can be played on any standard phonograph. At our low price these records are an exception.			
	22441605	Business of		tional bargain.		
	1			12 Records for \$7.95		

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., MAY, 1921

NUMBER 5

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Office of Editor-Manager, 314 Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

THE REASON FOR THE U. S. NOT TRADING WITH RUSSIA.

To the National and International Unions, State Federations, Central Bodies and Labor Press:

Washington, D. C., April 21, 1921.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I feel certain that you will be interested in reading the enclosed copy of a letter received by me from Secretary of State

Hughes.

Because of the fact that a number of inquiries had come to me asking as to the truth or falsity of representations that have been made concerning the possibilities of trade relations with Russia and the desirability of developing such relations, and in order that I might be possessed of such information as the State Department might have, I requested Secretary Hughes to furnish me, if possible, with a statement of the facts.

It is my opinion that Secretary Hughes' reply to my letter is one of the most important official documents concerning Russia that the State Department has issued. The information contained therein ought to be given the most careful attention and it should be brought to the attention of the people everywhere.

May I call your particular attention to that part of Secretary Hughes' letter in which he says, "...no evidence exists that the unfortunate situation above described is likely to be alleviated so long as the present political and economic system continues."

As to how long the bolshevists expect that system to continue there is the highest bolshevist authority in the words of Lenine himself, who repeatedly has said that the dictatorship would continue for a period of from forty to fifty years, and whose most recent pronouncement contains the following statement: "We ourselves have never talked of liberty. All we have said is 'dictatorship of the proletariat'....In Russia the working class, properly so-called, is in a minority. That minority is imposing its will and will continue to do so as long as other elements in society resist the eco-

nomic conditions that communism lays down....I should say from forty to fifty years."

In the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST for May I am publishing the letter from Secretary Hughes, together with some additional interesting and enlightening material concerning Russian affairs, including the report of a Russian trade unionist.

Trusting that this information may be helpful to you in meeting such inquiries as

come to you, I am,

Fraternally yours, Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor.

Department of State, Washington.

Mr. Samuel Gompers,

President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 15, 1921, in regard to the trade relations between the United States and Russia.

I recognize the interest of the American people in the questions you raise and I take pleasure in replying in detail to them.

In reply to your first statement, it is evident that after years of war, during which normal industry was diverted to the production of war supplies and accumulated stocks were consumed, Russia does not now possess important quantities of commodities which might be exported. It should be remembered that in addition to the period of the war against Germany, Russia has now passed through more than three years of civil war, during which industrial activities have been almost completely paralyzed. In fact the devastation of industry in Russia has been so complete, the poverty of the country is so acute, the people are so hungry and the demand for commodities is so great that at present Russia represents a gigantic economic vacuum and no evidence exists that the unfortunate situation above

described is likely to be alleviated so long as the present political and economic system continues. Though there is almost no limit to the amount and variety of commodities urgently needed by Russia, the purchasing power of that country is now at a minimum, and the demand must consequently remain unsatisfied.

In some respects the condition of Russia is analogous to that of other European countries. The war has left the people with diminished productive man-power and largely increased numbers of the disabled, the sick and the helpless. In one important respect, however, Russia's condition does not correspond to that of other belligerent states in the world war. While those states are taking such action as is likely to reestablish confidence, the attitude and action of the present authorities of Russia have tended to undermine its political and economic relations with other countries. Russian people are unable to obtain credit which otherwise might be based on the vast potential wealth of Russia and are compelled to be deprived of commodities immediately necessary for consumption, raw materials and permanent productive equipment. The effect of this condition is that Russia is unable to renew normal economic activities, and apparently will be unable to obtain urgently needed commodities until credits may be extended to Russia on a sound basis.

It should not be overlooked that there has been a steady degeneration in even those industries in Soviet Russia that were not dependent upon imports of either raw material or partly finished products, nor in which has there been any shortage of labor. The Russian production of coal, of iron and steel, of flax, cotton, leather, lumber, sulphuric acid, or copper, of agricultural products, of textiles, and the maintenance and repair of railroad equipment, have degenerated steadily from their level of production at the time of the Bolshevik revolution. There can be no relation of the failure of all these industries to blockades or to civil war, for most of them require no imports. and the men mobilized since the Soviet revolution were far less in number than before that event.

During the existence of civil war in Russia, her ports were in the hands of anti-Soviet forces. However, trade with the world through Baltic ports was opened in April, 1920. Restrictions on direct trade with Russia were removed by the United States on July 8, 1920. The conclusion of treaties of peace with the Baltic States enabled Russia freely to enter upon trade with Europe and the United States. Both American and European goods have been sold to Russia, but the volume of trade has been unimportant, due to the inability of Russia to pay for imports.

As suggested in your second statement, it is true that agents purporting to be repre-

sentatives of the so-called Bolshevist Commissariat of Foreign Trade have placed immense orders for the purchase of goods in the United States, Europe and Asia. It is estimated that perhaps six and one-half billion dollars' worth of orders have been booked. But shipments as a result of these orders have been made only in small volume because the Soviet agents were unable to either pay cash or to obtain credit so as to insure the delivery of the goods ordered. The actual result of the placing of these immense orders on the part of the Soviet regime has not, therefore, materially stimulated industry in the countries in which the orders were placed, but has chiefly resulted in further impairing the credit of the Soviet regime due to its inability to carry out the transactions which it had undertaken.

Much has been written about the large sums of Russian gold which have found their way abroad in exchange for foreign goods. In reality, such transfers of gold have been relatively small. According to the most liberal estimates the Soviet authorities do not now have in their possession more than \$175,000,000 worth of gold. It is apparent that the proportionate share of this amount of gold which might be expected to reach the United States, and even the immediate expenditure of all of this amount of gold in the United States, would not have a pro-nounced or lasting effect upon the advancement of American industry and trade, while its loss to Russia would take away the scant hope that is left of a sound reorganization of the Russian system of currency and finance.

In response to your question regarding the transfer of funds from Russia to the United States it may be stated that there are no restrictions on the importation of Russian gold into the United States, and since December 18, 1920, there have been no restrictions on the exportation of coin, bullion and currency to Soviet Russia or on dealings or exchange transactions in Russian troubles or on transfers of credit or exchange transactions with Soviet Russia. It is true that no assurances can be given that Russian gold will be accepted by the Federal Reserve Banks or the Mint, in view of the fact that these public institutions must be fully assured that the legal title to the gold accepted by them is not open to question.

It has often been stated that if the Government of the United States would recognize the so-called Soviet government, Russia would immediately export immense quantities of lumber, flax, hemp, fur and other commodities. The facts in regard to supplies in Russia completely refute such statements. Russia does not today have on hand for export commodities which might be made the basis of immediately profitable trade with the United States. Furthermore, the transportation system is utterly inadequate to move any large quantity of goods

either in the interior of Russia or to Russian ports. The export of such commodities as exist in Russia at the present time would result merely in further increasing the misery of the Russian people.

The issue of January 1, 1921, of "Economic Life," an official organ of the so-called Soviet government, reports that the production of lumber amounted to seventy million cubic feet in 1920, as compared with four hundred million cubic feet in 1912. The production of lumber is, therefore, less than one-fifth of the pre-war level, even though the lumber industry is in far better circumstances than other important Russian industries. This same situation is further illustrated by the following article appearing in the "Economic Life" of February 6, 1921:

"By December 20 the following supplies were gathered:

Horse hides. 3,831 12 % of am't. expected Colt hides. 1,142 35 % of am't. expected Cattle hides. 22,701 20.6% of am't. expected Calf hides. 15,679 14.6% of am't. expected Sheep hides. 37,771 58 % of am't. expected Flax pods. . 22,871 12 % of am't. expected Hemp 6,863 18 % of am't. expected Bristles . . . 99 14 % of am't. expected

"The government of Ekaterinburg, which occupies a high place in furnishing food supplies, for several reasons has proven to be very weak in furnishing raw materials.

"During the past week the results of the work have become still smaller, reaching zero in some places, in spite of the extreme energy and intensity of the work."

Note is taken of the statement that if restrictions on trade with Russia were removed, many mills, shops and factories in this country, which are now closed, would resume operations, and unemployment would thereby be diminished. Even before the war, trade with Russia, including both exports and imports, constituted only one and three-tenth per cent of the total trade of the United States. In view of the fact that the purchasing power of Russia is now greatly diminished, as compared with prewar years, it is evident that at present even under the most favorable circumstances the trade of Russia could have but a minor influence on the industrial and agricultural prosperity of the United States. Under conditions actually prevailing in Russia, that trade is of even less importance; a statement amply demonstrated by the fact that though restrictions on trade with Russia have been eliminated, no business of consequence with that country has developed.

According to the reports of the Department of Commerce, our total trade with Russia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was as follows:

Imports from European Russia...\$26,958,690 Imports from Asiatic Russia.... 2,356,527

Total\$29,315,217

Exports to European Russia....\$25,363,795 Exports to Asiatic Russia..... 1.101,419

Total\$26,465,214 Total trade between Russia and

the United States.......\$55,780,431
The total imports into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, were \$1,813,008,234, and the total exports for the same year were \$2,465,884,149, the total of both imports and exports amounting, therefore, to \$4,278,892,383.

For the calendar year 1920, the total trade of the United States was:

Exports\$8,228,000,000 Imports5,279,000,000

Total\$13,507,000,000

Excluding Finland, the Baltic States, Armenia, and Georgia and Siberia for the periods when they have been free of Soviet domination, the trade of the United States with Russia during 1920 was absolutely negligible, probably amounted to less than \$4.000.000.

Though figures for trade with Russia during that period are not available, there is every reason to believe that it was of far less relative importance than in 1913.

It is unquestionaly desirable that intimate and mutually profitable commercial relations on an extensive scale be established between the United States and Russia, and it is the sincere hope of this Government that there may be readjustments in Russia which will make it possible for that country to resume its proper place in the economic life of the world.

I am enclosing herewith as of possible interest to you in this connection, copies of the Department's announcement of July 7, 1920, of the Treasury Department's announcement of December 20, 1920, of a statement made by Mr. Alfred W. Kliefoth. of the Foreign Trade Advisor's Office of this Department, before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and of an announcement made to the press by the Secretary of State, dated March 25, 1921! also a brief statement of the total trade with Russia for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1911, and June 30, 1912.

I would also invite your attention to the recently published hearings of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, entitled "Conditions in Russia," and of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, entitled "Relations with Russia." The former was held in compliance with House Resolution No. 635, and the latter in compliance with Senate Joint Resolution No. 164. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. Union Man, do not stand in your own light—demand the union label, card and button.

Official

Kansas City, Kansas, April 6, 1921.
To the Officers and Members of all Subordinate Lodges—Greeting:

In accordance with Article X, Section 1, of the Constitution adopted at the Thirteenth Triennial Convention, I am submitting herewith resolution adopted by Lodge 126 of Winnipeg, Canada, proposing an amendment to Article V, Section 2, of the International Lodge Constitution, lines 28 and 29, having for its object the reduction of per capita tax as adopted at the last convention.

In addition to the issuance of this circular the resolution will be published for two months in the official Journal, which will be May and June, and all lodges may vote on this proposition up to the end of June. If twenty per cent of the lodges in good standing endorse the proposition, it will then be submitted for a referendum vote. For this vote all it requires is a lodge vote, and should be sent to the International Secretary-Treasurer not later than ten days after the close of the voting limit as prescribed in Section 1 of Article X.

Trusting you will give this matter the consideration due it, and with best wishes to one and all, I am, yours fraternally, J. A. Franklin, International President.

JAF: AM-STB&A 14268.

Resolution Adopted at the Regular Meeting of Lodge 126, Held on March 2, 1921. Whereas, At the last Triennial Convention of the I. B. of B. I. S. B. and H. of A. held in the month of September, 1920, the delegates there assembled, by their votes, increased the per capita to the Grand Lodge by 25 cents per month, and

Whereas, In the opinion of this local the delegates did not take into consideration the unemployed situation which would arise from the termination of the great

war, and

Whereas, The increased per capita has a tendency to decrease the membership of our organization, making it harder for our members to pay their dues, owing to the various industries reducing their staffs, also hours, thereby bringing about a condition which debars them from purchasing the commodities necessary for their existence, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Perseverance Lodge 126, in regular meeting assembled make application to our Grand Ledge to have the following proposition submitted to the various locals for their endorsement, should same be favorable that it be taken up through the regular channels of the referendum: That in Article V, Section 2, of the International Lodge Constitution, lines 28 and 29 be amended to read as follows: Monthly per capita for mechanics \$1.00, for helpers and apprentices 60 cents. J. M. Couttie, president; A. D. Adamson, A. M. Milligan, George F. Chadman, D. W. Boscott, committee.

HELP US GET MORE ADVERTISING FOR THE JOURNAL.

Many of the big advertisers who ought to advertise in the Journal don't do it because they don't know how much or the kind of goods its readers buy. If they thought you read this magazine and the ads more thoroughly than you do the big national magazines they would advertise here. Now, the only way we can get this advertising is by getting down to cases and proving it to them. Here's where you came in.

Fill out as many of these questions as you care to answer, write plainly and sign it giving your address. Help us show these fellows something about the I. B. B., I. S. B. and H. that will wake them up and get us more and better advertising.

What make or brand of overalls do you wear?

Do you buy overalls by brand name?.....

If so, why?.....

What do you think of one piece overalls or unionalls?

How often do you buy new overalls?.....

What kind of work shirts do you wear?...

Give name of dealer....

Have you a piano?.....What make?.....

Have you a bicycle?.....What make?...

Have you a motorcycle?.....What make?

Do you use shaving soap, cream or powder?

Have you an automobile?.....What make?

Do you intend buying an automobile?.....

What kind?... What kind of soap do you buy?....

Do you use a safety razor?....What make?

Name Address

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Read-ing Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City, Missouri.

LEGAL NOTICE REQUIRED BY LAW.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Journal, published monthly at Kansas City, Mo., required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Name of Stockholders: None.

Name of Editor, James B. Casey, Postooffice address, Kansas City, Kas. Business Manager, James B. Casey, Kansas City, Kas. Publisher, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. Names of owners, The International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

(Signed) J. B. CASEY, Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st day of April, 1921.

H. E. BRIDGENS, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 18, 1924.)

"U. S. RAILROAD LABOR BOARD TO TERMINATE NATIONAL AGREEMENT."

Like a clap of thunder from a clear sky and in the midst of a hearing, with the presentation of evidence and arguments for or against, very much incomplete, the United States Railroad Labor Board terminated the further hearings in the case and issued a sweeping order terminating the National Agreement on July first, next, and referred back to the various systems of railroads and their organized employers, the question of what should constitute reasonable working conditions and rules, which they are commanded to accomplish by July first, with a penalty to be enforced should either of the negotiating parties unreasonably retard or obstruct these negotiations.

Whether it was the intention of the Board that these negotiations would be conducted in one general conference of carriers and employes or a conference for each system of road is not made entirely clear by the decision, in some parts of the language used in setting forth their reasons for acting as well as the decision itself seemingly suggests a general conference, and we hope that such will be determined upon, for otherwise the cost of these conferences will reach into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and such a burden should not be imposed upon the employes of the railroads at this time, especially as the whole task can be accomplished better and more expeditiously in a general conference.

The result of the decision is as yet problematical, and will be determined by the manner of its acceptance by the carriers as well as the further interpretation of the Board as to its intention. Here is the decision in full:

DECISION.

1. The direction of the Labor Board in Decision No. 2, extending the rules, working conditions in force under the authority of the United States Railroad Administration, will cease and terminate J

in force under the authority of the United States Rainroad Administration, while cease and terminate July 1, 1921,

2. The Labor Board calls upon the officers and system organizations of employes of each carrier parties hereto
to designate and authorize representatives to confer and to decide so much of the dispute relating to rules and working
ronditions as it may be possible for them to decide. Such conferences shall be in at the earliest possible date. Such
conferences will keep the Labor Board informed of final agreements and disagreements to the end that this Board
may know prior to July 1, 1921, what portion of the dispute has been decided. The Labor Board reserves the right
to terminate its direction of decision No. 2 at an earlier date than July 1st with regard to any class of employes of
any carrier if it shall have reason to believe that such class of employes is unduly delaying the progress of the
negotiations. The Board also reserves the right to stay the termination of the sald direction to a date beyond July 1, 1921,
if it shall have reason to believe that any carrier is unduly delaying the progress of the negotiations. Rules agreed to by
such conferences should be consistent with the principles set forths in Exhibit "B" hereto attached.

3. The Labor Board will promulgate such rules as it determines just and reasonable as soon after July 1, 1921, as is reasonably possible and will make them effective as of July 1, 1921, and applicable to those classes of employes of carriers parties hereto for whom rules have not been arrived at by agreement.

4. Hearings in this dispute will necessarily proceed in order that the Labor Board may be in position to decide with reasonable promptness rules which it may be necessary to promulgate under Section 3 above. 5. Agreements entered into since March 1, 1920, by any carrier and representatives of its employes shall not be affected by this decision.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD. R. M. BARTON, Chairman.

Accompanying the decision is attached a history of the case and the former actions of the Board; also two exhibits, one containing the names of the carriers and organizations of the employes effected, and the other, sixteen points concerning relations between carriers and employes, and the Board suggests that agreements should conform to this code.

On the day the decision was made, the Executive Council of the Shop Trades, Railway Employes Department issued a statement eulogizing it and we hope the final result will justify this opinion, we can only wait and see; in the meantime our forces should be alert, active, and cautious, so as to avoid surprises and possible disappointments.

Following the above decision the Board decreed that the hearings on the application for wage reductions made by 93 railroads should proceed, and over-ruled objections raised by the representatives of the employes, however, the time limit for presentation of evidence was extended. to five days on each side, the carriers presented their evidence and a recess taken to allow the employes to prepare evidence, in rebuttal which will be presented in all probability before this reaches our readers.

What the outcome of these wage hearings will be is problematical, but we hope it will be favorable to the men, for the cost of living has not lowered sufficiently to warrant changes in the standards of wages. The carriers were permitted to increase their rates sufficiently to double the amount of the increased wages paid to the men.

"ORGANIZING TO UNLOAD THE BURDEN OF TAXATION ON THE MASSES."

A recent press dispatch from New York City announced that "Business men and financiers" from all parts of the country joined in forming the organization of the "Tax League of America, Incorporated," which we are told is headed by one Hazen J. Burton, of Indianapolis. We are also told that the purpose of this organization is to "Initiate a Nationwide campaign in behalf of a general sales or turnover tax as a substitute for the present nation taxation system."

Another article with a Washington date line, printed in the same local paper, on the day following the appearance of the first article, quotes Senator Boies Penrose as saying, "I can give assurance to business that the excess profits tax will be abolished and the surtaxes on incomes will be reduced to the 'collecting point.'" This same article further states that "the senator did not give his views on the form new taxes would take, leaving that to be developed out of the hearings. But he predicted with emphasis the certain abolition of the profits tax and the

scaling down of income tax levies all along the line." Here then is the program, no one wants to assume responsibility for such a diabolically oppressive tax measure as a consumption tax, so while the powers that be in Congress are framing up the matter in detail, they are not willing to proclaim their connection with it, but they expect to repeal the excess profits tax and reduce the income tax, and create a condition that will force a consumption tax. Senator Reed Smoot of Utah has been selected to father this measure, and he does so on the plea of its simplicity. Of course, it is as simple as falling off a log, every time one buys an article of commerce, he must contribute to this tax, and the middleman adds a charge to the cost of the article in addition to the tax, to compensate him for making the collection. Instead of laying still further the heavy hand of the tax gatherer upon the slender purse of the wage earners, why should not the government continue to tax excess profits? Yes! Why not confiscate it all, for why should there be any excess profits, that is profits over and above a fair one. Webster's International dictionary defines the word excess to mean "a state of surpassing or going beyond limits; that which exceeds what is usual or properimmoderateness, etc."

Instead of Congress talking of repealing this excess profits tax, it should be passing efficient laws which would prevent this unfair gouging of the public. Where are we drifting, only a few years ago, we were busily engaged in passing laws to prevent the formation of trusts and combines, now these laws are only used against organized labor and our law-making bodies are busily engaged in repealing measures that in any way help to keep big business in the straight and narrow path of rectitude and fair dealing and trying to assist them in holding up the masses for all they are capable of paying. However, there will be a day of reckoning sometime, and corporations will again feel the heavy hand of public resentment and then the pendulum will swing equally as far in the opposite direction to what it is now. And those toadying lawmakers that are now kowtowing to big business will be flung back into oblivion from whence they came.

"NEGOTIATION FOR REPAIRS TO AMERICAN SHIPS IN GERMANY SAID TO BE UNDER WAY."

It is rumored that the United States mail steam ship company is negotiating with German ship yard owners for the overhauling of a number of passenger line steamships, chartered from the U. S. Shipping Board. If such is the case, then this company should be boycotted in every possible way for thus taking work out of the country that should be done by our own workmen. This company enjoys the benefit and protection of American registry and it is quite likely drawing a large mail subsidy from our government, and notwithstanding this, it would take its repair work to a foreign country, because the workmen of that country are willing, through force of necessity to work for wages below that being paid here.

The English, French, Italian and other nations' ships coming to our ports have as little repair work done here as possible, so that the bulk of their repairs may be made in their own country and by the mechanics of that country. This is but natural loyalty, and we should have laws to cover such cases and to administer punishment to those wantonly diregarding it.

Let us hope that this matter will be fully investigated by our officials and if necessary, Congress should enact a law providing punishment for

those violating same as well as the most elementary principles of patriotism and fealty to the country which has bestowed bounties upon them, and made such steamship lines possible.

THE SANTA FE RAILROAD BARS WHITE MEN AS LABORERS.

According to a recent issue of the news bulletin of the A. F. and L. the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has issued an order stopping the employing of white men as laborers in its service. Such a statement sounds outlandish and improbable, for if it is true the officials of this road deserve the severest reprobation, censure and punishment that our laws can inflict upon them, for this is a white man's country, inhabited in overwhelming numbers by them, it was they who conquered its forests and wildernesses, cultivated the ground and made it yield up immense wealth in the shape of golden, life-giving grain, and who built our factories, business establishments and cities; thus making the building and operation of the Santa Fe Railroad possible, and some upstart official of this corporation issues an ukase stopping the employment of the descendents of these white men of our country. Such rankly unfair and discriminating policies should not be tolerated for a moment in any service, employment or section of this country. Here is an excerpt we are told that was taken from "Circular No. 629" issued by officials of the Santa Fe.

"When you need more men for your gang, write the Home Supply Company, railroad mail, addressed to them at Prescott, Arizona; tell them how many men your gang is allowed; how many men you need (state whether single or men with families are wanted) and state where you want these men sent.

"When a man is discharged or quits, the Home Supply Company should be notified immediately, giving the man's name and the date he quits or is discharged.

"Relative to using white men on sections, please be advised that any white men now in the service will be allowed to remain in the service, but under no consideration should any more white men be hired by you, even if you are authorized by the Home Supply Company to hire men for your section.

"These instructions appear to be very definite and concise, but they must be followed closely. Failure to comply entirely and exactly with these instructions will result in severe discipline to the foreman concerned."

Evidently no such far-reaching policy could be inaugurated by this large system of railroads, with its thousands of miles of roadway, without the approval of the higher officials who blatantly speak of the "American plan of employment," and are strong advocates of the "Open Shop." What kind of an America would we have in a short time if these buccaneers of railroading were allowed to have their way? Evidently a country with a handful of such tyrants, existing like ghouls upon the substance of a horde of serfs and slaves.

This system of road, in common with the other systems of roads in the United States have been living and growing opulent at the expense of the tax payers and people of this country and this is the way such upstart officials would repay the people, stop employment of white men, as laborers now and after a while in all probability to extend this prohibition of employment of white men to all mechanical trades.

This matter should be fully investigated and the full details presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission for its action, and should that

that body refuse or fail to act, take it to Congress for relief from such an intolerably unfair policy.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF ORGANIZED LABOR ELECTED MAYOR OF KANSAS CITY.

At the recent municipal election held in Kansas City, Kansas, for the election of city officers, there was a spirited contest for all city offices and especially so for mayor. Five candidates were in the field, among whom was Harry B. Burton, one of the International Vice-Presidents of the Switchmen's Union of North America. He was one of the successful ones in the primary and won out in the final contest by fourteen hundred majority, after one of the liveliest campaigns witnessed here in some time.

A number of other union men were in the field as candidates, but none were successful. Brother Burton was inaugurated as mayor a few days after the election and is now busily engaged in presiding over the affairs of the city, and promises an energetic and efficient administration of the city's business. He enjoys the confidence and good will of the people here to an unusual degree for a new official, and the Journal joins in wishing Mayor Burton every success. He has, we believe, resigned as vice-president of the Switchmen. One of the daily papers here, opposed to everything pertaining to organized labor, every time it mentioned Mr. Burton's name during the campaign, called attention to the fact that he was a vice-president of the Switchmen's Union, but since the election it has not referred to this fact even once.

"CLOTHING WORKERS TAKE OFFENSIVE AGAINST EMPLOYERS."

A recent press dispatch announced that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America had taken the offensive in their struggle with the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and sought an injunction to restrain the Clothing Manufacturers' Association from its anti-union activities, and at the same time entered suit against the association for \$1,000,000 damages for the alleged conspiracy to destroy the union. There has been a lockout and strike in the clothing industry for the past five months, involving 65,000 workers. About a month ago this association secured an injunction restraining the men in their activities on the picket line and entering suit for one million dollars damages against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and for a dissolution of this organization, but it was not successful, being dismissed by the courts.

The representatives of the union, in their suit, charge the employers with "violence, boycotting union members and compelling other manufacturers in New York and other clothing centers of the United States to do likewise, making false and defamatory statements against the union, and with other acts of unfairness to the union.

We are not familiar with the particulars of this contest, but it seemingly is the same old story of trying to destroy the union, disorganizing the employees and cutting wages, therefore, we sympathize with the clothing workers in their fight to retain fair conditions and wages, and congratulate them upon their action in taking the offensive in this fight. What is sauce for the goose should be the same for the gander.

Too often labor allows itself to be harrassed and pummelled without rhyme, reason or limit, as well as without justification, and only stands on the defensive. A good, stiff offensive occasionally will quite likely lessen the amount of harrassing they will have to endure. By all means give this association a good dose of its own oft used medicine.

"THE NEED FOR COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES GROWS STRONGER."

Those who have given the subject any serious thought realize the importance of cooperative enterprises and the benefits to be derived by those joining in same, and the wonder is that this movement has not developed in the United States more rapidly than it has.

One of the causes for retarding cooperative growth has been the hasty and ill-advised cooperative enterprises started in the past and turned over to those without experience, training or qualifications for the work entrusted to them, and of course, failure was the result; and those who lost money in these enterprises blame cooperation, rather than the inefficient methods used. This result was due to our not being half persistent enough. We like to do great things, but have not enough patience and perseverance to look after the details that make for the success of all enterprises. Such is a prominent characteristic of the American people. However, the experiences we have had in the past few years, in the matter of profiteering of the middleman, has brought cooperation to the front again and is likely to result in a large increase in its growth.

Organized labor will likely make use of it more and more in its efforts to improve the welfare of its members. It will use cooperation in protecting its members against the greed of the profiteers and will likely use it more and more in furnishing supplies to its members and their families who are on strike, thus saving the difference between the wholesale and retail prices of the necessaries of life. The retailer, through his connection and support of the United States Chamber of Commerce and big business is supporting the open shop drive against organized labor, the members of organized labor which in a large measure furnish the patronage that makes it possible for this same retailer to continue in business, and as he shows no appreciation of this, organized labor is justified in displacing him whenever and wherever possible.

Our members should study the cooperative movement and join in promoting cooperative enterprises that are proposed on proper lines whenever the opportunity presents itself.

"ATTENTION, FINANCIAL SECRETARIES."

All Financial Secretaries who have not sent in a complete list of the names and addresses of their members since January 1st of this year, are urgently requested to send in such a list as early as possible, so that we may check up our mailing list and make the necessary changes. However, a large proportion of our secretaries have been keeping us informed at frequent intervals of the changes taking place in their membership since sending in a complete list and therefore this request does not apply to them. The Secretaries of all other lodges are urged to promptly comply with this request.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are informed that lodge 546 of Monett, Mo., has secured a 100 per cent subscription list for "Labor," that is that all of its members are now subscribers for that live wire publication. This is the first lodge that we have heard of as having achieved this distinction. However, there may be others and if so we would like to hear from them.

Brother E. A. Conlin, an old time member of our Brotherhood and a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., for many years, paid the Journal Office a pleasant call recently, while on a trip to his old home in Indiana; and visiting friends in this vicinity. Brother Conlin left for home after a short visit here returning by way of Chicago.

Brother E. P. Butler, President and General Chairman of District Lodge 35, M. K.

& T. R. R., was a business visitor at Headquarters recently. He reports everything znoving along alright on his district with the exception of slackness of work and an occasional problem in seniority.

Brother John Caraher, Business Agent of Lodge 83, Kansas City, who was in attendance at the Convention of District 50 at Fort Worth, has returned to the city and resumed his duties as Business Agent. He reports a successful convention of District 50 and indications point to progress for the coming year.

The American Arch Company, Inc., announces that on and after April 20, their general offices will be located in the National City Building, 17 East 42nd St., New York City.

The Franklin Railway Supply Co., Inc., announces that on and after April 20th, their General Offices will be located in the National City Building, 17 East 42nd St., New York City.

The Superheater Company announces that after May 1, 1921, its General Offices will be moved from 30 Church St., to 17 East 42nd Street, New York City.

The International Pulverized Fuel Corp., announces that on and after April 20th, their General Offices will be located in the National City Building, 17 East 42nd St., New York City.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

The Genesee Boiler Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Finucane Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Fillburg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Eclipse Oil Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.)
Eclipse Oil Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.)
The Lurey Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Strike on.)
Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
Cramps Ship Yard, Fhiladelphia, Pa. (Strike on.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
S. F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Provo Foundry and Mach. Co., Provo, Utah. (Unfair.)
The Portland Co., Portland, Me. (Strike.)
The Contract Shops, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Strike.)
Southwest Mechanical Co., Ft. Worth, Tex. (Unfair.)
Osear Daniels Ship Yard, Tampa, Fla. (Strike on.)
Reeves Brothers, at Standard Oil Refinery, Toledo, O.
(Strike on.)
Solar Refining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)
Maffullson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va. (Strike on.)

on.)
Mrthilson Alkali Works, Saliville, Va. (Strike on.)
American Ship Building Co., of Chicago, Ill. (Strike on.)
Lebannon Boiler Works, Lebannon, Pa. (Unfair.)
Fabricated Ship Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike

McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)

Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern R. R. (Unfair.) Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La., (strike

on.)
Heine Safety Boiler Co. of St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
O'Brien Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Dominion Shipbuilding Yard, Toronto, Ont. Can. (Strike on.) on work being done by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Dominion Government.
McAlienans Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
Monroe's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
Buff's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
Buff's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
Heinse Soiler Works, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
McNeil's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
McNeil's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
Brunswick Marine Construction Co., Brunswick, Ga. (Strike on.)

on.) Hunt Boiler Works, Staten Island, N. Y. (Strike on.) Warren Brothers Boiler Works, Cambridge, Mass. (Strike Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R. (Federated strike

on.)
Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. (Federated strike on.)
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn. (Strike on.)

IMPORTANT.

Write to U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., for the following pamphlets giving information about the venereal diseases and such facts of sex as are essential for the welfare of young people:

A-for men, B-for the general public, Cfor boys, D-for parents, E-for girls.

What you do today will have an effect to-morrow. Remember this when inclined to spend your union-earned money for nonunion products.

M. R. Welch, Secretary of the Switchmen's Union, says, "Every member should do his part, especially members of organizations which carry beneficiary or benevolent features, as the results of these diseases are frequently manifested in applications for membership and the presentation of appeals for benevolence. Thousands of dollars are annually paid on causes directly traceable to venereal diseases."

Most of life's shadows result from standing in our own light. You stand in your own light every time you fail to patronize the union label, card and button.

Many lives and much property are lost yearly because of accidents due to venereal

Give your fellow trade unionist a square deal-boost his union label, card or button.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Due to the present industrial depression, and as a large number of our members are out of employment, we are receiving numerous inquiries relative to article 7, section 5, of our subordinate lodge constitution, pertaining to Out-of-Work Receipts, and how same should be applied, and for the information of our entire membership, I wish to advise that I have requested President Franklin to give an interpretation of article 7, section 5, that we could be governed accordingly and to avoid any misunderstanding in the application of the issuance of Out-of-Work Receipts. President Franklin's interpretation of article 7 is as follows:

"In compliance with your request for interpretation of section 5, article 7, subordinate lodge constitution under caption 'Outof-Work,' will say this section is quite clear and specific and particularly with reference to.

to,
"First: A member must be in good standing at the time he makes application for

out-of-work receipt.

"Second: He must have been out of employment for a full calendar month. This means for the full thirty or thirty-one days as the case may be or any one calendar month and does not mean that a member may work any part of a calendar month and be entitled to out-of-work receipts.

"Third: The out-of-work receipts should not be issued to members out of work on account of illness or as a result of injury due to accident as receipts to such members should be secured as per article 7, section 4.

"Trusting the foregoing will clearly define the intent of this section, I am yours fraternally, J. A. Franklin, International President."

Out-of-Work Receipts are distributed to our members practically free, as the prices quoted on our supply blanks merely cover the cost of printing and distribution, and

the reason for adopting the Out-of-Work Receipt by our organization, is for the purpose of protecting the good standing of our members that they may enjoy the benefits that have accrued by their continuous good standing. The strike benefits and death and disability benefits of our Brotherhood exceed similar benefits granted by the majority of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and when we take into consideration the fact that the funds accumulated to meet the payment of our benefits are deducted from our regular per capita tax, and does not require an additional expense or assessment to maintain same clearly demonstrates the wisdom of adopting the laws pertaining to benefits granted our membership.

Our Brotherhood has also adopted a very simple method of continuing the good standing of our members who are sick or disabled, by granting free receipts as per article 7, section 4.

We have also taken care of the continuous good standing of our members who on account of their advanced years are unable to work at our trade, as per article 7, section 3, subordinate lodge constitution.

Our members who have withdrawn from active membership and are not employed at any branch of our industry are permitted to protect their death benefit by payment of 75c per month to the death benefit fund of our Brotherhood.

Our members should familiarize themselves with the laws of our organization, and especially the laws pertaining to benefits granted, so as to better protect their interest if the occasion should ever arise necessitating the application of various articles and sections of our constitution pertaining to their continuous good standing in our Brotherhood. Fraternally yours, Joe Flynn, International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NORTON.

San Francisco, Calif., April 12, 1921. Having been elected to the office of International Vice-President for the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast Section at the Thirteenth Consolidated Convention of our International Brotherhood, I assumed the duties of said office on January 1, 1921, at which time I was in the San Francisco bay district assisting the officers of District Lodge No. 51. This district is composed of contract lodges and has jurisdiction over all field work within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of San Francisco. It was organized temporary in July, 1920, receiving its charter October 27, 1920. Under the guidance of its officers District Lodge No 51 has made wonderful progress considering

the short time it has been in operation. Not only have they succeeded in establishing working rules and a minimum wage scale of one dollar per hour for all men on field work, but they have been a great factor in eliminating all friction and misunderstanding that formerly existed between the various lodges in the bay district.

On January 4 I received instructions from Assistant International President Atkinson to investigate alleged violations of the National Agreement at the Sacramento shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad. These instructions were complied with January 5 and a full report was rendered to the International President's office. January 6 I attended regular meeting of Lodge No. 94 and

assisted in the installation of their new officers. January 7 I visited the Southern Pacific roundhouse at Roseville and advised with the shop committee as to the proper method of handling grievances and violations of the National Agreement, also instructed the financial secretary of Lodge No. 462 in regards to the new monthly due receipts and on other matters pertaining to the duties of his office.

January 11 I visited the Southern Pacific roundhouse at San Jose, securing three new applications and one reinstatement, which was turned over to the financial secretary of Lodge No. 257. January 13 found me in Fresno on business pertaining to the steel pipe shops. Attended regular meeting of Lodge No. 634 on January 14 and installed the new officers, giving them such instructions and information as they desired. After concluding their regular order of business a fine lunch was served which was enjoyed by all members present. turning to San Francisco on January 15, the next several days was spent visiting the various field jobs around Martinez and Avon. assisting the officers of District Lodge No. 51. During this period I attended meetings of the Metal Trades Council and our local lodges in the bay district. Also assisted our railroad members in adjusting several grievances at the Oakland roundhouse of the Western Pacific and the Northwestern Pacific shops at Tiburon and Sausalito.

January 23 received instructions from Assistant International President Atkinson to go to Salt Lake City and assist the officers and members of Lodge No. 182 in matters pertaining to their local. Attended regular meeting of this lodge January 25, and I am pleased to report that all questions involved were settled satisfactory and to the best interest of their membership. January 26 accompanied Business Agent Dunn to Ogden, where we were successful in securing the tank work at the Pacific Fruit Express Company's new ice plant for our members. Also attended meeting of Lodge No. 198 and advised with them on matters pertaining to the National Agreement and District Lodge No. 6. During my stay in this district several efforts were made to reach a satisfactory settlement of the strike which has been in effect in the Salt Lake City contract shops since August, 1919. However, we were unable to accomplish any results as these shops had very little work on hand at that time and the employers were inclined to continue the open shop policy of the Associated Industries.

January 31 left Salt Lake City for Kansas City to attend a special meeting of the Executive Council, which convened on February 3 and remained in session until the 18, inclusive. Leaving Kansas City February 19 and reaching San Francisco on the 22 I took up some work in connection with the

railroad situation, which occupied my time for several days.

February 26 received instructions from Assistant International President Atkinson to go to Sacramento and assist Brother Frank Bianchi, general chairman of Western Pacific District Lodge No. 49. On arriving in Sacramento Brother Bianchi informed me that he was having considerable trouble at Winnemucca, Nevada, where the general foreman refused to apply the rules of the National Agreement and that the situation had become serious due to the discharge of boiler maker, J. Gales, and the refusal of the general foreman to give him a proper hearing. These grievances were taken up in conference with General Master Mechanic Powel at his office in Sacramento on February 28, at which time we insisted on a general investigation of conditions at Winnemucca. I am pleased to report that we reached an understanding as to the proper application of the several rules of the National Agreement under discussion and that Brother Gales was restored to service pending a general investigation which it was agreed would be held at Winnemucca at an early date. I have recently been informed by Brother Bianchi that the general foreman at Winnemucca has been removed from service, and inasmuch as the new general foreman was complying with the rules of the National Agreement it would be unnecessary to hold the proposed investigation.

From March 3 to date the writer in company with International Representatives of the railway shop crafts has been engaged with the officers and committees of the various district lodges and system federations. During this period the following conventions were attended: District Lodge No. 6, Southern Pacific System Federation No. 114. District Lodge No. 49, Western Pacific System Federation No. 117 and Northwestern Pacific System Federation No. 115. ences were held with the general chairmen of the several system federations, at which arrangements were made to protect our interest at the wage readjustment hearings to be held at the general offices of the various railroad companies. A hearing on this question was held at the office of General Manager Mason of the Western Pacific Railroad on March 22 and 23, which was attended by international representatives and general chairmen of all crafts involved. Vice-President Frank Paquin of the Carmen, who has been assigned to represent the Railway Employes Department on the Pacific coast, acted as chairman of our delegation. As we were unable to reach a mutual understanding on the questions involved and could not see our way clear to join Mr. Mason in a statement to the United States Railroad Labor Board, he has signified his intentions of submitting an ex parte statement to the board in behalf of the company, meantime, the present wages as established by the United States Railroad Labor Board will remain in effect. Our committee also attended a hearing on this question April 11 at the general offices of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. However, they were informed by General Manager Dyer that employes coming under the provisions of the National Agreement were not effected by the proposed reduction in wages as contemplated by the company at this time.

Since returning here the writer in company with Business Agents McGuire of Lodge No. 6 and O'Leary of Lodge No. 233 had conferences with several of the bay district employers relative to wages and conditions of employment on field work and in contract shops, as these conferences have not been concluded at this writing a report on same will be made at a later date. Yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

April 18, 1921.

The following is my report for Journal from March 1 to 31, inclusive, on conditions of employment in the southeastern territory. Also conditions in several of the local lodges of the International Brotherhood. I have visited from Mobile, Ala., to Norfolk, Va., and I must say that the industrial situation in that section is about the worst that I have ever seen in my many years' experience in the land of Dixie.

Hundreds of mechanics out of employment willing to work but almost impossible to land a job, either in railroad shops, contract shops or ship yards, and such enforced unemployment has spread its deadly fangs all over the entire country and in a land teeming with plenty, yet "a financial combination of industrial kaisers are permitted to control the products of labor and close down the necessary industries of the Nation, throwing hundreds and thousands of mechanics on the streets, as well as scattering broadcast a vicious and poisoness propaganda against organized labor to prevent the men and women who toil for a daily wage to secure for themselves and families decent living conditions which they are en titled to and must have regardless of all opposition on the part of a crooked bunch of so-called captains of industry who have an idea that organized labor can be crushed by a few financial Black and Tans, and it's my opinion that bunch has another think coming to them as organized labor is on the level and always has been. We sometimes make mistakes as no human institution is perfect nor never will, nevertheless organized labor knows its position on the industrial field and further is going to maintain that position regardless of any and all concocted schemes on the part of the pirates of big business who sure handed a pretty raw deal to the consumers during the World War, when millions were made by unscrupulous speculation, and are now trying to hand the same package to organized labor, but "organized labor will meet the issue and with a firm determination that the economic rights of the workers in their legitimate activity for still better conditions shall not be interfered with, and further neither the National Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association or associated lesser combines will ever shackle the organized labor movement of America, as labor organizations are a necessity and here to stay and any effort to disrupt it on the part of any man or set of men will meet with crushing defeat. Let organized labor be ever on guard, stand together as one man during this present industrial crisis, organize in defense of labor, educate in order to secure that necessary knowledge to intelligently act when our rights are in jeopardy.

The local lodges in the southeast are in fairly good shape regardless of the conditions they are up against, using every effort to hold their membership intact and looking forward to a better day when recognition, coupled with justice, will be the condition in railroad shops, contract shops and ship yards which can be established through the united efforts of the labor movement,

and by it only.

Since my return home from Mobile, Ala., have been assigned to this section, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, attending meetings of the various lodges, 57, 178, 428 and 55 of Newport News. Local 428 is holding up fairly well after being on strike several months, and at present very little work in the contract shops or ship yard and with almost ninety-five per cent of its members idle and have been for several months, still they hope for better conditions in the near future, as Hampton Roads and vicinity is almost blocked with cargo steamers at anchor, all of them needing repairs but nothing until business revives both local and export.

Number 2 is almost blocked with cargo steamers laying at anchor and most all of them needing repairs, but nothing doing until business picks up, both local and export, at least that's the stuff we are handed by the press and manufacturers in Tide-Water, Virginia, and when it will end or how our supposed statesmen are divided as to the kind of legislation needed to restore prosperity which labor is in no way responsible for, but nevertheless have to grin and bear the burden just the same, and for that reason it's our duty as trades unionists and members of the International Brotherhood to stand up straight and present a solid front and with a united determination that our rights must and shall be protected -we want nothing more and will accept nothing less.

In conclusion permit me to say and with

considerable pride that the president of the Railroad Employes Department and his associate officers deserves the approval as well as the sincere consideration of the railroad shop men of America for the splendid effort on their part before the Railroad Labor Board at Chicago, and nothing can prevent their ultimate success when con-

fidence is shown by every member of the affiliated organizations with the Employes Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor.

With best wishes for success of the American labor movement, I am yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL

Vancouver, B. C., April 13, 1921. Report from February 16 to March 13, 1921:

At the time of making my last report the sessions of our Executive Council, in which the writer was participating, were just about to adjourn, and returning to Winnipeg on the 20th of February, where I remained for three days, during which time I attended the regular meeting of Local 126, and took up with the C. N. R officials several matters appertaining to our members, amony which was the discharge of Bro. J. Hawthorne, sr., from the Transcona shops, for what they claimed, was not doing his work properly, which was quite apparent.

Efforts were directed towards getting him reinstated, which were finally successful, but for reasons best known to himself, Bro. Hawthorne only worked a few days upon returning to work, when he left the company's service. Investigations were also made at the head office of the G. T. P. R. R. relative to money due from that road to Boilermaker G. Burke, who is now working at Schribner, Ont., and from the information obtained there, this case will no doubt be settled satisfactory.

Returning to Calgary on February 25, I again took up the reorganizing campaign there with some success, as the membership in the boiler department of the C. P. R. Ogden shops was increased from 11 to 36, leaving a possible membership of about 35 to come in, and about 15 of them had declared themselves as willing to get lined up but it was a case of not having the money with them, for like the back shopmen in other parts of the country, they are only working about half time, and had it not been for the short time, aside from about 10 possible members, the boiler shop would have been left with the rest in the International.

Those ten men like some others in western Canada who went into the O. B. U. are now prepared to admit that there is no chance of that organization functioning on the railroads as a labor union, unless it is with the possible chance of the members and leaders of the organization, who were about to be released from serving time in jail for their activity in the labor movement, being able upon their release to revive the O. B. U., and while it is no doubt possible for them, if they go into the proper localities to further disrupt International unions, as they have already done in Winnipeg and other places, by pulling off the

L VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

old trick of holding up to view the faults of those organizations, which every kind of an organization has more or less of, but keeping quiet about their accomplishments and virtues, thereby being able to destroy confidence in them, but organizing nothing in their places, for let me again remind our membership and other workers in the United States and eastern Canada, that if you needed ample proof of the above, the three large railroad shops in Winnipeg, where the O. B. U. boast of their great progress, should furnish such proof.

Together, these shops employ about 6,000 and up to the time of the starting of the secessionist movement, it was impossible to work in most of the departments unless you were a member of the union, in fact they were the best organized of any shops in the two countries, and the men were the most alert in looking after their own interest

What a difference today. Beyond a doubt those shops are the worst organized of any railroad shops of the two countries, as about one-third of them are unorganized, and onethird in the O. B. U. Needless to say both of those groups were only too willing to take the increase and back pay, both in 1919 and 1920 that was secured by the action of the International's membership, and are already the ones who are squaking the loudest about the way the International members are handling the situation relative to the attempt made to reduce wages. It great the way this bunch of "dues dodgers" are so concerned in having some one else do the fighting and paying for them, but the railroads would have no opposition to a reduction in pay or anything else that they cared to do, if the industry was in the disorganized state that it is in Winnipeg at the present time. While no doubt it was not the intentions of those who propagated the O. B. U. secessionist movement to act in the interest of the employing class, this, like every other secessionist movement, in the history of the labor organizations, has turned out to be in the interest of that class.

However, as the boiler department of the Ogden shops was the department hardest hit by the O. B. U. (the men in the blacksmith shops dividing into four groups, as a lot of their men joined the "National Union") so if it was not for the short time that is being worked, those shops could soon be properly reorganized. Aside from the Ogden shops, the Stationary Firemen

and Engineers on the railroads in Calgary

are well organized.

Leaving Calgary on March 14, I addressed mass meetings of all railroad employes at Field. Kamloops and North Bend, all of which were well attended, and the discussion listened to with interest, as the labor situation on the railroads and over the world in general were dealt with.

Due to a wreck I arrived too late to attend a meeting of Lodge 466 in Revelstroke and address a mass meeting which was to be held afterwards. We hope to have better

luck next time.

Several members for our own and the Stationary Firemen organization was secured at the above places, as well as ad-

justing several grievances.

Since March 18 I have been here in Vancouver, assisting business agents, Brothers Matthews and Fraser, in a campaign to reorganize the men in the different shipyards. boiler shops, oil refineries, etc., where the men in all departments are very poorly organized, at the present time, for unions in those industries, like in others in western Canada, are showing the effects of the disruption propaganda that has been carried on, as well as displaying the general apathy towards organization that is so noticeable in many of the ship yards of the two countries, but I wish to bring to their attention that \$82,820 strike benefits was paid by the Grand Lodge in the month of March, the bulk of which went to the ship vards, members who are on strike, but it looks like many of the men who are employed in the ship yards now that a critical time is here, are leaving it to others to put up the fight.

Here in Vancouver the Wallace ship yard has about three months' work ahead, and Coughlan's yard, about five months, when unless the unexpected happens, both yards will practically close down, which helps to

make it harder to organize them.

minal of the C. N. R., good headway is being made reorganizing the shop men, as this place is another point where the secessionist movement got in some of their progress. Out of about 165 shop men at that place 110 are now members of the different internationals, and of the remaining fiftyfive, thirty of them are getting lined up. The long standing controversy relative to

At Port Mann, which is the western ter-

the proper rate for boiler washers' helpers on the western lines of the C. P. R. has been settled at last, and the decision agreed to between subcommittees of Division No. 4 and the Railroads Association of Canada, gives the boiler washers' helpers, the same rate as the boilermakers' helpers, from May

1, 1921.

It is therefor apparent that effective May 1, 1921, boiler washers' helpers on the western lines of the C. P. R. will receive one and one-half cents per hour increase over what they are now receiving, or 671/2 cents per hour. Those three O. B. U. boiler washers' helpers at Winnipeg on the C. P. R. and the three at Calgary can now go on

their way rejoicing.

Before closing this report the writer wishes to compliment Brother Davis of Lodge 297, Stratford, Ont., on his excellent article that appeared in the April Journal on pages 171 and 172, as the writer considers this article fundamentally sound and one of the most important, on the world's social problem, that confronts the working class today that has appeared in the Journal in a long time, and I would advise our members, who have not already done so, and who are desirous of reading something worth while, to look up their April Journals and not only read but study the above mentioned article and I trust that we will have more of such contributions from Brother Davis' pen. Yours fraternally, R. C. Mc-Cutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT RYAN.

Forth Worth, Tex., April 15, 1921. March 15 to April 15, 1921.

Lodge No. 322 and Miscellaneous Round-

houses, St. Louis, Mo.
I am pleased to report the following result of the action of the membership employed in the miscellaneous railroad roundhouses in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity. Following a special meeting at Druids hall on Monday evening, March 14, 1921, the election conducted by the committee of International Vice-Presidents, Bros. Coots and Ryan, was completed Maher, March 20 with the following votes received: Members voting in favor of a separate

charter Members voting in favor of affiliation with Lodge No. 322..................54
Members voting in favor of affiliation with Lodge No. 276......14

As a result of this ballot your committee issued a final report and copies of same have been mailed to the officers of District Lodges Nos. 5, 10, 23, 24, 28 and 35, also Lodges Nos. 27, 267, 276, 292, 322 and 346 and the International Lodge authorizing all members effected to immediately secure clearance cards from lodges affiliated with and deposit same in Lodge No. 322, as that local by virtue of the aforementioned election now has complete jurisdiction over all miscellaneous roundhouse members in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity.

Lodge No. 27 St. Louis, Mo., vs. Lodge No. 363 E. St. Louis, III., Jurisdiction.

After an extensive investigation upon the part of the Committee of International Vice-Presidents of the contract shops on both sides of the Mississippi river, pertaining to facilities, equipment, etc., in connection with contract work, and after meeting with both lodges, and discussing the situation

with the business representatives of both lodges, your committee has rendered their decision in the jurisdictional controversy between these two lodges and we believe that our decision is in the best interests of the entire membership and the Brotherhood at large. Under the decision Lodge 27 has jurisdiction over all transient work on the west side of the Mississippi river and Lodge No. 363 has jurisdiction over all transient work on the east side of the Mississippi river. On all other work contract, new or repair, each lodge shall have the right to follow up and complete the work fabricated in their respective shops without the formality of transferring their membership from one lodge to the other and vice-versa. We realize that the decision is not satisfactory to all concerned but owing to the existing situation as we have found it we believe we have acted wisely and in the best interest of the organization. Both lodges have been advised in person by the committee as to the terms of the decision and our reasons therefor. Second Annual Convention Mid-Continent

Oil District Lodge No. 50.

The second annual meeting of District Lodge 50 at Fort Worth, Tex., convened Monday, April 11, and after a three days' session adjourned April 13, after a harmonious meeting. Slight changes in the district by-laws and working rules were adopted. The secretary-treasurer's office which for the past year and a half was conducted on a salary basis has been abolished as such and henceforth the secretary-treasurer will receive \$50 per month and will handle the work in connection with his other duties. On a roll call vote a motion to lower the per capita tax from 75c for mechanics and 50c for helpers to 35c for mechanics and 25c for helpers was defeated by a vote of 131/2 to 101/2. District dues will remain at 75c for mechanics and 50c for helpers. Support for ledges who maintain business agents is changed from \$50 per month to a basis of 40 per cent of per capita paid by affiliated lodges to the district. Headquarters of District 50 transferred from Fort Worth to Beaumont, Tex. Fifteen officers and delegates representing eight of the fourteen affiliated lodges were in attendance. The fol-

lowing officers were elected and installed: President, J. M. Beck, 2519 Erato street, New Orleans, La.; vice-president, H. P. Ver-

non, 608 Market street, Shreveport, La.: secretary-treasurer, Fred Herford, postoffice box 611, Beaumont, Tex.; chairman of trustees, Harry Nicholas, 815 South Ninth street, Kansas City, Kas.; trustee, J. M. Craig, 1609 Jennings avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.; trustee (helper), G. W. Smallwood, Port Arthur, Tex.

District trustees audited district books and reported as follows: Period July 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, inclusive.

Receipts, 4,204 mechanic district due stamps @ 75c each.....\$3,153.00

Receipts, all other sources......

\$5,361,70 Brought forward July 1, 1920..... 1,896.78

Expenses all sources for the same period 6,272.96

Balance treasury District Lodge No. 50 April 1, 1921.....\$ 985.52 Fraternally submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, Inter-

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

national Vice-President.

Would you kindly insert the following notice in the next issue of the Journal?

"To the Members of all Lodges:-I have been receiving numerous requests for statistics on boiler explosions from the members of our organization who are interested in state boiler inspection laws.

"Realizing that it is almost impossible to have a complete file on this matter, neverthe less I am going to ask each and every lodge in our organization to appoint some one in their lodge to secure photographs of all boiler explosions occurring in their vicinity, and forward same to this office so that we may have the actual picture of the disaster to enable us to present them to the different legislatures for proof of the assertion made by the different members in trying to secure this legislation. fraternally, J. N. Davis, legislative representative.

Thanking you in advance for your kind attention, and with best wishes, I am yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, legislative representative.

Correspondence

Dear Sir and Brother:

The open shop drive, today, is a thinly disguised attempt to destroy our unions, to dony labor the right to organize for a fair wage and better conditions, to have the benefit of collective bargaining and to settle our disputes or disagreements, if such there be, by conciliation and arbitration. No. sane person can or will deny these facts because they are facts in so far as these fundamental rights of labor are being combatted. Labor is justified in fighting to retain these rights. While the open ship

campaign is endeavoring to enlist public support on the ground that it is not opposed to trade unionism but is seeking to abolish the evils of the closed shop, amongst its leaders and active supporters are those whose open shop policy is to discriminate against union men by refusing them employment or to discharge those holding union membership, another feature of the open shop policy is that of requiring applicants for work to sign a contract pledg ing themselves against union association. The movement is a menace to industrial progress, instead of bringing about order in industry, it will create chaos and anarchy. To attempt to shut out organized labor by closing the doors of the mills, shops, and factories, is like trying to sweep back the tide with a broom, Unionism is order and order in industry is needed, let's us have more order, the corporation that will sur-vive is that body which will not only not oppose organized labor, but will encourage labor to organize.

What justification is there for lowering our wages, except that big business has decided to reduce our wages so they can keep up their enormous profits, filched from the people for many years? There are three most essential things without which the wage earner cannot exist, food, shelter and clothing. They have not come down in price, if they have, it is a profound secret to me. That food prices are too high is proven by a Chicago City Council Committee which found on investigation that profits in foodstuffs range from 55 to 290 per cent. Only a few days ago the Clothing Manufacturers met and told us clothing will not be cheaper, but instead, the price will be increased. Rents are increasing, many have been notified to take effect May first, from 20 to 40 per cent. In view of these stubborn and known facts, what justification is there to reduce wages. With these undeniable truths before us, the astonishment is that the R. R. officials and Mr. Atterberry adopt resolutions to reduce wages and do away with the National agreement, and this action they even attempt to enforce. With one full swoop, this man, through his Association, throws to the winds the peaceful and cordial relation his and our organization have enjoyed for the past few years, without consulting with us, as in former years and they take it out of the Labor Boards' hand as well, that is if he can. The present open shop propaganda, like all other such propaganda, is necessarily lies, in this instance in that it aims to tear down long standing quasi-public institutions and usages upon which the welfare and prosperity of this country rests, it is as vicious as any that was put out by Germany during the war, and the men who are behind it should be dealt with as was Germany. To repeat-all such propaganda is lies, and it must be so, for it is necessarily carried on, on the psychological level of advertising. The fact that today we have

turned everything into propaganda and sell it in the market, means that all the fine values of civilization are being misrepresented, vulgarized and lost, it is time that we opened our eyes, see things as they are and tell the truth about them. Forward looking minds grant that wage earners should have the opportunity for an ascending standard of living in proportion to the development and growing prosperity of this country, in other words wage earners are entitled to the same rights as any and every citizen no more and no less. And the wage earner is asking only that and nothing more. To repeat, food, clothing and rents are not down, but going higher than last year. Where then is the justification for forcing wage reductions? Think this over my Brother.

Yours fraternally, C. B. Blair, Local 610.

East Boston, Mass.

Lodge 585 is again engaged in a battle for
Union principles and in a protest against the
ten per cent wage reduction and the inauguration of the open shop by a number of the
contract and ship repair shops of the port

of Boston. When our live-wire Business Agent, Brother Thomas J. Farmer, told the members at the regular meeting on March 21st that he and International Organizer Brother George J. McWilliams had done all that men could do in the way of convincing arguments, of facts and figures, with the manufacturers to hold off the wage cut (notices of which they had posted up) and to have the matters at issue submitted to arbitration, but without avail. It was realized that the controversy would soon come to a climax which was reached at the regular meeting of April 4th when it was voted unanimously by Lodge 585 that all its members suspend work on April 6th at all shops and yards where the grievances noted above existed, and so the strike is on! While the Lodge was disappointed in hearing that the Grand Lodge was only able to lend its moral support to the members of Lodge 585, that did not entirely dishearten them, and plans were immediately formulated to devise ways and means to furnish the "Sinews of War, President William F. Irwin, Agent Thomas J. Farmer, Brothness Augustus E. Page and Brother John J. Kerrigan, constitute a strike mittee that is working night and mittee that is working night and day for justice and a square deal for the union boilermakers, ship-fitters and ship repair workers of the port of Boston.

In this struggle Lodge 585 has the active co-operation of several other organized crafts of the Boston Metal Trades Council, who are also on strike against wage cuts and the "open shop" and Business Agent, Brother Thomas J. Farmer, who by his constant unselfish devotion to the promotion of all ideas in the best interests of organized labor in this city, has made Lodge 585 one of the most important spokes in the

wheel of unionism that has been set in motion by the Boston Metal Trades' Council. International Organizer Brother Geo. J. Mc-Williams has told the members of Lodge 585 that he fully realizes that for many years, Boston has been faithful and consistent with our International Brotherhood, and he also very much regretted that the Grand Lodge could not see its way clear to finance the strike of Lodge 585 and he stated that he was at the service of the Lodge at any time when his services might be required in the days of tribulation that

have come upon them.

President Wm. F. Irwin and Business Agent Thos. J. Farmer have up to this time of writing, (April 10th) although at all times acting in a dignified and honorable manner, have not been able to persuade the master boilermakers and ship yard proprietors involved to have our grievances submitted to arbitration with the Mayor of Boston, of the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; but they are firm believers in patience and perservance and with the other sincere advocates of the rights of the members of our organization, ex-President John J. Minton of Lodge 585, ex-President Joe McDonnell of old Lodge 9, Brother Dan Higgins and the fearless, Brother Augustus E. Page, they are convinced that this latest stand for principle of the red-blooded union boilermakers and helpers of Boston will soon be fruitful of good results for the material and intellectual advancement of the rank and file and for increased prestige of our International Brotherhood.

Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, Cor. Sec'y., Lodge 585.

Deer Lodge, Mont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Lodge No. 528 is mourning the death of Mrs. Thos. Cummings, wife of our most esteemed brother, Thos. Cummings, who died after long illness on February 23rd.

We all feel with Brother Cummings and desire to extend our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement.

Fraternally yours, Chas. Risch, Sec'y.

Mobridge, S. D.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Lodge 606 regrets the loss of Brother Loyall A. Taylor, who passed away to the far beyond on the evening of March 15th, 1921, after a short illness of a complication of diseases. Brother Taylor had worked at Bobridge, South Dakota, since 1916 and was well liked by all who knew him.

He also served eight months in the army during the late war. He leaves to mourn his death a mother, and three brothers, beside a host of friends.

The funeral was held at 2:30 p. m. from

the United Church. The funeral being conducted by Lodge 606 and the American Legion of which he was a member. The Legion marched to the cemetery followed by the largest procession ever held in this

Lodge 606 extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives of our beloved brother, during this, their darkest hour of sorrow.

Hoping to see this published in the next issue of the Journal, I am

Yours fraternally, C. H. Peterson, Sec'y., Local 606.

Algiers, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find a photograph of our deceased brother, A. Gauthraux. The brothers of Lodge 442 would like to see it in the next issue of the Journal. This brother died just a few hours after a road trip. He will be missed by all his fellow

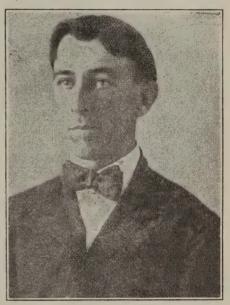


Photo of Bro. A. Gauthraux (deceased), a former member of Lodge 442, New Orleans, La., who expired suddenly a short while ago. workmen. I hope this letter will prove

satisfactory as I know him very well.

Also Brother Casey you will find a memoriam of George Romain, son of one of our members, Brother R. Romain, member of Local 442 at New Orleans, La., died March 6, 1921.

Brother Casey, things are not as good in this locality as they might be, we have quite a few men loafing. I wish that you would state in the Journal that all brothers traveling in this vicinity must have a paid up card.

Hoping to see this in the next issue of our Journal and trusting that this will be satisfactory, with best wishes I beg to re-

main.

Yours fraternally, Geo. E. Meyer, Cor. Sec'y.

THE PROFITEERING LANDLORDS.

I have been in different cities. I have been in different states From the rock bound coast of Maine, To old Frisco's golden gate.

I have met all kinds of people. Some were bad and some were good Some would squeeze and pinch a nickle Others would spend all they could.

Some who try so hard to climb, Through their care, their toil and strife With a smile without a murmur Up the rocky roads of life.

Some who are at all times bragging Of the things that they have done How they've helped their fellow humans And the golden harp have won.

Now to judge these people fairly It's not a real hard trick You can watch them go by daily Each class easily you can pick.

But the profiteering landlord I simply can't make out They certainly have me guessing I admit they've got my goat.

They tell of things that happened In the bloody days of yore How their fathers fought in battle In the ancient Civil War.

And how they helped whip the Spaniards For the sinking of the Maine To gain that noble victory They gave up wealth and fame.

They also tell of all the dough They've spent for bonds and stamps To keep well fed and in repairs Our boys when off in France.

With the cares of this great nation Their humble backs are bent Yet how cheerfully they'll double The working classes rent.

We know the living cost has soared With the coming of the war But for every penny it has raised They have raised our rent ten more.

They can't brag of being Christians Cause they'd find that hard to tell To St. Peter as he guides them, Down the slimy path to hell.

For he who robs the workman Of his scant and hard earned dough Will go down to old man Satan In those regions far below.

There for all times he will suffer All the tortures of the damned While our Lord will greet the workman With a smile and welcome hand.

John M. Boyle, (alias Klondike) Lodge No. 1.

Victoria Street, Lower Hutt, Wellington, N. Z., March 9th, 1921.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of December and January Journals also report of convention and letter of January 5th for

which I thank you.

I intimated in my previous letter that trouble would start should the bonus be reduced—the court has seen fit to reduce from 9/- to 3/- per week-many Unions are disgusted with methods of Arbitration Court.

At the present time the outlook is not too bright, coal miners are up against it, seamen accepted 10/- per month, railways granted 1/- per day for tradesmen, which has caused trouble in their ranks, carpenters theretical tradesment and training to the control of the control ters threatened with reduction to 2/- per hour-have enjoyed 3/- to 3/6 although award rates only 2/3. Drivers Federation refused conference. Waterside Federation refused conference. Waterside Federation offered and refused 1d. per hour increase and members have refused to work overtime, employers tying ships up endeavoring to starve them into submission. Had they worked the scheme on one part alone they may have succeeded.

Wellington boilermakers were in trouble over dirt money, employers suspending twelve men. Two ships were left on the slipway, neither could get off, we kept the men out on full pay. Employers could not replace them, other members were kept at work and would not touch this work; after a fortnight's idleness employers agreed to pay amount in dispute into Labor Depart-

ment pending decision of court.

N. Z. government are bidding for tradesmen in iron industry, they are down to bedrock. In order to encourage boys to learn trade they advertise 6/6 per day the first year 10/6 per day fifth year, 2/61/4 per hour, 44 hour a week for tradesmen. We are in a good position to hold what we have and I have advised Unions to concentrate their efforts to hold on.

I have recently received communication from Mexico Manual T. Ortega, a very inter-

esting lotter, replying by this mail.

I enclose several cuttings of Press re
Waterside trouble. Hope you are holding
your own and that members have been reemployed. With best wishes,

Yours fraternally, P. E. Warner, Federal

Secretary.

Oneonta, New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please insert the following in the Journal:

The deepest sympathy of Lodge 414 is extended to our brother, Charles Warner in the loss of his beloved wife who departed from this life March 31st.

She has suffered for more than a year, but her sunny disposition remained with her to the end, and she will be sadly missed by her husband, daughter and son and the many friends who are left to mourn her departure.

Fraternally, Wm. Caulton, Cor. Sec'y.

Ashland, Wis.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am sending you a photo of Brother Miller and myself as we look on the job we

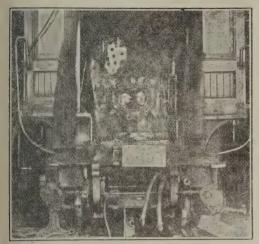


Photo of Bros. Miller and Wendt of Lodge 697, Ashland, Wis.

were on for the Mellen Lumber Co. at Glidden, Wis. We put in a new door collar. If you have space to spare in your valuable paper I would like to see the photo in it.

Truly yours, Brother Alman Wendt, Ash-

land, Wis., No. 1711 E. 5th St.

Marion, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish the following in the next issue of the Journal:

Recently we had with us Brother Le Blanche, a representative of the International Lodge. He came in answer to a call sent in by this Lodge to look the situation over and if he thought it was a good time to start a campaign to organize the non-union men in the contract shops in this city. And while he did not do much in that way, only to discuss with us ways by which they could be organized, he gave us two fine talks, the first in the morning and the other in the evening, and the purpose of this letter is to give some of the fine points he gave us in these talks.

He said the State Constabulary, such as they have in Pennsylvania, are the hirelings of the capitalists and will take from a man his freedom of speech and also his right to live in his own way. He put them on an equal basis with the Bolsheviki on account of their cruelty. He gave as an example of their cruelty a true story of an incident he had seen while he was in a Pennsylvania town during a strike. There was a little child playing on the sidewalk, and bothering nobody. A big burly member of the Constabulary force rode up on a horse, picked the child up and dropped it over a high fence into a yard, hurting it so bad it

became unconscious. The mother of the child came running from the house crying and picked it up. The officer told her to stop her squalling or he would do the same to her. He then rode up to her, pushed her over and rode away. We are happy that the Constabulary Bill has been defeated in Ohlo.

He described piece work as a destroyer of homes and happy families. He said a man would come home after working ten or twelve hours of piece work tired out and his wife would want him to go to a show or some place with her. But he would be so tired that he could not do anything but go to bed. And after some time his wife would get tired of this and would go up town alone and would see a young dandy standing on a street corner and would give him the high sign and in that way would have a good time for the evening. This would lead to other evenings spent in the same manner and eventually divorce proceedings and another happy family broke up.

If a man be single or married he would become dishonest in trying to beat a piece

work job to make a living.

Brother Le Blanche wanted us to live up to the National Agreement to the letter because if we did break it the Railroad Executives would say that if the employes could break it they could do the same.

Believing these to be the most outstanding facts in Brother Le Blanche's talks, and trusting they will be of interest to readers of the Journal, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally, Hubert Taylor, Cor. Secy'y., Local No. 336.

Indianapolis.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On Friday evening, February 11th, Local No. 10, organized a Ladies' Auxiliary with some twenty-five charter members. This Lodge to bear the name of Victory Lodge No. 32.

At present writing this Local has a membership of something like thirty members and is still growing, and it looks as if the members of our own Local will have to go some if they are to keep pace with the new Local, however we are in hopes that the affiliation of the ladies is going to be a great help to this locality, as all the members are great workers and have shown an aptitude as if they had been in the movement for several years.

The following were the officers elected: Mrs. Annetta Brenton, 373 Burgess Ave., president; Mrs. Mary Montgomery, 27 N. Tremont Ave., vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham, 826 N. Keystone Ave., recording secretary; Mrs. Mary Tezzman, 824 E. 25th street, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lenora Barshier, 32 N. Rural street, financial secretary; Mrs. Josephine Stegemiller, 21 Eastern Ave., treasurer; Mrs. Bertha Hanson, 5146 E. Walnut street, chaplain; Mrs. Nettie Carnahan, 1936 Madison Ave., marshal; Mrs. Josephine Curry, 1857 Barth Ave., guard; and Mrs. Pearl Gatton.

2712 Cornell Ave., Mrs. Ione Snodgrass, 323 Wisconsin street and Mrs. Kate Ashby,

2008 Cornell Ave., trustees.

We also had the pleasure of the presence of our International Representative Brother Eugene LeBlanch, at this meeting, who was in the city on business for the organization, and who responded with a very interesting talk. We always find Brother LeBlanch ready at all times to render his assistance, even though it be a sacrifice to his plans, and wish to commend him for the help he was able to give us on this occasion, and which we are sure will be a credit to our own organization.

We fully realize at this time, if all the Locals were to institute an Auxiliary it would be a great help in cementing our

members more closely together.

Wishing all points where this movement has been started, a whole-hearted success,

we remain

Fraternally, H. E. Stegemiller, Carl Tezzman, H. B. Carnahan, H. L. Allen, Committee.

Two Harbors, Minn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of Local No. 437, Two Harbors, Minn., extend their deepest sympathy to Brother Murray in his recent bereavement, the loss of his son, Ralph Arnold. Brother Murray's son died February 2nd, 1921, of pneumonia at Two Harbors, Minn., at the age of nine months.

The members also extend their deepest sympathy to Brother H. H. Bell in his recent bereavement by the loss of his father, H. D. Bell. Brother Bell's father died the first part of February, 1921, of heart trouble at Hastings Minn at the age of 64 years

at Hastings, Minn., at the age of 64 years. The members of Lodge 437 also desire to pay tribute to the memory of Brother James W. Busby, who recently departed this life, and to extend their sympathy to the members of his family.

Yours fraternally, H. W. Bell, Cor. Sec'y., Lodge 437.

Mr. J. A. Franklin, International President, Kansas City, Kansas,

Dear Sir and Brother:

I take great pleasure in writing these few lines to you to thank you for the wonderful help you have given us on the Boston & Maine R. R. by granting the honor and permission to Brother George MacWilliams; International Representative to accompany us on our tour of the system to speak at mass meetings for the benefit of not only boilermakers and helpers, but also for all crafts during the past two weeks.

I wish to say that it has helped to organize a great many men who did not belong to any kind of an organization. All our meetings were well attended and the men were well repaid for their attendance at same.

I hope when you read the copy of our tour you will see that what I say is true and

it has shown that there is one organization in the country that is not afraid to spend its money when it is going to help get the common workers organized, no matter what craft.

I am not alone in sending these few lines of thanks, but all the men on our system wish to express their thanks to our officers and organization in the same manner.

So with many thanks and best wishes, I

remain

Yours fraternally, Edward MacMillan, District President, Lodge No. 34.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The following is a list of all Locals, to date, sending in donations on the appeal of Local No. 10, in behalf of Brother Edward P. Leopard, Register No. 17779, sent out under date of February 5.

under date of February 5.						
51\$ 5.00	135\$ 5.00					
196 2.50	40 5.60					
1615.00	118 5.00					
15 5.00	11 5.00					
95 1.00	76 2.20					
526 2.50	549 5.00					
148 5.00	126 5.00					
239 2.80	159					
100 2.80	71 2.00					
101 1.00	$62.\ldots 2.50$					
402 5.05	363 5.00					
151 2.00	499 10.25					
336 2.00	121 2.50					
116 5.00	664 5.00					
209 2.00	240 2.25					
415 1.00	355 2.50					
1 5.00	353 1.00					
485 3.00	640 5.00					
572 5.00	65					
437 5.00	719 5.00					
348 1.00	705 2.00					
179 5.00	103 2.50					
189 2.00	285 5.00					
726 5.00	749 3.00					
508 1.00	744 5.25					
397 2.00	513 6.00					
364 2.50	507 1.00					
567 2.00	695 2.50					
736 6.05	360 5.00					
92 3.90	233 5.00					
506 5.00	610 2.00					
376 5.00	260 5.00					
677 5.00	713 2.00					
311 2.00	69 3.00					
519 3.35	433 3.00					
264 2.00	443 5.10					
616 5.00	608 2.00					
320						
	\$267.60					
We wish, in behalf of Brother Leopard, to						
17 7 17 7						

We wish, in behalf of Brother Leopard, to thank these Brothers for their very generous response to his appeal, as well as those who sent their best wishes for his speedy recovery. Trusting that all members will in the near future enjoy a full measure of prosperity, we remain, yours fraternally, Comm., H. L. Allen, H. E. Stegemiller, Carl Tezzman.

UNIONISM.

Wages must be cut Is all that we can hear, We will start upon the Railroad men And cut them don't you fear.

First we'll reduce the forces To bring them to their feet, Then we'll shut the shops down And make a cleaning sweep.

We are going to down the Unions The National Agreements must go, If it takes every dollar Of the Railroad Company's dough.

This is very poor business We'll admit to that all right, For everything we eat and wear Is still out of sight.

You read the evening paper Water Company asks for higher rate, The Street Car Company asks more fare The Gas Company keeps up its gait.

Taxes are going higher Higher every year, We wonder where it all will stop The end must soon be near.

They will never drive out the Union men No matter what they do or say For the working men have made up their minds

To work the Union way.

Composed by P. R. Borchert, Indianapolis, Ind. Electrician.

Red Bank, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Although not dedicated to boiler makers you may find room in your magazine for this poem of my authorship.

"To the Locomotive Engineer."

"Perched on his throne of steel Down to his throttle he kneels Eyes peeled on flickering lights Seeing the same old familiar sights."

"Trusted with his human freight Never knowing of his fate Always trusting in his safety sighting When traveling like flashy lightning."

"Lots of times dies saving others Thinking of their waiting mothers When he's in dangerous limits Some times knowing 'tis his last minutes."

"Heroes each and every one Though by the public almost shunned From his dangers he never ran, Simply because "He's a Union Man."

Hoping you will find it O. K. I remain yours truly, William Magee, member of Lodge 729, Elizabethport, N. J. Portland, Me.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a meeting of Local 283, held on April 8, 1921; the brothers were honored by the presence of Rep. George McWilliams, who had been called to Portland to oil up the works of the local, which had been running dry and squeaking pretty bad. He did not stay long with us, but in the short time he was here he got the machine running quite smooth, and with the exception of a few loose nuts which will be adjusted later on. this lodge will be one of the strongest in the New England District. The local has passed through some trying periods since its inception in 1918, but so far has weathered the storm and there is no doubt but that it will take an earthquake to break it up. Abandoned and ridiculed as it was by some men who by their actions proved that having little faith in themselves had less in their fellow workmen, making it known to all that the servile instinct was stronger than the right to reason and think for themselves

Well, Brother Casey, work is slack at this port at the present time, but the boys are hoping for a change and after reading some of the papers in these ports the change is already here. It is a fine thing to be an optimist but hope makes a very poor breakfast. Fraternally, Joseph A. Shannon, Cor. Sec. 283.

Palestine, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing a copy of my song entitled; "Don't Forget Your Mother," especially for you. I would be greatly indebted to you, if you could find enough space in your May issue of the Journal to ask the kind brothers to help me out by calling at music stores for records, music rolls, or sheet music of the song as entitled above.

As yet there is no demand and this is the only way I can think of to bring success. I am praying that you will give this your attention. With best wishes I remain, Your Brother of Local 224, J. D. McCarthy.

"Don't Forget Your Mother."

"In a humble little cottage Sat a mother old and gray, She was so very lonely, For her children had gone away.

"Oh, your mother's waiting for you, Tho' the year's glide quickly by; She will be near you always, In her memory you will never die."

CHORUS

"Don't forget your mother, tho she's old and gray,

Don't forget your mother, for she's not long to stay

Her hair has all turned white, yes in a single night

So don't forget your mother, for she's your pal for life."

Toronto, Ont. Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you please publish the following cablegram which Brother W. F. Robinson, Corresponding Secretary of Local 128 received in reply to his letter of March 16th to Brother Hill, Secretary Boilermakers Society, Lifton House, Newcastle on Tyne, England, with reference to Samuel Mc-Intyre, John Mathie and J. Hanna, who are working at the Dominion Shipyard, Toronto. 1921, April 5 A. M. 7 07.

"Newcastle on Tyne,

Robinson, Labor Temple, Toronto, Ontario.

Executive Council Boilermakers Society strongly disapprove action McIntyre, Mathie and Hanna. If continued will expose through monthly report. Show them this cable.

Executive Council Boilermakers Society."
Trust you will have space for this item in this issue.

Yours fraternally, Herbert Wright, Sec'y. & B. A., Local No. 128.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the last meeting of Lodge 308 we enjoyed a "smoker and entertainment." It was enthusiastically attended by most of the members and was a great success. Brother Robert Meehan, as chairman of the entertainment committee deserves great credit for its success and the other members of the committee who assisted him.

Some snappy, star, boxing bouts were staged, an orchestra furnished the music. Our worthy President, Brother Wm. Thompson, sang a few solos and in all everybody enjoyed a very pleasant evening. Fraternally yours, Steven D. Bagley, Rec. and Cor. Sec'y.. 308.

Arkansas City, Kans.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Brother W. H. Loyd, of Guthrie, Okla., died January 31, 1921. The members of Walnut Valley Local 420 wish to extend to the family our sympathy in the r great sorrow.

Brother Loyd has been a loyal member ever since our local has been started and will be greatly missed by his fellow workers.

Hoping to see this in the next issue of the Journal I am. Fraternally yours, R. Schmidt, Cor. Sec'y.

Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with regrets that we, the members of Lodge 81 announce the death of Esther Ada Tiernan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Tiernan of South 15th street.

Little Esther was born March 24, 1912, and died March 24, 1921, at the age of nine

years.

Brother Tiernan and wife have the deepest sympathy of their many friends in their sad bereavement.

Fraternally, Nick Otto, C. S

Chester, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly insert the following in

your next issue of the Journal:

This is to state that Local 17 has found Brother Edw. J. McNulty reg. No. 158086 not guilty of all charges that were against him and that he is entitled to all rights of membership.

Thanking you, and with best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours, B. S. Fisher, Secretary.

Charleston, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The officers and members of Lodge 604 would like to have inserted in May Journal that, having several members at this point, have formed a lodge here, transferring from 364. With best wishes.

Yours fraternally, M. Bruce, President; C.

O. Rogers, Sec'y. of Lodge 604.

St. Louis, Mo.

If space permits and time is not too short, will you please publish in next issue of Journal?

Entered into eternal rest in France, Nov. 10, 1918, "John William Daily," beloved son of William and Mary Daily and dear brother of Elizabeth L., Stella M. and Edward P. Daily, the latter being a brother member of local 276. Funeral was held Tuesday morning, April 12, 1912, from residence, 1419 S. Ewing Ave., to the "Church of Immaculate Conception" to Calvary Cemetery.

The officers and members of Local 276 extend to Brother Daily and family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement in

the loss of their loved one.

Hoping this is not too late for next issue of Journal, beg to remain, fraternally yours, H. J. Waeckerle, C. S., L. 276.

News of General Interest

CO-OPERATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

By James P. Warbasse.

In the midst of competitive, profiteering business, the beginnings of the Co-operative Consumers' Movement have been made in New York City. There are now more than one hundred co-operative consumers' associations in that city, organized for the purpose of service, rather than for profit. Their aims are:

1. To train the members of the societies to democratically carry on the business of distributing and producing the necessities of life

2. To save for the members and the consuming public the profit exacted by private storekeepers and manufacturers.

3. To promote education and the spirit

of fellowship among the members.

With these ends in view, there have sprung up in New York City many co-operative societies. At the present time there are seventy-five co-operative grocery stores. ten butcher shops, seven bakeries, six restaurants, and six housing projects, besides several small co-operative manufacturing plants. All these co-operative stores serve at least one hundred thousand people. In proportion to the total population of the city, this is a very modest showing, but it must be borne in mind that co-operation is in its infancy in this country. The powerful Co-operative Movement of Great Britain, supplying one-third of the population with goods valued at more than a billion dollars annually, had its beginning in a tiny store in the back alley of a little town in England

about seventy-five years ago.
Within the past few years, the hardships caused by the high cost of living led to the formation of such co-operatives amongst the poor as the one organized by The Hudson Guild among the people in the Chelsea section of the city. Their co-operative store was incorporated in 1918, and it follows the Rochdale plan of selling goods at the prevailing market price, and distributing the surplus among the members. Every member has one vote, and no more than one vote. There are more than 100 shareholders, and about 200 families buy most of their goods at this grocery store. The small but well kept store is located at 441 West Twenty-Eighth Street. It is managed by a board of directors composed mostly of women. The sales for the first year amounted to \$16,-405, on which about \$300 was earned in dividends. Surely this is not a very great saving, but the lesson in co-operation is of greater value than the few pennies saved by this first effort.

A very interesting development has been the formation of about sixty co-operative stores organized by the postal clerks, and operating in the various branches of the post office throughout the city. These stores are more in the nature of "buying clubs" than of Rochdale co-operatives. Goods are sold at a very slight increase over the cost, simply enough to take care of the overhead. No rent is paid, as the post of-

fice premises are used.

A novel co-operative enterprise is the restaurant conducted by "Our Cafeteria," at 52 East 25th Street. This has had a remarkable growth since it began business in October, 1919. About 500 people take lunch there every noon. The prices charged are moderate, but not below the usual prices in that section of the city. Savings are returned to members at the end of every

month, on the basis of their patronage. In October, 1920, the dividend was 16 per cent, but the society found that this was largely earned through profits from non-members, who comprised 83 per cent of the patrons of the cafeteria. The membership thereupon decided not to divide a penny of the earnings from non-members, but to devote such earnings to the further extension of the society. Accordingly, a branch has been opened at 54 Irving Place. An interesting feature of this cafeteria is the emphasis put upon food values by the management. The cafeteria is managed by an experienced dietician. Many students of Co-operation seek temporary employment at the Cafeteria for the purpose of making a study of the methods pursued. The educational work undertaken by the society is significant.

A co-operative bakery is conducted by an enterprising Finnish group in their own cooperative club-house building, valued at \$120,000, in South Brooklyn. The bakery is a model of beauty and cleanliness. It is located on the second floor, the store of the bakery being on the first floor. Modern labor-saving devices are employed. The bakery is popular and could sell twice as much bread as it can now bake. New ovens are to be installed to double the output. The business now done amounts to \$7,000 a month. Bread is sold at the current price, but is made from a superior grade of flour. Nine bakers are employed. There are 1,500 members of the bakery, who have purchased shares at \$5 each. A co-operative butcher shop is conducted in the same building.

The Finns in this section also have their own co-operative restaurant, where food is sold at a remarkably low price; they have their own co-operative grocery store, and two co-operative apartment houses, consisting of five-room apartments, fitted up with all modern conveniences, which rent for an average of \$26 an apartment.

A chain of co-operative butcher shops is operated by the People's Co-operative Society. This group was organized by 300 women in February, 1919. By April, 1920, there were 1,200 members, holding at least \$5 worth of shares on which 6 per cent interest is paid. Four stores are maintained. About \$4,000 worth of business is done weekly. 13.000 pounds of meat being sold. stores do not sell exclusively to members. The prices charged are about ten per cent above wholesale price, or from 2 to 4 cents below the retail prices. At the end of the year, purchasers receive a "dividend" of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchases.

The various co-operative societies in New York recently organized the Greater New York Co-operative Union for educational purposes, and for other work in common, for the betterment of the Co-operative Move-

The benefits derived from these co-operative projects are well worth the effort they cost. True, they have not as yet made any striking financial saving for their members. But in the face of industrial depression, of post war conditions, and of severe competition, these stores have managed to keep going, and what is more, they have earned tidy savings for their members. This has been a splendid demonstration of what Cooperation may accomplish. It has been a successful beginning. Each co-operative store is daily teaching the lesson of what combined effort may do to eliminate profit and to substitute service as the motive in industry.

The training in management of these cooperatives, is perhaps their most valuable accomplishment. Every one of these enterprises is managed on the basis of "One vote for every member." The board of directors is elected by the members, and is responsible to the members. Through meeting the practical problems of business, thousands of workers are daily learning that the distribution and production of necessities is not a mystery. They are learning to think independently and to manage their own business affairs. They are receiving their training for the day to come, when the problem of supplying the wants of society will be a social, not a private concern.

THE FALLACY OF WAGE REDUCTIONS.

By N. Rappaport. The Co-o perative League of America.

Employers all over the country are drastically reducing wages. A general reduction of 22½ per cent was made in the woolen mills; a 25 per cent reduction in wages of steamfitters, painters, electricians, and in scores of other trades. Not content with the fat percentage of profit attained during the war, manufacturers are attempting to increase profits by reducing wages. They see the problem as a very simple one: reduce wages and the cost of production is reduced; reduce prices just enough for advertising purposes, but keep a safe margin and all is well. They overlook some important factors which complicate the problem.

They forget the elementary fact that those who make products also consume them. And every cut in the pay of the workers means a corresponding decrease in their purchasing power. Labor makes shoes; it also uses them. If the workers in the shoe factories receive less pay, they can buy fewer shoes. "But," says the shoe manufacturer, "we can afford to lose customers among our employes, if the general demand remains the same." But the general demand cannot remain the same, for wage-cutting is now being applied in almost every industry, from one end of the country to the other.

The prevailing decrease of 25 per cent or more in wages means simply that much inability to buy what is made. And slackening in demand inevitably brings about slackening in production, which means that fewer goods are sold, and in the long run, less profit made. Slackening of consumption means unemployment. The same dispatches which inform us of wage reductions state that the mills are only operating on half-time. As we write this, it is estimated by "Labor," the official organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods, that there are 2,325,000 unemployed in the country. These figures include 300,000 workers in the building trades, 250,000 automobile workers, 225,000 in the textile trades, 150,000 in the clothing industry, etc. These figures do not take into account the workers in the clothing industry who are locked out. Unemployment means lesser consumption and a further decrease in production.

As a result of the decrease in demand

for goods, prices are reduced. Business men all over the country complain bitterly that "people do not buy," but they are still further reducing the buying power of labor by cutting wages. The greedy manufacturer who tries to increase his yearly profit succeeds for a brief period in increasing his percentage of profit by cutting wages; he soon finds less demand for his goods; he has to cut his prices to keep going, and then he finds himself back in the same place he started from, except for the loss and dislocation of industry in the meanwhile.

And this is not a slight matter. Forces have to be reduced, and in the labor turnover much efficiency is lost. The men who remain at their benches, receiving smaller wages, whether consciously or no, exert less effort than before. Many men, unwilling to submit to a decrease in their pay, organize a strike, and all profits in the industry cease when the wheels stop, though expenses continue to run on. In other in-dustries, employers combine to lock out their men, or to lay them off, in the hope that they can break their spirit and their organizations, and thus succeed in cutting wages. In the process of destroying the willingness of the worker, in locking him out and in forcing strikes, industry again slackens; demand is still further decreased, and we go back to the inevitable reduction of prices, then further reduction of wages, and so on, ad infinitum. We are descending a vicious spiral.

All of this results from the existence of a large class who demand income from property and investment alone. No organization of society can endure which makes it possible for people to have the good things without paying for them with service. An economic system built upon gambling and exploitation can not exist peacefully.

But it is useless to point out the fallacy of wage reductions. A famous king of France who was increasing the burdens of his people until they were well-nigh unendurable, was warned that he was making the destruction of his system inevitable. He replied: "After me the deluge." Our profiteers today are just as indifferent of the ultimate outcome, which their greed is hastening day by day.

W. R. HEARST AND LABOR.

By Chester M. Wright.

William Randolph Hearst is making war on Samuel Gompers.

Mr. Hearst is no more scrupulous in this than he has been in other things.

Mr. Hearst is no more a friend of labor in this than he is in other things.

Mr. Hearst is no more patriotic in this

than he is in other things.

We have here the same William Randolph Hearst that has been with us—or at least among us—for all these years, the same Hearst that we had among us during the war and before the war.

We have here the same William Randolph Hearst that has tried to run everything under the sun and who has tried to ruin a great many things that he could not run.

The commonest remark among readers of Hearst newspapers is that "of course we read them but nobody believes what they say" and for that reason it may be idle to bother about what Mr. Hearst says about Samuel Gompers. However, even the chatter of a Hearst paper sinks in a little somewhere and Mr. Hearst is not going to be allowed to "get away with anything."

Working people will not be surprised that Mr. Hearst attacks Mr. Gompers. Working people will remember things about Hearst that will give them a probable reason for

these attacks.

Working people will remember the Hearst Homestake mines and the investigation that revealed in those mines conditions that were about the same as in the Couer d'Alenes, stockades, brutalities and all.

Working people will remember the gunman brigades of the Hearst papers in Chicago in the days of the Chicago pressmen's strike, when Hearst fought the unions more bitterly than any other publisher and when Hearst wagons were like motor fortresses, careening through the streets.

Workingmen will remember the enmity of the Hearst Examiner in San Francisco and they will remember the servility to the exploiters of his Examiner in Los Angeles.

Workingmen will remember the Hearst fight against the newsboys in New York when they struck less than two years ago for a living wage.

Workingmen will remember the Hearst fight on the newsboys in Boston when they

tried to secure a living wage.

Workingmen everywhere will remember the constant, unrelenting misrepresentation in the Hearst papers, the untiring pandering and toadying, the discreditable alliances; and some of them will recall with not a little zest the attempts of Hearst to flit his way into high society and his ungallant conduct in disappointment.

Hearst's attack on Mr. Gompers is typical of Hearst and Hearstism. Hearst says Mr. Gompers is too old to be president of the American Federation of Labor, when as a matter of fact he is as active and alert in the advocacy and defense of the rights and

interests of the workers as at any time in his long, active life. And he says Mr. Gompers is not sufficiently American. He says American labor is suffering through Mr. Gompers' leadership.

It will be too bad if time has to be consumed telling the whole story of Hearst, because there are so many more pleasant and more constructive things to be done. But Americans had to take time to finish the Kaiser and if a disagreeable job has to be done it has to be done and that's all there is to it.

Which means that Hearst can have all he wants. If he is a glutton for punishment he has started a brand of music guaranteed

to satisfy.

When Mr. Gompers was on the battle front in Europe, while Mr. Hearst was somewhere not too darned far from the German capital in America, the American soldiers whom Mr. Gompers addressed thought he was a pretty good American. General Pershing thought he was a pretty good American, too.

The United States government thought Mr. Gompers was sufficiently American to put him on the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and to count on him more than on any other single American for the safety of the "lines behind the lines" here at home.

Hearst advises labor to "pension" Mr. Gompers and "retire him with some digni-

fied 'ex' title."

American labor, it is safe to say, will do as it pleases. In the business of conducting its union affairs American labor hasn't been in the habit of taking orders from big employers like Hearst.

And it is very likely to wonder just what kind of a game Hearst has up his sleeve.

There is an old song with a line that says, "I wonder who's kissing her now," and anybody can revise it according to his own fancy as he thinks over the strange case of Hearst—the Hearst that the New York Tribune said was "coiled in the flag."

CONVENTION CALL!

American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1921.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Forty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at The Coliseum, Denver, Colorado, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 13, 1921, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Representation.

Representation in the Convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions; one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the Convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be elected at least two weeks previous to the Convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the Convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to April 30, 1921.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming Convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers; to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers: to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; to assert at any risk the equal rights before the law of all workers with all other citizens; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several states; to restore and make effective in our every day lives the principle declared in the law of our Republic ('the Clayton law), "that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce"; to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb and take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; to meet and help solve the vexatious problems of peace and reconstruction; to emphasize the dominating and determining economic character of our movement and to carry on such political action as the interests of labor will warrant and the trade union movement has directed; to withstand and overcome the bitter antagonism now so rampant to undermine and to destroy the greatest constructive force in our Republic, the American labor movement, for indeed, now, more than ever, "this is the time that tries men's souls"; these and other great questions of

equal importance, will of necessity, occupy the attention of the Denver Convention.

Therefore, the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Denver Convention, June 13, 1921.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the Convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Denver, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Resolutions-Time Limit.

Under the American Federation of Labor Constitution resolutions of any character or proposition to change any provision of the Constitution can not be introduced after the second day's session without unanimous consent.

Grievances.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the Convention which has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

Reservations in any of the hotels may be made by addressing Ed. Anderson, Secretary of the Arrangements committee, P. O. Box 1408, Denver, Colo.

It is requested that reservations be made through committee, to avoid duplications, and at as early date as possible.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Albany Hotel.

If there be any further information regarding the Convention, or arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular or through the American Federationist.

Fraternally yours, Sam L. Gompers, President. Attest: Frank Morrison, Secretary. James Duncan, First Vice-President; Joseph F. Valentine, Second Vice-President; Frank Duffy, Third Vice-President; William Green, Fourth Vice-President; W. D. Mahon, Fifth Vice-President; T. A. Rickert, Sixth Vice-President; Jacob Fischer, Seventh Vice-President; Matthew Woll, Eighth Vice-President; Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer—Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

UNION PIANOS AND TALKING MACHINES.

Union-made pianos, player pianos, grand planos, and talking machines, in all that the word UNION implies, are now within reach of all who desire such instruments.

December 4, 1920, a number of members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, among them Chas. Dold, President and organizer of the organization for the past twenty-three years, organized and incorporated the De Luxe Piano Co., located at Chicago, Ill. This company manufactures upright pianos, player pianos, grand pianos, and talking machines, and is operating along co-operative lines. The members of the company assure us that the instruments manufactured are the best obtainable, second to none. They invite inspection and comparison. Their prices, they say, are in keeping with quality. We are authorized to say to our readers that a liberal discount will be allowed to all good standing members of local unions, to Trade Unions and Central Bodies.

We believe this to be the first attempt ever made by Organized Labor of America to establish a real co-operative piano and talking machine factory. The success or non-success of this enterprise should be of serious concern to Organized Labor. It, therefore, behooves the members of Organized Labor to give this new effort their fullest and unqualified support, thus assuring absolute success.

If you want to buy a piano, player piano, grand piano, or talking machine, apply to the De Luxe Piano Co., 814 Rees St., Chicago, Ill. They will cheerfully supply all the information desired as to styles, prices,

Another way to aid the De Luxe Piano Co. would be to see your local dealer and to urge him to handle the De Luxe product.

Lodge Notices

Fitzell-Lodge 655.

Any secretary taking up the card of Jerry Fitzell, Reg. No. 425504, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left here owing Lodge 655 and several members some money.-W. A. Holt, Cor. Sec'y 655.

Talley-His Son.

Geo. W. Talley, Reg. No. 51444, of Seattle, Wash. please communicate with your son at once, as there is business that requires your immediate attention. Same address as when you left home.-Jas. K. McMonies, Sec'y 104.

Fisk-Lodge 123.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. Chas. Fisk, Reg. No. 110530, kindly communicate with the undersigned.-Jack Fulton, Sec'y 123.

Cobb-Lodge 180.

Any secretary taking up card of Edward Cobb, Reg. No. 164151, will please hold same until he pays board bill he left in Memphis, Tenn., amounting to \$50.50, to Mrs. I. L. Thomas. Please correspond with the undersigned concerning same.-T. I. Morgan, Sec'y Local 180.

Thurston-Lodge 209.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. J. H. Thurston, Reg. No. 116919, will please hold same and correspond with Local 209, Denison, Tex., as this brother left here owing a bill which one of our members steod good for.—H. P. Morrow, Sec'y Lodge

McPake-Lodge 664.

Any secretary taking up the card of William McPake, Reg. No. 58652, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill to the amount of \$49.00.—Joseph L. Wolfe, Sec'y Lodge 664.

Villaescuss-Sec'y & B. A. Lodge 92.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Jose Villaescuss, Reg. No. 70185, kindly have this brother get in touch with the undersigned, as he has very good news for him.-J. D. Phelan, Sec'y & B. A., Local 92.

McGarry—His Family.
knowing the whereabouts Edward McGarry, Reg. No. 415537, a member of Lodge 572, Vancouver, Wash., will please notify the undersigned. This brother is 21 years old, five foot six inches in height, weighs 135 pounds, medium build, dark complexion. He is missing since March 1st, when he left for Portland, Ore., to ship out on some boat. Any information will be thankfully received by his family.—E. A. Knapp, Sec'y Lodge 572.

Jones-Lodge 101.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. O. C. Jones, Reg. No. 96607, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left here owing the local borrowed money, which another brother stood good for.-Roy Evans, Sec'y 101.

Settlement Made-Shikora,

This is to advise that Mr. John Shikora, Reg. No. 59411, has made settlement with this office for transportation furnished him. -W. A. Parranto, Gen. Chairman, 409 Dakota Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Claim Paid-Fortmeyer.

As Bro. Henry Fortmeyer has paid claim he was advertised in Journal for by Lodge 11, kindly remove his name from same.-Martin Peterson, Cor. Sec'y 11.

Lost Due Book and Receipts-Johnson. Ethan A. Johnson, Reg. No. 17446, of Lodge 200, Port Richmond, S. I., N. Y., lost his due book and receipts on March 18th. Anvone knowing anything concerning same kindly correspond with Bro. Johnson at 32 Mescrean St., Port Richmond, New York.

Suit of Clothes Awarded.

Lodge 83 announces that ticket No. 172, held by C. J. Muder, 2808 Parkview Ave., Kansas City, Mo., was the lucky number that secured for the holding a \$50.00 suit of clothes given by the lodge.

Armesworthy-His Brother.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Benj. Armesworthy, first class boiler maker, last heard of in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, please correspond with the undersigned, as his mother worries about him a great deal. Was formerly a member of Local 193, Baltimore, Md.—Daniel W. Armesworthy, 1113 Bayard St., Baltimore, Md.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Demars-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Charles DeMars, Reg. No. 6582, has been revoked until such time as he pays \$42.12 for transportation he received from Chicago to Raton, New Mexico, upon promise of going to work for the Santa Fe Railroad Co., which he failed to do.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres.—December Journal.

Short-Grand Lodge.

This is to advise other locals that we have the clearance car of Brother M. T. Short. Reg. No. 113396, who accepted transportation from Kansas City to La Junta, Colo., promising to remain 30 days in the employ of the company. He falled to do this and we will hold his clearance card here until same is paid.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. December Journal.

Wells-Lodge 32.

All Secretaries are asked to look out for Boiler Maker Shirley D. Wells, Reg. No. 401873, initiated in Local 4, Birmingham, Ala. He left Kansas City, Mo., owing bills amounting to \$67.00 and all Secretaries please see that this bill is paid before he works or receives a clearance card.—W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., 32, Kansas City. December Journal.

Holmes-Lodge 507.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Chas. Holmes, Reg. No. 20601, will please hold same until he pays bills he left in Atchison, Kas. Please correspond with the undersigned concerning same.—J. M. Danenhauer, Sec'y., 507, Atchison, Kas. December Journal.

Walsh-Lodge 91.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother Dave Walsh. Reg. No. 10071, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned. He left this city owing a bill of \$23.00.—E. C. Hudsputh, Sec'y., 91. December Journal.

Black—Lodge 91.

Any Secretary taking up the card of G. Black, Reg. No. 397567, will please hold same and correspond with the understand, as he left city owing a bill.—E. C. Hudspith, Sec'y., Local 91. December Journal.

Cooper-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Jack Cooper, Reg. No. 553349, has been revoked until he pays \$75.66 for transportation received from Kanasa City to Albuquerque on the promise of remaining in the employ of the company for thirty days which he failed to do.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. January Journal.

Shertzer & Ermine-Lodge 658.

Any secretary taking up withdrawal card of Geo. Shertzer, Rec. No. 25088 or the clearance card of Thos. S. Ermine, Reg. 365524 will please hold same and correspond with J. W. Daywalt. Sec'y 658, Box 304, Sharon, Pa. January Journal.

Nelson-Lodge 663.

Any secretary taking up card of John Nelson, Reg. No. 136335, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as this brother owes Lodge 663 and several members borrowed money.—Wm. Stitt, Sec'y Lodge 663, Omaha, Neb. January Journal.

Townshend-Lodge 52

Any secretary taking up the due book of Brother Harry Townshend, Reg. No. 349658, will please notify the undersigned, as this brother left here owing board and room and \$10.00 that he borrowed from a brother here. This brother's clearance card is held by the Santa Fe officials at Needles, Cal., for transportation for not fulfilling contract to work 30 days. Nick Mariano, Cor. Secty, Lodge 52. February Journal.

Fortmeyer-Lodge 313.

Any secretary taking up the card of Henry Fortmeyer, Reg. No. 83142, will please hold same and communicate with Bro. C. D. Brassell. Box 593, New Rockford, N. D., as this member left New Rockford owing a butcher bill of \$21.83 and a store bill of \$109.99. This member was given a C. C. from this Local 10-20-20, and sometimes goes by the name of Geo. Newman.—L. R. Compton, C. S., Lodge 313. February

Bass-L. 74 & 328.

John Bass, Reg. No. 24295, left Houston owing the Sec'y \$45.00. A grocery store and other stores would like for him to pay up. He came to Shreveport without C. C., and after promising to settle up was allowed to go to work. He left this city owing the Sec'y \$14.50, Peyton's store \$7.00, a doctor \$22.00, and the grocer \$9.00. Locals 305, 587, 330, 74. 217, 408, 96, 132, 287, 100, 222, 265, 345, 567, 562, 121, 501, 207 and 158 look out for this bird before he stings you also. His C. C. is held up by Local 328.—G. Spratley, Int. Rep. February Journal.

Hagood-Lodge 366.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Hagood, Reg. No. 85305, who paid his last dues in Denver, Col., Local No. 179, will please communicate with W. J. Crume, Sec'y Local 366, Clovis, N. M., as this brother left here owing the Lodge \$7.00 and \$25.00 that he borrowed from a widow.—Cor. Sec'y Lodge 366. February Journal.

Reynolds—Lodge 240.

Any Secretary taking up the card of J. J. Reynolds, Reg. No. 27311, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned.—Wade Kuhn, Sec'y., Local 240. March Journal.

Any local taking up the card of Walt Hill, Reg. 1144250, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary of Local 704.—Roy J. Farris, Sec'y., Box 314, Saltville, Va.

Crum-Lodge 576.

All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of F. C. Crum, Helper, Reg. No. 389271, hold same and correspond with the undersigned Secretary of Local Lodge No. 576 of Wichita Falls, Texas, as this Brother left here owing \$5.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues.—Z. L. Cousins, Sec'y. March Journal.

Morgan-Lodge 572.

Please state in the Journal to all our members that Everett E. Morgan, No. 411339, an ex-service man, has allowed his dues to become delinquent and owes this local 375,00 loaned him in an extremity.—E. A. Knapp, Sec'y., Local 572. March Journal.

Boyd—Lodge 678.

Any Secretary taking up card of Bro. W. L. Boyd, Reg. No. 125198, will please hold same and correspond with Sec'y A. C. Hopper, Local 678, Lakeland, Fla., as he left here leaving bills unpaid to the amount of \$23.26.—A. C. Hopper, Sec'y, Local 678. March Journal.

Barnett-Local 229.

Any lodge taking the withdrawal card of James Barnett. Reg. No. 389912, notify Cor.-Sec'y, of Lodge 229, for this Brother has collected money on three applications to the amount of \$28.00 and has left without turning it over to Local 229.—Fred Jubenville, Cor.-Sec'y.

Kodera-Lodge 591.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Brother James Kodera, Reg. No. 70029, will please hold card and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill of \$25 that this lodge went good for.—B. F. Diggins, Cor. Sec'y of Local 591. April Journal.

Fowler and Gallagher-Lodge 101.

Any secretary taking up the cards of J. F. Fowler, Reg. No. 360412, or James A. Gallagher, Reg. No. 65401, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as they left here owing borrowed money to Local 101 and a member of the lodge.—Roy Evans, Sec'y Lodge 101. April Journal.

Mahar-Lodge 211.

Any secretary taking up the card of Joseph Mahar, Reg. No. 66887, please hold same and communicate with Local 211, as this brother left this local being short several hundred dollars belonging to 211 and also had strike money belonging to some of our brothers with him when he left. If any secretary or brother knows where this brother is located, kindly notify

Local 211, 25 Berry Street, Newberg, N. Y.—H. E. Embler, See'y and B. A. April Journal.

Wm. Hall. Reg. No. 40597, borrowed money from a brother and will not make settlement. J. G. Black, Reg. No. 397567, left city owing two bills he denied having made. Any secretary taking up cards of either will hold same and correspond with G. P. Fuller, See'y 419, Luretha, Ky. April Journal.

Dyner-217.

W. C. Dyner, Reg. No. 284592, left here owing the following bills: W. B. Kelly, grocer, \$2.10; another member, \$1.30; making a-total of \$3.40. Please advertise him in the Journal until these bills are paid.—T. W. Howeth, Sec'y Local 217.

Griggs-Lodge 112.

Brother Edward Griggs, Reg. No. 306184, left here owing a board bill of \$43,90. This brother has lost one eye. Brothers be on the lookout for the fellow and do not let him betray your trust.—J. E. Jackson, C. S., Lodge 112. April Journal.

Hughes-Lodge 112.

Any secretary taking up the eard of Bro. W. P. Hughes, Reg. No. 272002, tell Bro. Hughes to write Lodge 112 within the next thirty days, as there is a matter that must be adjusted.—J. E. Jackson, C. S., Lodge 112. April Journal.

Ready—Lodge 77.

Brother Chester Ready left this local owing a bill, but we still hold his card. Will any secretary or brother knowing of his whereabouts please get in communication with Lodge 77.

Wm. T. Blest, C. S., Local 77. April Journal.

Moore—Lodge 698.

Any secretary taking up the card of Brether F. L. Moore, Reg. No. 21874, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary R. H. Powell, Local 698, Hoxle, Ark., as he left mere owing borrowed money, a board bill, grocery bill, dry goods bill and doctor bill. Also \$21-belonging to this local.—

R. H. Powell, C. S., Local 698. April Journal.

Send No MONEY—Ask for big free Ranger Catalog, mary colour prices. Service of the colour prices and service of the colour prices are serviced. The provided in the colour prices are serviced in the colour prices are serviced. The provided in the colour prices are serviced in the colour prices and prices. Service of the colour prices are serviced in the colour prices are serviced. The provided in the colour price is the colour price and prices. Serviced in the colour prices are serviced in the colour price and prices. Serviced in the colour prices are serviced in the colour prices are serviced. The colour prices are serviced in the colour prices are serviced in the colour prices. Serviced in the colour prices are serviced in the colour prices and serviced in the colour prices are serviced in the colour prices and the colour prices and terms.

Serviced free on approval, from maker-direct-to-rider, at factory prices. Serviced in the colour prices and serviced free on approval, from maker-direct-to-rider, at factory prices. Serviced in the colour prices and serviced free on approval, from maker-direct-to-rider, at factory prices. Serviced in the colour price and the colour prices are serviced free on approval, from maker-direct-to-rider, at factory prices. Serviced in the colour price and the serviced free on approval, from maker-direct-to-rider, at factory prices. Serviced in the colour price and serviced in the colour

Atchison-Lodge 217.

Brother E. Atchison, Reg. No. 258976, left his local owing a board bill of \$13. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please correspond with the undersigned.—T. W. Howeth, Sec'y. April

Coleman-Lodge 116.

All secretaries are asked to look out for Brother Thomas Coleman, Reg. No. 11304, who left here owing a bill of \$16. We will hold his clearance card until the bill is patd.—Louis Lindsley, Cor. Spc'y. April Journal.

In Memoriam

Members.

Brother Ott E. Krenz, member of Lecal 302, Milwaukee, Wis., died March 11, 1921, of ervsipelas.

Brother James W. Busby, member of Local 437, Two Harbors, Minn., died recently.

Relatives of Members.

Ralph Arnold Murray, son of Brother Robert Murray, of Lodge 437, Two Harbors, Minn.

E. D. Bell, father of Brother H. H. Bell,

of Lodge 437, Two Harbors, Minn.

Mrs. Jas. Smith, wife of Brother Jas.

Smith, of Lodge 16, Jersey City, New Jersey, died April 2, 1921.

Mrs. Leonia Bates, mother of Brother Albert Bates, of Lodge 199, Horton, Kans., died March 13, 1921, after a short illness.

Mrs. Kathleen Morris Gheen, wife of Brother Luther F. Gheen, member of Lodge 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died March 13, 1921, of blood poisoning.

Mrs. Chas. Nutt, wife of Brother Chas. Nutt, of Local 378, Moncton, N. B., Canada,

died recently.

All vast achievements are the result of a large number of persons uniting in a mutually helpful enterprise. Let us unite in demanding the union label, card and buton.

PATENTS Promptness Assured. Best Results Booklet Free. Highest References

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, PATENT LAWYER,
624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Don't Endure

and I will send you on trial my mild, sooth-ing, guaranteed treatment for Piles which has proven a blessing to thousands who are now free from this cruel, torturous disease. Send post card today for Full Treatment. If results are satisfactory costs you \$2.00. If not, costs nothing.

H. D. POWERS, Dept. 658 BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY offer to Rider M252 Chicago. III. Agents



Don't Wear a Truss



We Guarantee Your Comfort

with every Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. 'No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lies Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Full information and booklet free.

C. E. BROOKS 188A State St., Marshall, Mich.

Double Your Mileage Save Your Money

Wear Double Tread Tires Long Wear Double Tread Tires have double thickness, which insures them against punctures and blowouts; also weather proof. These tires are guaranteed on a 6.000-mile basis, but often give the user 8,000 miles. Take advantage of this great offer and order at once while our stock is complete. complete.

8.50 8.75 10.25 10.50 11.00 11.75 12.25 Tire Tube Tire Tube \$5.50 \$1.75 6.50 1.75 7.00 2.05 Size Size 35x4 34x4 34x41/2 35x41/2 36x41/2 $\frac{2.65}{2.75}$ 32x31/2 35x5 37x5 2.35

When you order, state whether you want straight side or clincher, plain or non-skid tires. Send \$2 deposit for each tire ordered, balance C. O. D., subject to examination. We allow a special discount of 5 per cent if you send full amount with order. Reliner free with every tire. We ship the same day order is received.

LONG WEAR TIRE WORKS

Dept. 44,

3817 W. Harrison St., Chicago

Feet Big? You are in Lucl



Send at once the Work Shoes marked X in (5 below. I will p the smashed price, \$1.98 and postage, with the understanding that if I do not want to keep them I can send them back and y will refund my money.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., JUNE, 1921

NUMBER 6

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Office of Editor-Manager, 314 Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

A BRITISH LABOR CRISIS THAT NEARLY HAPPENED.

London, April 21st, 1921.

Some very wonderful things have just been threatening in the British labor movement, but a good many of them failed to mature. To go back to the beginning we have to once more visit our friends, the coal miners. They were suddenly threatened with a big reduction in wages. This was arranged to synchronise with the cessation of Government War-time Control of the coal mines. This control began some time during the war and apparently worked pretty well for the miners, the owners and the nation. It only began to break up when the great slump in all industry came along and swept everything before it. When the end of Government Control was announced for March 31st, midnight, the coal owners promptly announced that they could not afford to go on paying the old rate of wages. Miners must accept reductions. The miners refused. Many discussions took place between the two sides prior to March 31st and no agreement was reached. The miners stood out definitely for two things-a national basic wage and a national profits pool. As is well known some coal fields are poor or more difficult to work than others and therefore yield smaller profits. The coal owners said that in that case the miners who worked on them must accept lower than the average wages. The miners replied with a distinct negative. They demanded a continuance of wages upon a national basis. Where the coal owners wanted wages to vary from coal field to coal field and from district to district the miners declared for a uniform wage throughout the country. This by-theway, of course, means a uniform basic wage or minimum. In many parts, of course, still the miners would earn higher than this. To enable the poorer coal fields to pay the national minimum the scheme known as the national profits pool was evolved; this is a central fund contributed to by means of a levy on all tonnage raised in the country from which the poorer fields could draw an allowance to balance their accounts

Upon these two points the coal miners were adamant. The coal owners would not see it. They stood equally firmly for varying district rates and no pool. Eventually they walked out of the conference and told the miners that no further discussion was required. Those men who wanted work in coal mines could attend on the morning of April 1st and have all the work they wanted. They would have to accept however, the reduced rates which were published in connection with nearly every coal field. In some cases these reduced rates meant a fall of 10 dollars a week in the men's money; usually there was a drop of about 5 dollars. In a few cases on the rich fields the rates were unchanged and I think in one particular case actually there was a slight increase.

This take-it-or-leave-it attitude on the part of the coal owners finally put the miners' backs up. They at once declared a strike of all the coal fields and that strike has been in complete and full operation since midnight March 31st. No coal has been raised in the country at all and industry generally is beginning to suffer severely from the deprivation.

Directly the strike got into the swing, the miners sought for extra help and applied to their two partners in the Triple Alliance of Labor. This Triple Alliance is a loose sort of understanding between the Miners Federation of Great Britain, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers Federation. The bond of union has been tightened somewhat during the past six months but it is still more or less of a friendly understanding.

However, the other two members of the Triple Alliance responded to the miners' call for help by calling a strike of all their members for four days ahead. This set the Government thinking hard; newspapers and politicians began to talk of civil war and the Government promptly called up the reserve soldiers who were back in their civil occupations and also began to enroll a new body called the Defense Force. These lat-

ter men were soldiers, but usually without uniform and enlisted for 90 days only, they carried full military equipment and were to be distinguished by armlets if uniforms did not arrive for them in time. All these preparations were, of course, made to preserve the order that was thought to be threatened by the forthcoming gigantic strike somewhere of about another million workers on top of the million miners already out.

At the same time discussions and conferences were hurried up, peacemakers hurried to and fro, and all sorts of attempts were made to secure a resumption of negotiations. They failed, but at the last minute the strike of railwaymen and transport workers was postponed another three or four days. These days began to pass by without any sign of an agreement. Government doubled its precautions preserve order and made full arrangements to feed the population and supply it with the essentials of life if all the railways and transport services stopped working. London parks were turned into clearing houses for milk and food generally. All cars and motor wagons, etc., were com-Volunteers were called for to mandeered. Volunteers were called for to drive them. Above all, the Government promised full protection to all unionists who refused to obey the call to strike. were promised not only complete protection by police or soldiers whilst they continued working during the strike, but they were further promised their interests would be looked after when the strike was over so that they should not be penalized for their blacklegging

After all the postponed strike never came This time at the last moment it was cancelled entirely and no further dates made. This is believed to have been a triumph for what are called the moderate influences in the Triple Alliance of labor men like J. H. Thomas, J. R. Clynes, Harry Gosling and others. The opportunity was given this way. The miners have a very clever secretary, Frank Hodges, he is a brilliant young man, a fine speaker, organizer and writer. Still it was around him the trouble occurred. A certain body of members of the House of Commons called a meeting in one of the committee rooms of the House 24 hours before the strike was They invited the representatives of the coal owners to come and lay their case before them and after that they invited Frank Hodges to state the miners' case. During his statement of the miners' case Frank Hodges appears to have committed an indiscretion. In the medley of questions and answers that was flying about he was apparently induced to say that to secure the peace, the miners were prepared to consider a temporary settlement on a local basis instead of the national one. Anyone who heard this and who was at all in touch with the miners' definite views knew that there was no foundation whatever for this

statement and Frank Hodges was probably trapped into making it. Next morning the fat was in the fire. The moderate leaders of the other two sections of the Triple Alliance seized upon these words and said that they would give a basis for a proper, speedy settlement of the strike. The miners when they met in the morning promptly repudiated the statement made by Frank Hodges. The latter gentleman also promptly offered his resignation but it was not accepted and the enquiry into his conduct has been adjourned until the holding of a National Miners Federation due the day after this letter is mailed. To cut a long story short, however, the Thomas-Clynes-Gosling party promptly announced that if the miners went back upon Hodges' statement they could not conscientiously recommend their members to strike as there will be no "moral" basis to inspire their members. I do not comment upon this, but pass it on to my readers to draw their own conclus-

The strike, as I have said, was cancelled and the miners are now fighting alone. They propose, however, at their national conference tomorrow to call a national labor conference of all unions and put the case for united strike action before them. It looks therefore as though the cancellation of one great strike may, in the end, lead to a calling of a still greater one. So far the miners have never budged from their claims and the determination is surprising and praiseworthy. It is difficult to see how they can avoid winning even off their own bat, but of course, with help from other unions the fight will be shortened.

Briefly, then, that is how conditions stand this country. There are, of course, movements elsewhere amongst the unions. They are not very interesting, however. For example the workers in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, which will include the boilermakers, have agreed to accept the reduction in wages of one dollar 20 cents This has followed long negotiaper week. tions and is less than the employers desired to deduct. The workman will probably be no worse, however, for this, owing to the very substantial reduction in the cost of living. The cost of living in this coun-try after being last November as high as 179 per cent above pre-war levels has now fallen away so much that it is only 133 per cent above pre-war levels. This, of course, is still quite bad enough, but the gain of 46 per cent is really appreciable and would be still better of course if it were not for the fact that unemployment is so dreadful in the country at the present time.

There are one million six hundred thousand men and women now in receipt of Government out-of-work pay of four dollars a week for men and three dollars 25 cents for women. This, of course, means just modified starvation and the areas of want and misery in the industrial districts are spread-

ing daily,

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No ing Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City, Missouri.

LABOR BOARD DECREES A WAGE CUT FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Without warning and with as little preparation or consideration of the evidence submitted to it, as in their consideration and decision of the National Agreement, the Federal Labor Board announced recently that it would proceed to authorize a cut in the wages of the unskilled employes of the railroads on June 1 and that cut would take effect July It invited all roads that had not applied for a general cut of all employes to do so before June 1 and a hearing would be given June 6 and cut in wages ordered then, would also take effect July 1.

In this latter action the Board seemingly went out of its way and exceeded the scope of its ordinary duties in practically asking the roads to make their requests for a reduction of wages broad enough to cover all employes.

The fact that the Board announced its decision to cut wages only a few hours after closing the hearings on this matter, indicates pretty plainly it was based more on personal opinion than the evidence submitted, for its members could not possibly have digested one-tenth of the evidence on the subject, after the close of hearings until announcement was made. Labor will not decide its course until after the full decisions of the Board have been rendered. It realizes, however, that it is being made the goat and offered up as a sacrifice in the campaign of the socalled open shoppers which the railroads managements align themselves with and which has resulted in stagnation of industry causing hundreds of thousands of railroad employes to be laid off and millions of others thrown out of employment, and that this situation is being taken advantage of to reduce wages.

Such despotic and unwarranted action does not make for future peace, good will or co-operation between the railroads and their employes, essential for the success of both. As the former is now taking advantage of the present conditions, labor would be more than human if it did not strike back when conditions are reversed and the demands for men exceed the supply. The pendulum can be depended upon to swing forward again, equally as far as it now may swing backward,

THE RAILROAD'S POSITION IS INCONSISTENT.

At a recent hearing of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the railroads executives defended the present schedule of freight and passenger rates and pronounced them as equitable, while at the same time they were loudly clamoring for a reduction in wages, even though the present rates were granted in part, to take care of an increase in wages awarded to the men last year by the Labor Board because of the increased cost of living.

While loudly clamoring for a wage reduction the executives say nothing nor make any complaint in reference to the cost of material and supplies which have in most cases greatly increased if not doubled in price during the past few years and show no inclination to come down again, however, this is alright and does not count evidently, as the friends of these railroad executives, as well as some of the executives themselves. share in the profit of these increased prices as stockholders of such concerns. Therefore they would not disturb these profiteers and labor alone should bear the burden of lowering the prices of the commodities of commerce. Mr. Kruttschmitt, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific, not only defended the present rates as equitable but claimed they should have been granted twelve years ago. He gave a number of remedies for protecting the railroads, such as toll for use of public highways in moving commodities of commerce, regulations and tolls for inland waterways, canals, etc. Keep the United States out of the business of operating steamships, etc. Of course Mr. Kruttschmitt did not for a moment suggest squeezing any of the water out of the stocks or writing off any of the financial obligations arising out of the era of robbery and looting of these roads in the past, no, nothing of this kind entered the mind of these executives, if they were only allowed to cut and slash wages and retain all their rates and privileges they would be happy.

However, as these officials bellowed themselves hoarse about the inefficiency of government operation, while the government were running the roads, and they themselves have shown less efficiency since the roads were placed in their charge, their opinions are not passing current at par by any means, but they are taken with a pinch of salt.

The truth of the matter is the managements through some strange circumstances or influence have fallen down on the job and the present indications point to a complete failure on their part to make good, and a strong current of public opinion is running against them and for government operation again.

Should such a change take place again, which now seems likely within the next few years, then it will be for good and all. And the railroad management or the mere manipulators behind the scene responsible for the present policy of the roads, have only themselves to blame for this condition of affairs, their cupidity and greed will mean their undoing.

Had they adopted a just and fair attitude towards their employes and sought their aid and co-operation it is quite likely they would have been in a far better condition today. However, it is quite possible that those behind the scenes and responsible for the wire pulling want to bring about just such a condition so that the government will once more take the roads over without conditions or limit of responsibility and in this way collect full face value on all stocks, bonds and other indebtedness, and dispose of, at face value, about ten billion dollars worth of these stocks and in addition turn into cash another ten billions of stocks and bonds representing nothing but water. The unconditional manner in which the past administration took over the roads and named the same old crowd to take hold unconditionally, cost the government several hundreds of millions of dollars.

The urgency of war conditions was the excuse for such slipshod methods, but no such conditions can now be alleged; and the government should not allow itself to be put into such a losing game again. If the government should take over these roads again, then it should be as a result of a Receivers Sale or some like procedure in which the total amount to be paid is ascertained before the government takes formal possession.

THE HAMMOND DEFENSE FUND COMMITTEE APPEALS FOR AID.

We are in receipt of an urgent appeal from Chairman Martin of the the Hammond Defense Fund Committee, for financial aid to assist in prosecuting those responsible for the unprovoked and brutal murder of striking steel workers at Hammond, Ind., during the Steel Workers' Strike.

This outrage will go unpunished unless the members of organized labor contribute the necessary funds to pay the costs, these are quite large as more than five hundred witnesses of different nationalities have to be examined and voluminous records have to be made, which will require a

number of lawyers, stenographers, etc.

Chairman Martin, who is also editor of the Blacksmiths' Journal, has spent a great deal of time in behalf of this matter, and organized labor should come to his assistance in this appeal for financial aid. A small contribution from each lodge would greatly aid in this matter if given promptly, and we hope that those who have not done so will do what they can in the matter.

A MOB OUTRAGE IN ARKANSAS.

The daily papers are very quick to hunt out any little disturbance in labor troubles and widely advertise, and condemn them in strong language. However, an outrage of the rankest kind took place in Harrison, Arkansas, recently in connection with the strike of the men on the M. &. N. A. R. R. at Harrison, Arkansas, where a train full of drunken business men and others invaded that place and with fire arms and force compelled the representatives of organized labor to immediately leave the state, under threats of dire consequences. We are told that this drunken mob was led by a former judge of one of the courts of Arkansas. The daily papers did not give very much information on this matter and we failed to see any condemnation of the outrage. It makes a lot of difference to them as to whose ox is being gored. The perpetrators of this outrage should be brought to the bar of justice and made to suffer the penalty of their disgraceful acts.

SPECIAL INTERESTS MAINTAIN POWERFUL LOBBIES IN WASHINGTON.

In a public address recently Senator La Follette of Wisconsin declared that the "great issue before the American people today is the control of their own government" he declared that "A mighty power had been builded in this country in recent years, so strong yet so insidious and so far reaching in its influence, that men are gravely inquiring whether its iron grip on government and business can ever be broken." He claims this influence has been powerful enough to name the candidates for offices of both parties and has dominated the halls of legislation, State and National, in the appointment of cabinet officers and judges, and charges that it is "the product of monopoly and organized greed."

Senator La Follette claims that nineteen great combinations of financial power, which maintain active organizations in Washington. They are as follows: The United States Chamber of Commerce, National Asso-

ciation of Manufacturers, American Association of Meat Packers, National Coal Association, Wholesale Coal Dealers' Association, National Petroleum Association, National Water-power Association, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, National Association for Protection of American Rights in Mexico, Lumbermen's Bureau, American Beet Sugar Association, American Cane Sugar Association, United States Sugar Manufacturers' Association, Hardware Manufacturers' Association, National Canners' Association, National Association of Real Estate Boards, American Railway Association, Association of Railway Security Holders and the Association of Railway Executives.

Such a combination working in concert would exert a most powerful, if not overwhelming influence, over the affairs of our country and their lobby, representing them at the seat of government, quite likely dominate the actions of a large majority of the members of Congress at the present time. The only ray of hope arising from the present discouraging situation due to these sinister influences working against the public weal, is the growing spirit of cordiality and growing desire for co-operation arising between the farmers and the industrial workers of the cities, these two classes have been made the goat and their rights sacrificed to satiate the cupidity and greed of these special interests, to them the country must look for deliverance from the present intolerable conditions, wherein special interests flourish, while the farmers face financial ruin because of low prices and workers starvation because of unemployment brought about by big business in its fight against organized labor, under the pretext of establishing the so-called open shop, which in reality means non-union shop. Thus industrial stagnation has been brought about, millions thrown out of work and tens of millions brought to the verge of poverty, hunger and suffering.

Both the farmer and workers are fast learning the cause of their present plight and no doubt they will continue to organize and consolidate their forces and work together for a change in the personnel of our law makers and in this way break the strangle hold these special and sinister influences have upon industry and our national life at the present time.

WALL STREET SEEKS TO PREVENT A STATE FROM SELLING ITS BONDS.

The people of North Dakota sometime ago decided to issue \$6,000,000 dollars worth of bonds to finance its industrial program, consisting of a state bank, a state terminal elevator with a capacity of 1,659,500 bushels, a state flour mill with a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day, a rural credits program to furnish cheaper money to the farmer, and a home building plan to erect homes for the working people at cost and on long time

payments.

However, this program did not suit the banks and especially the Wall Street interests, so they did everything possible to prevent the enactment of the law providing for the issuing of these bonds, and failing in this they attacked them in the courts and carried the fight even to the United States Supreme Court and in every case they were beaten; then they invoked the power and prestige of Wall Street which has prevented the sale of these bonds through the regular channels in which hundreds of millions of such bonds are sold each year; not because the bonds were not valid or that they were not backed by sufficient values, but because this industrial program was too democratic and threatened to liberate the people of North Dakota from the thralldom of corporate monoply and greed, so it decreed that these bonds should not be sold; however, as there is hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property values behind these

bonds and every lover of progress and industrial justice is vitally interested in helping to break the power of Wall Street and administer a stinging rebuke to it for its impertinence in trying to set at naught and defiance the will of the people of a great state, therefore all should do everything they can to help sell these bonds, thus making the inauguration of this program possible in North Dakota and when this example is set, others may follow. But whether they do so or not, and no matter what our personal opinions may or may not be we should help to administer a stinging rebuke to these financial tyrants for daring to interfere with a state in its efforts to serve its people. Buy some of these bonds and urge a like action upon others.

THE KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT'S RECORD EXPOSED.

Recently Judge William G. Fairchild of the Reno County (Kansas) District Court, in granting an injunction restraining the Bell Telephone Company from putting into effect an increased rate granted it by the District Court of Shawnee County to collect a larger service charge at Hutchinson, Kansas, made the charge that this decision of the Shawnee County District Court was obtained through "Collusion and political manipulation to shield the Industrial Court from public criticism for its activity in increased rates of public utilities in the state."

As Judge Fairchild reviewed the records of the actions in these matters, he evidently knew whereof he was speaking. Certainly it is the Industrial Court was very active in increasing the rates for the public utili-

ties, during the short term of itseauthority in the matter.

District President Howat of the Kansas Coal Miners says the Industrial Court law is a joke, evidently Judge Fairchild thinks so, too.

THE STATE LODGE OF BOILER MAKERS FOR KANSAS FORMALLY INAUGURATED.

The Kansas State Federation of Labor Convention was held at Chanute, Kansas, commencing May 9. Among the delegates present were a number representing lodges of our Brotherhood, these held a meeting on the evening of the first day of the convention and formally inaugurated a State Lodge of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers for Kansas. The meeting was called to order by President J. C. Morrow of Lodge 542, Coffeyville, and the writer, as secretary, explained the result of the referendum vote of the lodges taken last year, which showed a large majority of the lodges in Kansas in favor of organizing the State Lodge.

The by-laws drawn up at the meeting last year, a copy of which were submitted to each lodge when calling for a referendum vote, were again read and approved in full, with the exception of changing the date of meeting to the Saturday previous to the opening of the State Federation Convention, instead of the Sunday previous, as it was found the non-parti-

san political league would hold its meeting on the latter date.

All of the acting officers were re-elected and these will constitute the Executive Board. The by-laws provide for merely a nominal charge on each lodge per month and the amount is so small that even the smallest lodges will not miss the amount, and as the possibilities for benefits to be derived from this united effort in matters affecting our members in the State, it is hoped that all will soon affiliate.

SEEKING TO REORGANIZE AND RECLASSIFY GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Bills are pending in Congress having for their object the reorganization of the government service and a re-classification of all government

employes, outside of the Postoffice Department, which underwent such

an experience not so long ago.

No doubt some legislation on this subject may be looked for, as there is a clamor for efficiency in government service. The trouble in such matters is that they are decided by men lacking in real experience and instead of making them better, they are made worse. In order to properly and efficiently change existing laws and customs, they have to be done by practical men, the mere theorist will make a mess of them.

Very few of our lawmakers are practical mechanics, and therefore have not the necessary technical knowledge to guide them in making detailed laws covering such a subject, therefore our members working in the navy yards and other government service should watch the progress of these measures in Congress and if possible have one of their members present at all hearings on these bills.

The number of classes in our trades are too numerous and could be reduced with profit to all concerned, for instance, there are, we believe, four classes of boilermakers recognized, first, second, third and fourth class, these are paid different scales of wages beside several special classes.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON OF THE MACHINISTS WILL INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

President Wm. H. Johnson of the International Association of Machinists has been granted a ninety days leave of absence and in company with attorney Frank L. Mulholland, chief counsel for that organization has left for Europe to endeavor to make an investigation of existing conditions in Russia and other countries of Europe. Owing to unsettled conditions existing there, just how successful he may be in touring Russia and ascertaining the real conditions remain to be seen, but at any rate he is to be commended for making the effort, and no doubt will be able to throw some light on the real conditions existing there at present.

Before leaving Washington a luncheon was tendered him by a num-

ber of friends.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are informed by the management of "Labor" that Lodge 293 of Shawnee, Okla., has subscribed for its entire membership. This is the second of our lodges that we have heard of to reach the one hundred per cent mark in subscribing for this well edited and newsy labor paper. It should be going into the homes of all members of organized labor and especially all railroad employes.

A horrible accident due to criminal carelessness of an engineer of a lumber plant in Portland, Ore., recently took place in which two boilermakers repairing a boiler were the victims. They had worked all night making repairs and were getting the boiler ready and were inside the boiler when the engineer without making any investigation opened the steam valve connected with a boiler with a full head of steam and the two men, C. L. Senter and P. A. Hicks, were all but roasted alive. At last reports they were in the hospital hovering between life and death. Such criminal carelessness should be severely punished.

Business Agent Pring of District 10 of the Rock Island System was at headquarters on business recently. He reported for duty as Business Agent again on the first of May after an absence of about three years as member of Adjustment Board No. 2 until it was abolished and since then as a representative of our Brotherhood before the Labor Board at Chicago.

Brother W. E. Holiday formerly of Junction City, Kans., was a recent visitor to headquarters; he was looking as young as ever and was heading for the Northwest looking for a location.

The number of our members visiting headquarters looking for information concerning work has been so numerous recently that we could not begin to enumerate them or mention their names.

We were surprised and shocked to learn of the death of Brother Patrick J. Kenneally, President and Business Agent for a number of years of Lodge 16 of Jersey City, N. J., which took place recently. He was a delegate from his lodge to our International Convention last fall, as well as most, if not all of those held in the past ten or twelve years. However, it seems that Brother Kenneally had been sick for about three months before his death. In his death Lodge 16 has lost an efficient and faithful officer and our Brotherhood a true and loyal member; we are told he was an active delegate to the Central Body and Metal Trades Council of his city and took an active part in the general labor movement there. His genial and kindly smile will be missed by a host of friends. May he rest in Peace.

QUOTATIONS.

Speak out in acts; the time for words have passed, and deeds alone suffice.-Whittier.

When we cannot act as we wish, we must act as we can—Whittier.

Men do less than they ought, unless they do all that they can.—Carlyle.

Action is the parent of results; dormancy, the brooding mother of discontent.— Miss Mulock.

Action may not always bring happiness; but there is no happiness without action. -Beaconfield.

Deliberate with caution, but act with decision; and yield with graciousness, or oppose with firmness.—Colton.

Thought and theory must precede all action that moves to salutary purposes. Yet action is nobler in itself than either thought or theory.—Wordsworth.

Rightness expresses of actions, what straightness does of lines; and there can no more be two kinds of right action than there can be of two kinds of straight line.— Herbert Spencer.

What a man knows should find its expression in what he does. The value of superior knowledge is chiefly in that it leads to a performing manhood.—Bovel.

Those who have suffered much are like those who know many languages; they have learned to understand and be understood by all.—Madame Swetchine.

As every mercy is a drop obtained from the ocean of God's goodness, so every affliction is a drachm weight out, in the wisdom of God's providence.—Aughey.

We ask advice, but we mean approbation.—Colton.

Many receive advice, only the wise profit by it.—Pablins Syrus.

If there is anything that keeps the mind open to angel visits, and repels the ministry of ill, it is human love.-Willis.

Incessant falls teach men to reform, and distress rouses their strength. Life springs from calamity and death from ease.—Mencius.

Every man deems that he has precisely the trials and temptations which are the hardest of all for him to bear; but they are so because they are the very ones he needs. -Richter.

It is not for man to rest in absolute contentment. He is born to hopes and aspirations, as the sparks fly upward, unless he has brutified his nature, and quenched the spirit of immortality which is his portion.—Southey.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

SIRIKES NO
The Genesee Boiler Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Finucane Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.)
The Lucey Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Strike on.)
Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (Strike on.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
S. F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Provo Foundry and Mach. Co., Provo, Utah. (Unfair.)
The Contract Shops, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Strike.)
Southwest Mechanical Co., Ft. Worth, Tex. (Unfair.)
Solar Refining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)
Solar Refining Co., at Paragon Oil Co., Toledo, O. (Strike
on.)
Mathilson Alkeli Works. Scitville, Va. (Strike.)

on.) Mathilson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va. (Strike on.) American Ship Building Co., of Chicago, Ill. (Strike on.) Lebannon Boiler Works, Lebannon, Pa. (Unfair.) Fabricated Ship Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike

on.) McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.) Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern R. R. (Unfair.)

Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La., (strike

on.)
Helne Safety Boiler Co. of St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
O'Brien Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Dominion Shipbuilding Yard, Toronto, Ont., Can. (Strike on) on work being done by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Dominion Government.

Co. for the Dominion Government.

McAlienans Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

Monroe's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

Long's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

Buff's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

Patesst Co's. Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

McNell's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

McNell's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)

Brunswick Marine Construction Co., Brunswick, Ga. (Strikon.)

on.) Hunt Boiler Works, Staten Island, N. Y. (Strike on.) Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R. (Federated strike

on.)
Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. (Federated strike on.)
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn. (Strike

Kansas City Boiler Works, Kansas City, Mo. (Strike of Shamrod Welding Co., Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.) Cosdem Refining Co., Tulsa, Okla. (Lock out.)

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

We have experienced some difficulty in the past in adjusting several death and disability claims, due to some of our Local Secretaries issuing commercial receipts, for dues, instead of our regular official receipt and as the Local Secretaries issuing commercial receipts fail to forward the regular duplicate receipts to this office we have no way of ascertaining that the member has paid dues, consequently, a member will go delinquent and lose his continuous good standing, through no fault of his, but due to the negligence of the Local Secretary in not complying with the laws of our Brotherhood in furnishing the official monthly due receipt in payment of per capita tax, as per our Constitution. Therefore. I would advise our members to insist upon an official due receipt, upon payment of their dues, so as to better safeguard their benefits, as under our card index sys-tem we can only record the standing of our members upon the duplicate receipts received in this office.

Wish to also call the attention to our Subordinate Lodge Secretaries in submit-

ting their monthly report sheet to headquarters, to forward the duplicate receipts with the reports, as it will facilitate the work of checking the reports. The work on our new building is pro-

The work on our new building is progressing rapidly and our architects have assured us that it will be completed and ready for occupancy by November 1st. We have leased a large amount of space to date, with the indication that all the available space will be leased before the building is completed, as the location is very desirable and the ground floor space is especially attractive to the retail trade.

When the present industrial depression is over and conditions become normal again we should seriously consider the advisability of establishing our own bank in our building, as I honestly believe that we can successfully operate a bank in the interest of our membership, and receive the full benefit of our surplus funds, that other banks now enjoy.

Respectfully submitted,
J. E. FLYNN,
International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT RYAN.

(For the period April 16 to May 15, 1921, Inclusive.)

St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1921.

Executive Board Meeting, District Lodge
No. 20.

The annual meeting of the Executive Board of District Lodge No. 20 convened at the Langenfeld Hotel, Centralia, Ill., on Monday, April 25, and adjourned Friday, April 29, 1921, after a five day session whereat the writer represented the International Lodge. Features of the meeting were as follows:

At the close of the Memphis, Tenn., Convention May 15, 1920, District Lodge No. 20 was indebted to various delegates to the extent of \$665.50. Within the last 11½ months period this indebtedness has been practically eliminated in cash and by exchange of receipts.

The following summary will show what has been accomplished:

Balance funds, Treasury District 20 Centralia Nat'l. Bank 5/12/20.\$ 587.72

Receipts, per capita tax, period May 13, 1920, to April 25, 1921....... 4,596.05 Receipts, assessment, business

Receipts, assessment, business agent support and miscellaneous 971.60 Receipts, loan from International

 Balance Funds, Centralia National
Bank, April 25, 1921..........\$1,385.75
To Int'l. Sec'y. Treas., Part Payment
on Loan International Lodge..... 334.00

Balance Treasury District Lodge 20 \$1,051.73
Brother W. H. Rein, Lodge 137, Paducah,
Ky., was appointed Acting Secretary-Treasurer, District 20, vice Brother E. L. Allison,
resigned, pending an election for said office
as per District Lodge by-laws.

During the session of the Board the writer and officers of District 20 addressed a mass meeting of all crafts of Illinois Central and Burlington roads on April 26, which was well attended in spite of a stormy evening. The officers and membership comprising District Lodge No. 20 are to be highly commended for the progress made since the adjournment of the Memphis, Tenn., Convention. With a membership of approximately 650 in (24) affiliated Lodges, paying District dues of \$1.00 per month for Mechanics and 60c per month for Apprentices and Helpers, in addition to the assessment levied in March of 1920, they have successfully recovered from their financial difficulty and have not only liquidated the Convention indebtedness, but have also made partial payment on loan from the International Lodge. It has been an uphill task, but they have completed it splendidly.

Negotiations, Lodge No. 27 vs. St. Louis Contract Shops.

A committee representing Lodge No. 27, St. Louis, Mo., accompanied by the undersigned, have been engaged since May 2 to date negotiating with a committee representing the manufacturers of the city of St. Louis, relative to a renewal of the agreement and wage scale in the various contract shops. Three conferences have taken place to date and we are endeavoring to arrive at an amicable solution of the subject matter at this writing. The present wages are 90c for Mechanics and 70c per hour for Help-Conditions of the trade is quiet, as all shops are working with greatly reduced force and I would advise all traveling members to remain away from St. Louis and East St. Louis at this time, as there are a large number of idle men in all classes on both sides of the river.

Railroad Negotiations.

It is evident from the attitude of railroad officials in some of the early conferences that our various schedule committees are to meet with many disagreeable features in negotiating new agreements, as piece work, lap shift, sliding rates of pay and other propositions are on the program. Let me urge upon the membership who read the Official Journal that each and every member render 100 per cent co-operation to your schedule committee, District, Federation, Grand Lodge and Railway Department officers, and that you pay your Railway Department assessment of \$1.00 for Mechanics and 50c for Apprentices and Helpers promptly, to the end that no delay will result upon your part in negotiating a substantial and satisfactory agreement on your respective railroads and thereby maintain the conditions you have established within the past three years.

Amendment of Lodge No. 126.

As an active member of the Executive Council for the past eleven years, and with all due respect to the officers and membership of Lodge No. 126, I respectfully direct your attention to the amendment now undergoing the consideration of the Brotherhood which provides for a reduction in the

revenue of the International Brotherhood. Five hundred and seven duly accredited delegates, representing 414 Subordinate Lodges assembled in the greatest convention this Brotherhood has ever witnessed, after due deliberation authorized the increase per capita tax of 25c per member, per month, which the amendment from Lodge No. 126 proposes to eliminate. The 25c in question, like all other sources of income in the International Lodge, is divided into all of the specified funds as per Grand Lodge Constitution, Article Six, and any reduction in the receipts from any viewpoint reflects its result in all of the funds of the Brothernood. Frankly speaking, when you vote to decrease the per capita tax, you vote to take from the Strike Fund, the General Fund, the Death and Disability Fund, the Journal Fund and all of the funds the very ammunition the 507 delegates provided for. With the present trend of the times and activity of the employers of labor to bring about the disintegration of the Organized Labor Movement, no sincere thinking member will render support to a proposition which literally means retarding the progress of the Organization by taking from it the ammunition so necessary for your defense, namely, the finances of the Brotherhood. Show me a commercial body, chamber of commerce, business men's association, strike-breaking agency or any other of the numerous associations hostile to Organized Labor who have not failed to strengthen their forces; yet some of our membership no doubt sincere in the belief that they are performing a service desire to save 25 cents per month for the individual member at the expense of the Brotherhood. Let me urge upon the Journal reading membership that you see to it that your Lodge non-concurs in the amendment from Lodge 126, to the end that the action of the 507 delegates who enacted into law the present substantial per capita tax which has made this Brotherhood what it is today may not be wasted in an effort to economize at the rate of 25 cents per member per month, \$3.00 per year, which sum total won't buy a modest dress shirt for Sunday wear. Fraternally submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

My last report left me in Portsmouth and Norfolk, Virginia, attending local meetings when possible of the several lodges in both cities, namely 57, 178, 162, 457, 298 and 428, All of those lodges are getting along fairly well considering the large number of members laid off, and the impossibility of securing a job either in railroad shops, Government navy yards, contract shops or ship yard, however, the members who are remaining loyal to their obligation in the International Brotherhood they are members of, fully realize that a crisis is at hand that demands of each and every member absolute co-operation in order to line up

against one of the greatest struggles that our Brotherhood has ever had since it was first organized. Nevertheless we find in the face of such conditions many weak SISTERS who have dropped over into delinquent class and claim they are independent Americans and willing to go over the top that liberty may live, yet by their action they are lining up with crooked financial interests that are using every means in their power to make Industrial Slavery possible in America, while the loyal members, tried and true are on the job and fignting a battle under that Flag that knows no surrender, the Star-Spangled Banner, long may it wave.

. By instructions from the International office I attended a convention of the Virginia State Federation of Labor at Lynchburg, Va., April 4, 1921. The number of delegates present was less than at the previous convention owing to present industrial depression, but the interest shown, as well as the activity manifested during the convention by the delegates was an indication that the Virginia State Federation has made every effort in the past will continue to do so in the future, in the interest of the workers, both men and women, who toil for a living in the Old Dominion.

The above convention was called to order by the president of the Trades and Labor Council of Lynchburg, Va., and extended a hearty welcome to the delegates and hoped that the convention would be an unbounded success in its great work of co-operation with the American labor movement, and concluded his remarks by turning over the gavel to President Hall of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, who outlined the many problems that confronted the delegates relative to the labor situation at this time, as well as introducing several speakers who were representing International Organizations at the convention, after which the chairman of the credential committee made his report and one hundred fifty-eight delegates responded to roll call and were seated. I noticed, and with considerable disappointment that only two lodges of the International Brotherhood were represented by delegates, Lodges 57 and 178, both navy yard lodges, but were there just the same to help build up and perfect a greater State Federation of Labor in Virginia.

Many resolutions were introduced and adopted pertaining to legislation in the interest of the organized labor movement in Virginia, and among others was the Boiler Inspection Bill now pending in the Legislature of Virginia. The Legislative Committee was instructed to push the Boiler Inspection Bill to its final passage as a necessary measure for the protection of life and property in the state.

Reports of Officers of the Federation were favorably received, in fact the work of the convention was business like and harmonious and without a hitch of any kind during the entire three days' session. May all future conventions, not only of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, but all conventions representing the American labor movement be conventions of harmony, good business and fraternal fellowship is the hope of the writer.

All of the old officers were re-elected with the possible exception of State organizer, and for the first time in history of the Virginia State Federation of Labor a lady delegate was unamimously elected to fill that position. Miss Barbour of Ronoake, who has filled several positions with the State and General Government and in connection with the labor movement. Brother O'Con-

nor of Lodge 57 was re-elected without opposition Sergeant-At-Arms, a position he has held for several terms. He is always on his job as absolute order in convention is his hobby, and order always seems to prevail when six foot of man uses that authority conferred on him and with a voice like a megaphone on one of Uncle Sam's battleships. The delegates come to order and with the necessary decorum to carry on the business of the convention, however, he is always kind and considerate to the delegates during a hot debate and for that reason the delegates appreciate his fairness to all.

In February report I stated that just as soon as I returned home from Mobile, Ala., that I would make an effort to adjust a grievance at the Belt Line Shops, Portsmouth, Va., that had been pending for some time, and on my return had several meetings with the master mechanic. The Brocher involved and the writer came to the conclusion that because of the changed situation since he was laid off in 1920, and on advice of the writer he agreed to let the matter drop in the hope that later on he would be vindicated in his position taken, that he was unjustly laid off.

April 8th, attended a meeting of the Newport News Central Trades and Labor Council and was pleased to see the large number of trades represented by delegates, but the local organization that should have had delegates there to promote its welfare failed to be represented on that occasion. Lodge 55 of the International Brotherhood, was disappointed, as I well remember a few years ago that Local 55 was presented by the trades and labor council of Newport News with a beautiful banner for best attendance at meetings of that body, and now hangs in a frame in the Trades Council Hall as a living monument to good old days when Lodge 55 was a live wire and a factor in the labor movement at the ship yard city on Hampton Roads, Virginia, as well as the general labor movement in that section. Let us hope that the good old days will return again so the ship builders at the Newport News ship yard will be real union men and not tools of understrappers of the company who are advancing their own particular interest at the expense of the workers under them, yet there are hundreds of men in the hull department of that yard that fall for it. Still there are a few good loyal members in Lodge 55, and would do anything possible to place Lodge 55 on the MAP of the labor movement once more, but are in the great minority and powerless to effect a change and I hope that by an investigation later on relative to the present condition of Local 55 and the reason for it, I may be able to make a detailed report as to the cause of it in the columns of the official Journal.

A few days later I returned to Newport News for the purpose of meeting the general foreman of the C. & O. Shops, but found at that time he was in the hospital and wouldn't be sufficiently recovered from his illness to return to the shops for some little while, and realizing that nothing could be done at that time with a grievance submitted to me in hopes of bringing about an adjustment, although pending since April, 1920, I left for Richmond, Va., as per instructions of the International President in order to meet the general superintendent of motive power of the C. & O. railway company, and am pleased to report that my visit was a success and have reported my findings to the International President, and expect in the next Journal to make a final report in connection with the grievance of Brother Healey at the Newport News shops.

April 21st I met a committee from Lodge 162 whose members are employed at the Norfolk navy yard, to discuss a question of vital interest to Lodge 162 and the future welfare of its members, as a few of the Brothers in that local had been agitating the introduction of piece work among the riveters and caulkers in the yard, however, at the above committee meeting referred to, it was agreed that a special meeting of Lodge 162 would be called to thresh out the piece work question and find out who was who in a final show down after a general all around discussion for and against piece work by all members present.

Special meeting was held on April 22nd in Labor Temple and a fair attendance of the members present regardless of short notice, however, the introduction of piece work among the riveters and caulkers at the Norfolk navy yard got a pretty severe jolt, believe me, at the special meeting, April 22nd, as almost a unanimous vote was cast against any piece work now or in the future,

willing to turn out a fair day's work but opposed to any system that will throw more men on the streets and the introduction of piece work will sure do it. Therefore, Lodge 162 will not permit piece work hogs to browse around the Norfolk navy yard and put the honest balance of the riveters and caulkers on the bum. In fact, piece work in the hull department is not popular and has been turned down cold by a vast majority of the members of the several locals of the International Brotherhood at the Norfolk navy yard.

In concluding this report I desire to say, the unemployment conditions in the southeast hardly show any sign of improvement whatever. I make this statement from letters I receive, as well as actual information from members of the International Brotherhood at several points in that section. Ship yards and contract shops are almost put out of business, that is mechanics formerly employed in them, a nation wide movement on the part of a crooked combination known as Swivel-Chair Patriots, who have an idea from recent events that organized labor on the political field lose their memory on election day of the bitter jolts handed them on many occasions, nevertheless, they do it some more and trust to luck, but believe me since last general election a package has been sure handed out to organized labor in America that can't fade or should not fade from no union man's memory no matter how elastic his memory may be.

Trusting for a change of industrial conditions in the near future, I am

Yours truly and fraternally, Thos Nolan, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT COOTS.

Since my last report from March 7th to April 2nd, I was in St. Louis with Vice-Presidents Maher and Ryan, Committee from Executive Council appointed to investigate and render decision on jurisdiction between Lodges 27 and 363; and to take up the question of our members in the miscellaneous roundhouses as to whether they wanted to have a separate charter or to affiliate with either Lodges 276 or 322.

On vote returned March 20th, a large majority was shown to affiliate with Lodge 322 and all interested locals and districts were so notified. After investigating the contract shops in St. Louis, East St. Louis and Belleville, Ill., the Committee of Vice-Presidents met with both lodges and rendered their decision, which was outlined in the report of Vice-President Ryan. In his report in the May issue of our Journal. While all were not satisfied, we believe that under the circumstances, we acted for the best interests of the organization.

April 3 and 4, I was at Headquarters, where I received instructions to attend convention of districts 25, 29, 43 and 45, which

was held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., April 5 to 7 inclusive. Convention was called to order April 5, at 9:50 A. M. by President Faimon, 33 delegates being present. After a few remarks by the writer and General Chairman Parranto, the Convention got down to business. Expressions were given by the delegates on the question of amalgamating the districts. Adjournment was taken to allow the different districts to meet separately and decide this question. On reconvening at 2:00 P. M. it was unanimously decided to consolidate into one district, to be known as District 25. The following officers were elected: President, A. A. Faimon; Secretary-Treasurer, Dave Swanson. There will also be an executive board to be elected by referendum consisting of one member from each railroad affiliated, that is paying per capita tax on 35 or more members. Prior to this meeting, these districts had elected Brother Geo. T. Cox as Asst. General Chairman, this is a wise move and it will give the members an opportunity to keep in closer touch with the railroad situation, as Brother Cox will travel almost continually, visiting at all points. In the three days' session at this convention, all the officers and delegates took an active part in all questions brought before them which proves that they are on the job looking out for the interest of the men they represent.

On April 8th, Brother Parranto and the writer went to Hopkins, Minn., where the members of Lodge 695 are on strike against the 17 percent wage reduction and a nine hour day in the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company. In company with their Local Committee we held a conference with the superintendent but was unable to get any satisfaction from him. The machinists and other trades are at work under the reduction and a nine hour day. After the conference, we met witth the members at a special meeting and found them full of fight and determined to win.

April 9th, I went to Stillwater, Minn., where the members of Lodge 27 of St. Louis are installing boilers on barges that are being built there. This work is being done by Rumley Dawley Co., of St. Louis. In talking with the men I found these barges were being built by non-union men and under unfair conditions, but Lodge 27 men were being paid St. Louis scale of wages and all expenses. They expect to complete this job

about July 1st.

April 10-14th, I was at headquarters; 15-16 at St. Louis. On receipt of a wire from President Franklin to go to New Orleans and investigate Metal Trades strike on there. I arrived there on the 18th and on the 19th, I attended a special meeting of the Metal Trades Council and a regular meeting of Lodge 37, where I learned that all trades were out with the exception of the Black smiths, Moulders, Machinists and Pattern Makers. The two former not being affiliated with the Metal Trades Council. I also learned that the Council had voted to accept the reduction in wages from 90c to 80c for mechanics and from 60c to 54c for helpers but that the Metal Trades Association were standing pat on 80c and 50c. After numerous conferences between the Committees from the two organizations they became deadlocked on the wage question. receipt of a telegram from President O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department, which was put to a vote to the Crafts involved. On May 5th, it was decided to return to work on Monday May 9th at 80c and 50c and the 1920 agreement to be in effect until July 1st. Committees from the Metal Trades Council and the Metal Trades Association get together May 11th to negotiate a new agreement to take effect July 1, 1921. At this writing Committees are in session.

Lodge 37 had to practically carry the bulk of this fight having the most men involved, a great number of whom had been laid off months prior to the strike and in line with the program all over the country by the big interests to try and starve the men into submission. However, they did not get away with it here and the Executive Board of Lodge 37 held daily sessions and seen all needy cases were taken care of. They also paid the members entitled to strike benefits two weeks' benefits out of the local treasury.

Owing to the Marine strike now going on and a great many boats being unable to get in dry docks, less than 30 percent of the then were able to obtain employment on the day set for their return. But it is hoped that there will soon be plenty of work here for all men when this is settled.

On May 7-8 and 9th, I was at Meridian, Miss., where we have a death claim case pending in court which was to come up on the 9th, but owing to the attorney having to leave town it was postponed for two weeks. In going over the books of the former secretary of Lodge 320 I found that he received dues from the members in the shop and issued local receipts and months after he would issue regular, receipts and enter the full amount on his books he would also date all receipts on the date issued and by doing so he has involved the International in a law suit as by the records as shown in the International-Secretary Tresasurer's office.

Brother Dawes was not in good standing at the time of his death. I have forwarded to Headquarters the result of my investigation on this case. No doubt there are similar cases in this and other locals and for that reason so as not to cause trouble for their relatives and the International in case of death, all members paying dues should see that their receipts are dated for the month they are paid in.

In conclusion I wish to state that if it

In conclusion I wish to state that if it had not been for the attitude of the Machinists who up to the 11th hour had led the other crafts to believe that they would go along, the strike in New Orleans would have been of short duration and I firmly believe that we would have been able to get the 54c

rate for the helpers.

Trusting this will be satisfactory, I am yours fraternally, John Coots, International Vice-President.

FROM LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE DAVIS.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The following is a new item for the Journal.

Immigration Bill.

The House on April 22nd, 1921, passed without record vote the immigration restriction bill substantially in the same form

it went through last session, only to be given a pocket veto. The bill now goes to the Senate where Republican leaders said it would be passed without delay.

The measure is designed to be operative over a period of 14 months and would limit the entry of aliens to 3 percent of the num-

ber of nationals of any country in the United States at the time of the 1910 census.

Three Amendments Adopted.

Three amendments slightly modifying its provisions were adopted by the House, although it was said last night that they might be stricken out by the Senate. One would permit admission in excess of the 3 percent limit of all aliens clearly proving they had been subjected to religious persecution in their native land, and were seeking refuge here solely to avoid such hardships.

The second would admit children of American citizens under 18 years of age, independent of the percentage of limitations and the third would give preference to families and relatives of American citizens and former service men honorably discharged from the army or navy, regardless whether they had been naturalized, in determining the question of admissibility under the restricted total.

Fight Political Refugees.

The principal fight was over an amendment offered by Representative Sabath, Illinois, ranking Democrat on the immigration committee, to open the gates to political refugees. This was lost after a long debate which was closed by Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, who said that under it even the former German emperor could come.

Probably I shall have more news for Journal before it goes to press.

Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, Legislative Representative.

Official

Kansas City, Kansas, April 6, 1921. To the Officers and Members of all Subordi-

nate Lodges-Greeting:

In accordance with Article X, Section 1, of the Constitution, adopted at the Thirteenth Triennial Convention, I am submitting herewith resolution adopted by Lodge 126 of Winnipeg, Canada, proposing an amendment to Article V, Section 2, of the International Lodge Constitution, lines 28 and 29, having for its object the reduction of per capita tax as adopted at the last con-

In addition to the issuance of this circular the resolution will be published for two months in the official Journal, which will be May and June, and all lodges may vote on this proposition up to the end of June. If twenty per cent of the lodges in good standing endorse the proposition, it will then be submitted for a referendum vote. For this vote all it requires is a lodge vote, and should be sent to the International Secretary-Treasurer not later than ten days after the close of the voting limit as prescribed in Section 1 of Article X.

Trusting you will give this matter the consideration due it, and with best wishes to one and all, I am, yours fraternally, J. A. Franklin, International President.

Resolution Adopted at the Regular Meeting of Lodge 126, Held on March 2, 1921. Whereas, At the last Triennial Conven

tion of the I. B. of B. I. S. B. and H. of A. held in the month of September, 1920, the delegates there assembled, by their votes, increased the per capita to the Grand Lodge by 25 cents per month, and

Whereas, In the opinion of this local the delegates did not take into consideration the unemployed situation which would arise from the termination of the great war,

Whereas, The increased per capita has a tendency to decrease the membership of our organization, making it harder for our members to pay their dues, owing to the various industries reducing their staffs, also hours, thereby bringing about a condition which debars them from purchasing the commodities necessary for their existence, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Perseverance Lodge 126, in regular meeting assembled make application to our Grand Lodge to have the following proposition submitted to the various locals for their endorsement, should same be favorable that it be taken up through the regular channels of the referendum: That in Article V, Section 2, of the International Lodge Constitu-tion, lines 28 and 29 be amended to read as follows: Monthly per capita for mechanics \$1.00, for helpers and apprentices 60 cents. J. M. Couttie, president; A. D. Adamson, A. M. Milligan, George F. Chadman, D. W. Boscott, committee.

Correspondence

New Castle, Australia.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am in receipt of your letter dated February 25th and have to advise that I have received all copies of your monthly Journal up to January, 1921.

I regret to learn that the industrial situation has not improved in America, and that there are such a large number of your members out of employment as a result of this depression. I join you in the hope that there will be a revival of business in the very near future.

There appears to be a world wide slackness in the shipbuilding industry according to the reports in the press from time to time. This condition appears to have a serious effect upon the industry in this There are a number of legislacountry. tors who have been opposed to the industry being established in Australia and they take every opportunity to point out the fact that Australia's requirements can be supplied more cheaply by purchasing their ships abroad rather than continue to build them in Australia. As a matter of fact contracts for four of our standard ships (5,500 tons), which were given to private yards have recently been concelled. The reason assigned being that the Government would build these ships in their own yards. I have very serious doubts as to the truth of this statement and I fear that when the vessels that are now being built are completed we will see the end of the industry, unless some circumstances arise which will improve the shipping situation throughout the world.

Our Commonwealth Government recently closed down on naval construction work and a large number of our members and other tradesmen have been thrown out of employment. A strong union agitation is being directed to the responsible Ministers to urge them to continue building commercial ships so as to absorb the large number of

unemployed.

I have noted your remarks concerning the attempt of the employers to destroy the labor organizations in America, and I have no doubt that the A. F. of L. and other affiliated organizations will be able to combat this anti-union campaign.

Wishing your organization continued prosperity and with best wishes to yourself and brother officers, I am, yours fraternally, J. O'Toole, Acting General Secretary.

P. S. Monthly Journal for February arrived O. K. today (24-3-21). J. O'T.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I would like to have this piece published in the next issue of our official Journal.

Possibilities never cease and the present course of evolution is bringing us face to face with conditions never known before? When men seeking employment will pay the sum of two dollars to scab a job and practically forced to accept it, the Brothers will realize what sort of industrial depression exists here in South Chicago, Ill., and still the members of Local 429 involved in the strike against The American Ship Company, known as the Chicago Shipbuilding Co., have managed to keep a solid front in their ranks, and today finds them in a bitter battle with an antagonist who has resorted to every means to break the will and determination of the men who refuse the conditions they want to put in effect. Our local officers and members are to be praised

for the untiring energy to make this above all other industrial disputes a succeess, whom most industrial managers are pleased to term the man who works with his hands.

The untiring effort of every member is given to assist in this struggle against AUTOCRATIC dictation. Fraternally, Strike Committee, Shipyard Local 429.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am writing you at this time to take up a little space in your Journal and to call the attention of the membership to a few facts that we have in operation in the city of New Orleans, La.

The Metal Trade Crafts have been locked out since April 1st, 1921, and they are still on the streets and have not lost a member.

Some forty-five days previous to April 1st the Metal Trade Association notified the Local Metal Trade Council that they wished to take advantage of the 30-day clause that is a part of the local agreement and that they desired to put in effect 48 hours per week instead of 44 hours per week as maintained here since Jan. 1st, 1921, also single time for night work and double time after 8 hours with 5 per cent bonus, making double shifts at single time.

Now we have had the double time for over time in effect since our trade has been in existence and now the Metal Trade Association feels that we must return to pre-war basis and they wish to do like the prohibitionist did, to use the War to put in effect something that has never been known, and losing sight of the fact that some of these same shop owners have built up mansions and barrels of dollars on this same few words, double time for over time and the proof of the pudding is these same bosses had no kick when the war was on.

The next item was a 10 per cent cut in wages due to the fact that some of the commodities have been decreased a few cents, but the real expense of the workers today that takes the dollars from the envelopes

before they are opened.

Therefore, we have considered the cut in wages, and in viewing the fact that some of our Brothers have accepted a cut in the nearby cities that are in the vicinity of our Local, we agreed to accept the old Macy scale that was considered a fair wage to the workers of this country and the shop owners decided that 50c per hour is enough for any experienced helper.

I want to state that a large percentage of the shop owners today raise the point that they cannot bid with outside bidders, due to the fact that labor is high and they point out some places that claim that they can build a ship in 90 days and are unable to make them seaworthy in 365 days and some of these same ships will never be made tight until they are placed on the junk pile, as lots of our Shipping Board ships are today.

We have in the new and repair shops some of the machinery that was invented before Fulton invented the power boat, and still they say that labor is HIGH. Let's stop kidding ourselves and wake up to the fact and let some of these shop owners spend a few dollars and buy some machinery that is up-to-date or we will be like Noah was left on Mount Olive.

The result was that we are still on the firing line and expect to remain there until we are given some consideration.

We have been successful in having the shop owners withdraw the 48 hours per week and agree to the 44 hours per week and they also agree to pay double time for over time and the only question that we have is the wage scale.

The next question that I wish to write on while I have the pen in hand, is the question of the rank and file have been filled with the bull that has been handed out by some firms that have work in Old Mexico. We have a number of members that were willing to accept employment in Old Mexico for the sum of \$125.00 per month and board, also lodging and transportation advanced, and other brothers were willing to go for less, and the result was, after some of the dear brothers were stung, they made a holler about the local that they had cards in, was in fault.

Therefore, if any firms desire the services of our membership, let's demand a fair wage and not be misled by some salve spreader.

However, I hope that the local that has jurisdiction over Old Mexico, will maintain a scale of wages that will justify our members a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

My own opinion of the situation, as a whole, is that a great number of our so called brothers are afraid that they might have to do picket duty in the U. S. A., and by going to Old Mexico or some other burg they might avoid this. Remember, that rats always desert a sinking ship, and don't forget that our Brotherhood will be still in existence when the cows come home and I think that when we have one half of the membership that we have now and more of the union principle, we will be far better oft.

Since we have been locked out we have some 300 or 400 brothers that have cleared in order to avoid doing picket duty and that is what lost the fight for our old reliable lodge, No. 112, at Mobile. These brothers have always maintained a fair wage and fair conditions for years and had the members remained on the field and done picket duty, Local No. 112 would have a different story to tell to the rank and file of our Brotherhood. And I hope that our Brotherhood will pass some law that will force our members, that vote for a strike, to remain and battle for the conditions that they have voted for or the conditions that were in effect when these members deposited their cards, and not walk away like the old story, "Laugh and the world laughs with you; sigh and you are alone."

Therefore, I hope that any brother that happens to come south and likes the taste of our Mississippi River water, don't come if you intend to leave when we are trying to hold what we have battled for, a blanket Metal Trade Council Agreement.

Hoping to have all brothers remain away from New Orleans until further notice, I remain, very truly yours, Louis J. Costella, chairman Trustees Local No. 37.

P. S. Brother John Coots, Int. V. P., is on the grounds and is fully able to adjust the situation.

Fargo, No. Dak., May 7, 1921.

To the Members of Our International Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America:

Greetings: Whereas, the State of North Dakota is now engaged in a desperate struggle with all the powers of special privilege; those who profit and exploit the people by means of using the political powers to accomplish their unworthy and selfish end; and

Whereas: The organized farmers and organized labor in the State of North Dakota have joined hands and secured control of the political power, thereby making laws with the express object of serving the real producers; namely, the farmers and useful workers in the State, and

Whereas: This combination of organized farmers and workers have placed upon the "Statute Books" the greatest constructive program for labor that was ever enacted into statute law, at any session of the Legislature in the history of any State in the union; and

Whereas: This Legislature includes a Compensation Law, Mining Inspection Law, Eight (8) hour law for women, Minimum Wage Law; Anti-Injunction Law, Union Label Law on all public printing; Full Crew Law, a Housing Law which compels railroad companies to provide a suitable building to protect the carmen from the inclement weather in all seasons; also the home building law which makes it possible for every worker to buy a home, on the payment of one-fifth (1-5) of the purchase price, the State to furnish four-fifths (4-5) which is redeemed by the State in monthly installments of about 50% of the actual rent or \$29.50 per month on a modern 5 or 6 room cottage which is about \$5,000.00; and

Whereas: This program has been the real and only reason why the State Industrial Program has been slandered and vilified as being Socialistic, Bolshevistic and un-American from coast to coast; "(The State Bank of North Dakota is the foundation stone of this program)" and the money kings of our State and Nation have decreed that the bonds of this great State shall not be sold; bonds that are rated by "Moody" as triple "A.A.A.", the best investment on the market today. All the

courts have been appealed to but pronounce them absolutely sound. The money kings have declared war on the Non-Partisan League program and plan this means to attain their end. The hour has struck; the time for action has arrived; the State of North Dakota appeals to organized Labor to come to their assistance; if the people fail to take these bonds this great constructive program is doomed; and

Whereas: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, The Order of Railway Telegraphers, Organized Labor in the cities of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit and numerous other labor bodies and cities have subscribed liberally to this bond issue, and have also deposited substantial sums in the

Bank of North Dakota.

. Therefore be it resolved; that we, the members of Plumb Plan Lodge No. 708 of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, do earnestly urge and request that our International Executive Board to take immediate action to assist this great movement which offers so much promise, in the face of the determined opposition by labor enemies, by subscribing for a substantial amount of North Dakota State Bonds and depositing their surplus funds in the Bank of North Dakota, and

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to President J. A. Franklin, one to Secretary-Treasurer Joe Flynn, one to Editor James B. Casey with the intent of having these resolutions printed in our Journal and one to each of the Secretaries of all the locals in the State of North Dakota; to the end that we may arouse organized labor of the vital importance of holding the front trenches on the firing line here in North Dakota and paving the way for Labor Emancipation in all other states

of the Union.

Done in regular meeting and spread upon the minutes of Plumb Plan Lodge No. 708, Fargo, No. Dak., this 7th day of May, 1921.

Fargo, No. Dak., this 7th day of May, 1921. Wm. J. Olson, Pres. Andrew Nelson, Fin. Sec. J. F. Dixon, Cor. Sec.

Camden, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find a list of names to be added to your mailing list. Also a list of names to be taken off the mailing list. I wish you would publish the name of Floyd Mc-Neal. Reg. No. 278516 in your next issue of the Journal. He came into our office on the 17th of March and pleaded to me to loan him his fare to Baltimore, which he would positively return as soon as he got there, etc. I loaned him \$4.00 and up to the present time I have not heard from him. He left me his clearance card to show he was sincere in his promise. I sincerely hope none of the other Brothers will get caught by this bird. Thanking you in advance for the above favor, I will close with best wishes and kindest regards. Fraternally yours, David Glick, B. A. Q F. Sec'y.

Oakland, Calif., May 6, 1921.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find two photographs which I would like reproduced in the Journal, if you can find space to spare.

The picture of the Machine Shop is a

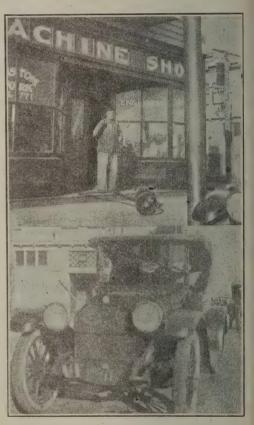


Photo of Machine Shop Operated by Brother W. F. O'Brien of Lodge 233, Oakland, and Auto of Secretary Wilson of the Same Lodge.

shop recently opened by one of our members, Willam F. O'Brien, you will note the smiling face of Bill standing in the doorway.

Bill believes in being prepared for any

emergency, so you will note the GUN carriage at his feet. Bill says that if any man cannot get Unionism by talking to him he will shoot a little into him.

Bill is ready to handle any and all kinds of work that comes his way. He has complete equipment in the shop to give first class work at reasonable rates, and done in

record time.

The picture of the Studebaker automobile is the machine my better half lets me use, kindly notice the number on the front; this number was secured for me by Brother Mike McGuire, business agent of No. 6 and President of District No. 51, in one of his recent trips to the state capital in behalf of the members of our Brotherhood.

Mike also tried to secure No. 6 for his car but was not successful so he took No. 666.

Trusting you can find space for the pictures and thanking you in advance, I am

Fraternally yours, P. J. Wilson, Sec.-treas. No. 233.

Tyler, Texas.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly print the following in the Journal:

The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers of Lodge 486, met with their wives, sisters and daughters on Wednesday, April 6, 1921, and organized a Ladies' Auxiliary No. 35.

Lodge was called to order by Brother J. A. Fuller and all ladies present were obligated. Brother Fuller put the question be-fore the house to elect a president; motion was made by Sister Willie Beaser that we elect Sister Ida McCarty and was seconded Sister Buckingham. Motion carried. Sister McCarty, taking her chair as President, put it before the house to elect all officers. Those elected are as follows: Vice-Pres., Sister Willie Beaser; Rec. Secy., Sister Lillian Buckingham; Cor. Fin. and Treasurer, Sister Norma Tell; Chaplain, Sister Allie Roderick; Inside Guard, Sister Nellie Welch; Marshal elect, Sister Dessie Fuller, and trustees, Sister Lula Fuller, Sister Nellie Adams and Sister Emma Mc-Corkle, Motion was made by Sister Willie Beaser that we call this Tyler lodge and was seconded by Sister Dessie Fuller, motion carried. Motion was made and carried that Tyler Lodge No. 35 meet every first and third Wednesday of each month.

There being no further business, lodge in due form adjourned. Ida McCarty, Pres., Lillian Buckingham, Rec. Secy.

East Boston, Mass.

Circumstances having arisen which made the prolonging of Lodge 585's protest against a ten per cent wage reduction useless, made it necessary to have the strike of members of this lodge, against several of the contract shops of this city, called off on April 20th. From the beginning to the end of the trouble, short as it lasted, (only two weeks), our strike committee, Brothers Williams, F. Irwin, Thomas J. Farmer, Au-gustus E. Page and John J. Kerrigan, did all they could to have the issue amicably settled by arbitration and in this regard they were given a great helping hand by International Organizer, Brother George J. McWilliams, who did his utmost with all the logic of the most forcible arguments that he could invoke to induce the concerns involved to consent to a hearing on the case before the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration which body, strange as it may seem, have had little or no trouble in inducing other kinds of manufacturers to consent to arbitration as a means of settling industrial disputes in this state. But when it came to a case involving members of this organization, the Board seemed to be utterly powerless to conduct the loyal spirit to the principles of this organization, shown by Brother Augustus E. Page and his associates of the Bertleson & Peterson Engineering Company and by Brother Patrick H. Dooley, one of his associates of the Daniel Russell & Reagan Boiler Works, and the courage of Brother Chas. F. Smith, Thomas Stapleton, Sr., Thomas Nolan and John A. Hankard of the Hodge Boiler Works and of Brothers Arthur Higgins, Michael Flaherty and Johnson Kirby of the Atlantic Works, have been about the only redeeming features, outside the work of the strike committee, of the jolt sustained by this lodge, which admittedly is in a very critical condition and at this writing, May 10, 1921, is making a desperate effort for its continued existence!

If there is any spark of manhood left in the frames of many back-sliders who have. during the last 30 years, obtained many benefits in the way of improved working conditions, etc., by virtue of the prestige that comes from belonging to an organization that is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but who have ceased membership in this organization, it will be well for them (and also all that still retain active membership) to bear in mind the warning of International Organizer McWilliams, when he stated at the May 2nd meeting, "The future salvation of the men engaged in the boiler making and iron shipbuilding industry, in Boston and New England, depends upon their inclination and determination to build up the ranks of organized labor in that business by the men now working in it."

Ex-Business Agent, Brother John J. Welsh, has been asked by a member of Lodge 585, what kind of a key is it that is worth 60 dollars and Jack says, "A key that will enable a business agent to gain entrance to some of the 'walled in' hives of industry, to see what is going on, either beneficial or detrimental to union labor is certainly worth \$60." Maybe Jack means that a weekly salary of \$60, when it can be paid to a business agent, should bring good results.

However, it has been through no fault of business Agent Brother Thos. J. Farmer, that the present deplorable condition, numerically and otherwise of our organization in this city, is as it is, for Tom Farmer has since his incumbency of the office, done all that mortal man could do to get those outside the fold to come in and to induce those that were in the fold to stay in!

I am glad to state that Brothers John B. Gahen, William E. McNabb, Robert Swift and Bernard McDonnell, all of whom have been on the sick list for some time, are improving. Business in our line in this vicinity is still in a very lethargic condition but it is to be hoped that the wheels of in-

dustry may soon be revolving more rapidly. Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, Cor. Secy, L. 585.

Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am sending you a picture of some of our members of Lodge 21 and would like to have



Members of Lodge 21 Working for the Standard Oil Co. at Bar Harbor, Maine. They Are J. Larson, W. Black, J. Crehan, E. Gaffney, J. Herrick, J. McCarthy, D. McCarthy, M. Costello, J. Jay. E. Devlin, F. Muller, and E. McCarthy.

same in next issue of the Journal. Kindly return same to me.

Hoping this will meet with your approval, I remain, fraternally yours, H. L. Davis, Fin Secy., Local 21.

Pekin, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

If you have space in Journal I would "ke to have a few lines published in same.

Chase Lodge No. 649 was organized at So. Pekin, Ill., April 7th, 1921, under the supervision of Brother E. C. Chase. Business Agent for Dist. No. 15.

We organized with eighteen (18) members; ten (10) boilermakers and eight (8) helpers. We also had six (6) initiations at our first meeting. Any brothers passing this way we would be glad to have them pay us a visit. Our meeting nights are the first (1) and third (3) Tuesday of each month.

Thanking you in advance, remain, yours fraternally, Melvin Wasson, R. Secy.

Stratford, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I would appreciate very much if you would grant me a little space in your valuable Journal to deal with, what I consider, the most perplexing question of the day; that is, world conditions in general. Being just an ordinary wage plug, and like many

more of my species at the present time, my physical organs are not over-taxed. Therefore those organs pertaining to the intellect are allowed to function to a greater degree. Varied are the opinions as to the cause and cure of all the ills of which the human race is at present beset. Every daily sheet of misinformation, commonly known as the capitalist press, reveals to us the wrong doings of Labor, but very little has been said about the rights of Labor. Then our Labor papers tell us it is the system that is all wrong. And last, but not least, our religious papers and our clergymen inform us that we are not living up to the scriptural teachings. And in silent meditation I have come to the conclusion that perhaps after all, there is something fundamentally sound in the lafter argument and I believe the most of our brothers will agree with me, that we can get a lot of knowledge from the scriptures, therefore, let us consult the wisest man of the Old Testament times for advice. It may help to solve this problem. Therefore, I open up my Bible at the sixth chapter of Proverbs and read from the sixth to ninth verse as follows: to the ant thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise; which having no guide, overseer or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest. How long wilt thou sleep, O, sluggard? When wilt thou arise out of the gard? When wilt thou arise out of thy sleep?" Forel, the great Swiss student of ants, says that ants tend field, gather harvests, domesticate other insects, and keep slaves, they help each other bear heavy burdens, extricate each other from misfortune, speak to each other when they meet, and bury their dead. Ants have their overseers of industrial enterprises and regular hours of work and sleep. Haeckel says, speaking of social evolution in ants, that the aboriginal ants of the chalk age had as little idea of the division of labor and organization of modern ant state, as paleolithic flint-chippers had of the complexity and organization of Twentieth Century civilization.

Forel says the fundamental feature of the life of many species of ants is the obligation of every ant to share its food with every member of the community which may apply for it. If any ant which has its crop full and refuses to feed another comrade, it is treated as an enemy. Ants keep slaves, and in some instances carry their masters about, feed them, groom them, and attend to every want, just as human lackeys do helpless aristocrats. The brain of the ant, as Darwin says, is one of the most wonderful bits of matter in the universe. It is scarcely one-fourth the size of a pin head, yet it is the seat of the most astonishing wisdom. human intelligence were as great compared with the mass of the human brain as is the ants, man would be several hundred times as wise as he is now, and would then not probably fall short of that state which the average man imagines he already represents. Now, brothers, I have never kept ants like Forel, Lubbockm and others, so, therefore, I cannot speak from experience, but I have had quite a lot of experience with bees, and from an economic viewpoint, they are much better than ants, and a wonderful and very interesting nature study. In some respects their social system is similar to that of the human species, that is, they have a large number of workers and a number of parasites called drones. Of course drones are necessary for a little season, but as soon as they have fulfilled that function for which nature intended, their services and company are dispensed with. It seems to me that the bees have adopted another well known passage of scripture which is, "He that will not work neither shall he eat." There is something very much different in one respect, in bee society and human society, and that is, so far as they are concerned, production is carried on for use and not for profit. When winter comes, and the workers in bee society are out of work, they are not thrown out on the street, like they are in human society, because they cannot pay the rent, neither do they go hungry, (unless, of course, there was a crop failure the year before), but they withdraw real wealth from their stores which the whole community helped to provide. But how different in human society! Humans pile it up in ware-houses and if it cannot be sold, (the only reason for which it is made), it is usually hauled away to some incinerator and destroyed. No wonder Solomon said, "Go thou to the ant, sluggard," No wonder Solomon said, "How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard, when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep?" Solomon was sure a wise man. Workers, wake up. Read, study, think. Almost any city of any size has a public library. Read your labor press, cut out the Katzenjammer kids, and such bunk and study economics, sociology, history and philosophy. Let us prepare ourselves for the day when each will have an opportunity to live his own life, and pursue his own happiness in peace and plenty, when the hours of work shall be so reduced that each shall have the right to earn a living. Where a happy and healthy people can come together for the delights of refined and inspiring human intercourse.

This will be when we take the advice of Solomon. Yours fraternally, A. M. Davis.

Staten Island, New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing list of lodges that have contributed to the Staten Island Labor Lyceum through the sale of bricks at ten cents per brick. I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the amounts from the various lodges and extend my appreciation of their assistance to Lodge 200 in this undertaking. We are now housed in the Labor Lyceum on Staten Island and while we took over an old dance hall for this purpose, we expect

to renovate this building to such an extent that it will be second to none on Staten Island.

Again thanking the lodges and members for their kind assistance, I am, fraternally, John J. Daly, Sec. and B. A. L. 200.

The following lodges contributed or purchased \$1.00 worth of bricks: Lodges 7, 10, 32, 34, 23, 96, 25, 100, 15, 31, 193, 186, 102, 104, 21, 179, 185, 63, 139, 16, 130, 11, 147, 196, 52, 176, 177, 151, 45, 105, 231, 225, 187, 178, 148, 126, 69, 134, 117, 189, 217, 167, 62, 101, 124, 92, 233. Lodge 72 contributed \$1.25 and Lodge 123 contributed \$3.85.

Elizabeth, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Central local 729 regrets the loss of Brother Thomas McGuire who passed away to the far beyond April 21, 1921, after a long illness, a complication of diseases.

Brother McGuire was a staunch union man and was held in high esteem by his

fellow brothers and friends.

The funeral was held Monday, April 25th. A large delegation of brothers and friends attended.

Central Local 729 extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and children of our beloved brother during this, their darkest hour of sorrow.

Hoping to see this published in the next issue of the Journal, we remain, Fred Peter-

son, Corr. Secy.

Pen Argyl, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please insert the following in the Journal:

The deepest sympathy of Lodge No. 140 is extended to our brother, Archie Cory, in his recent bereavement, in the loss of his father, Richard Cory.

Lodge No. 140 also regrets the loss of Brother John F. Miller, who died just a few hours after the day's work on April 21, of hemorrhage of the brain. Lodge No. 140 extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives of our beloved brother. Yours fraternally, Thos. E. James, Cor. Secy.

Portland, Maine.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of this lodge wish to express their deepest sympathy with the widow and children of our late Brother William Walsh, who died last Monday, April 18th. Yours fraternally, S. Thorne, C. & R. Secy.

Elkhart, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of Lodge 192 desire to express their sorrow at the death of Brother J. W. Johnson which occurred recently.

We desire to extend our sympathy to the members of the bereaved family. Fraternally, C. C. Wire, F. & C. S., Lodge 192.

Jersey City, New Jersey. Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed I am sending a photograph of our deceased Brother Patrick Thomas Kenneally. The brothers of this lodge would like to see it in the next issue of the Journal.

Brother Kenneally was one of the best known A. F. of L. men in Hudson County and State Labor Circles. He died Thursday, May 5, 1921, after an illness of three

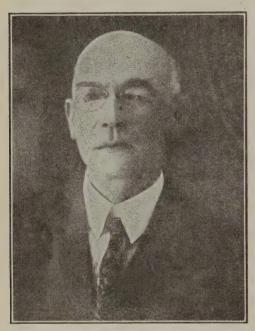


Photo of Brother Patrick T. Keneally (Deceased) for a Number of Years President and Business Agent, Lodge 16, Jersey City. N. J.

months at his home, 9 Magnolia Ave., Jer-

sey City, New Jersey.

He was born in England and came to this country when a boy, living the rest of his life in Jersey City. For the past twelve years he was president of Lodge 16 and Business Agent for the past six years. During the war he took a very active part in getting employes for the government in the Navy shipyards and smoothing out troubles of the workers, in one instance playing a big part in helping to prevent a strike.

He was a skilled boilermaker, at different times having been a foreman in the Consolidated Iron Works of Hoboken, and employed by Theo. Smith & Sons, also Vulcan Iron Works of Jersey City and James Shewan & Sons of Brooklyn, New York.

Two years ago he was a candidate for the Assembly on the Republican ticket and 12 years ago he was a candidate for freeholder on the same ticket.

He was a member of the Central Labor Union, and a delegate to the Metal Trades Council, New York District. He always attended all the State and National conventions of labor bodies. He is survived by his wife and two children, John D. Kenneally and Mrs. Arthur Manchester of Holbrook. Long Island, and by eight grandchildren. I remain, fraternally yours, Adam Smith, Co. Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Pa.

We herewith acknowledge receipt donations to the strike of the William Cramps Ship and Engine Building Company strikers, which has been most gratefully received.

The strike, in its thirteenth week, is still going strong, and the demonstration of solidarity of the thousands of men involved is unparalleled in the history of strikes in the city of Philadelphia. The men are determined to stay out until a satisfactory settlement is reached for all men of every craft involved.

Thanking you for the donation and interest shown in our behalf, in this, our struggle for maintenance of humane working conditions, and right for collective bargaining, I beg to remain, with very best wishes, fraternally yours, H. L. Murry, Chairman Strikers' Committee.

P. S. Enclosed find list of donations.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15th, 1921. Donations to Cramps Strikers.

Local					
No.		Amount			
90	Name C. G. McCoy	25.00			
81	M. Otto	5.00			
10	H. O. Britton	5.00			
569	J. T Welsh	25.00			
615	F. L. Tyler	10.00			
331	J. J. Sweeney	1.000.00			
17	B. S. Fischer	1,000.00			
494	Mr. Lynch	1,000.00			
19	R. S. Hopkins	250.00			
10	McGovern & Smith	15.00			
	G. McWilliams	10.00			
29	G. MC Williams	5.00			
200	Croatian Singing Society	26.00			
	Croatian Beneficial Society	100.00			
	Austrian Sea Coast Beneficial.	200.00			
450	M. Cooper	25.00			
151	E. A. Munox	5.00			
$\overline{5}\overline{2}\overline{6}$	W. E. Wilcox	5.00			
54	J. Fletcher	3.00			
17	B. S. Fischer	600.00			
	Navy Yard Fitters	71.50			
	New York Ship—J. Johnson	7.50			
212	J. Martin	5.00			
585	J. Hankard	10.00			
483	E. B. Johnson	10.00			
261	D. Glick	280.75			
19	R. S. Hopkins	156.50			
17	B. S. Fischer	600.00			
740	R. Jurgeson	5.00			
376	J. F. Boyle	5.00			
726	J. E. Copeland	5.00			
	M. F. Glem	25 00			
331	J. J. Sweeney	85.25			
331	J. J. Sweeney L. B. 1,000	980.80			
623	L. O'Neill	10.00			
62	W. Woolver	2.50			
	L. A. Freeman	20.00			
450	M. Cooper	62.00			
355	E. J. Dickson	5.00			
	Doughnut Women	8.00			
	H. McCafferty	2.00			
329	H. L. Farrington	200.00			
400	Nativity C. C	135.00			
488	J. Hammond	100.00			
293	H. Lindsay	10.00			
95	D. Ritter	2.00			
001	Croatian Singing Society	100.00			
261	D. Glick	143.55			

139	G. Smart	5,00	261 D. Glick
423	Heaton	10.00	Mrs. Scandlon, Dan
132	M. Peoples	5.00	Polish Rep. Club.
233	P. J. Wilson	5.00	Polish Kossiosko
51	P. J. Wilson	10.00	Polish Adam Micki
48	T. Wilson	300.00	Polish Ladies, St. I
135	H. Rittenger	5.00	507 J. M. Dauchouse
450	M. Cooper	18.50	J. Corkey—Basket
	Navy Yard Fitters	568.25	Navy Yard Fitters
17	B. S. Fischer	600.00	55 J. H. Browning
19	R. S. Hopkins	131.00	Arthur O'Keefe
433	R. B. Goute	2.50	17 B. S. Fischer
55	J. B. Browning	50.00	331 J. J. Sweeney
331	J. J. Sweeney	39.50	278 L. Lawson
331	J. J. Sweeney, L. B. 1,000	984.13	36 G. D. Crosby
	M. F. Glem	10.00	488 J. Hammond
	Austrian Sea Coast Ladies	50.00	Steveson
126	A. Adamson, Canada	10.00	Tyrone, Men
	Tea Party	70.00	Basket Ball
17	B. S. Fischer	1,000.00 481.85	463 J. Knopp
0.17	Navy Yard Fitters	17.00	19 R. S. Hopkins Navy Yard Fitters
217	T. W. Howith	49.75	Hibernian Rifels
17	Basket Ball	600.00	E. B. Barfield
488	B. S. Fischer	100.00	Mrs. McManus, Co.
400	Brother Illgas	1.00	264 William Phillips
	Brother J. Sheehan	1.00	187 Brotherhood Rail
331	J. J. Sweeney	12.00	of America
282	***************************************	50.00	278 Brotherhood Railw
322	J. P. Kelly.	20.00	492 Brotherhood Railw
	Basket Ball	176.31	Brotherhood Rail
348	R. H. Davis	1.00	(Horton, Kansas
351	E. A. Fitzgerald	25.00	
749	Charles Hall	3.00	TOTAL
	Mrs. J. Bannon	8.30	H. L. Murry, Chai
261	D. Glick	90.85	Strikers' Committee.
261	D. Glick	195.50	
19 494	R. S. Hopkins	$204.75 \\ 500.00$	· Ro
494	TI T Flannington	262.25	
	H. L. Farrington Kate Schaeffer	19.58	Brother Casey:
329	Brother	2.00	Please publish in Jo
040	H. Smith	1.00	
19	R. S. Hopkins	65.00	The members of Lo
331	J. J. Sweeney	23.00	tend their sympathy
331	J. J. Sweeney—L. B. 500	491.31	Roberts whose wife d
	A. Keyser, Coffee Party	13.55	
187	B. Lawrence	2.50	We all feel with Br
	H. Farrington	25.00	' sire to extend our hear
	Hank McGovern	10.00	sad bereavement. Fr
4.0	Duncan Hood	100.00	Sec'y.
19	R. S. Hopkins	133.00	Dec y.

115.50 nce Mar. 11... $\begin{array}{c} 235.50 \\ 25.00 \\ 25.00 \end{array}$ Club 25.00 Lawrence.... $\frac{25.00}{2.00}$ Ball 15.00 600.00 23.00 1.00 100.00 100.00 15.00 25.00 28.00 25.00. 102.20 295.75 100.00 Co.... 10.00 ffee Party... 245.00 way Carmen 3.50 vay Carmen... 1.00 1.00 way Carmen. 1.00\$16,218.22

ochester, New York.

rman and Treasurer

ournal:

odge 229 wish to ex-to Brother Maylen lied March 30, 1921.

other Roberts and dertfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement. Fred Jubenville, Cor. Sec'v.



Photo of Boilermaker Delegates Attending State Federation of Labor Convention at Chanute, Kans., Who Formally Inaugurated a State Lodge of Boilermakers for Kansas. They Are as Follows: Front Row (Sitting) Left to Right—Hon. Alfred Coad, Mayor of Parsons, Kans., and Member Lodge 292; J. B. Casey, Lodge 83. (Secretary State Lodge); J. C. Morris, Lodge 542, (President State Lodge). Back Row (Standing), Left to Right—Charles Bunner, Lodge 183; L. G. Willcut, Lodge 404: O. E. Maze. Lodge 543; C. E. Grove. Lodge 543; S. F. Rains, Lodge 34 and W. W. Martin, Lodge 340.

News of General Interest

THE GOLDEN AGE WHEN LABOR AND CAPITAL WALKED ARM IN ARM.

No one can say that capital and labor are at present walking arm in arm. But once upon a time they did, and here is Mr.

Dooley's picture of that golden age:

"It was different whin I was a young man, Hinnissy. In thim days, Capital and Labor was frindly, or Labor was. Capital was like a father to Labor; givin' it its booard an' lodging's. Nayther intherfered with th' other. Capital wint on capitalizin' an' Labor wint on laborin'.

"In thim golden days a wurrkin' man was an honest artisan. That's what he was proud to be called. Th' week before iliction he had his pitcher in th' funny papers. He wore a square pa-aper cap an' a leather apron, an' he had his ar'rm around Capital—a rosy, binivolint ol' guy with a plug hat an' eyeglasses. They was goin' to th' polls together to vote f'r simple ol' Capital.

"Capital an' Labor walked ar'rm in ar'rm instead iv havin' both hands free as at prisint. Capital was contint to be Capital, an' Labor was used to bein' Labor. Capital come ar'round an' felt th' ar'rm iv Labor wanst in awhile, an' ivery year Mrs. Capital

called on Mrs. Labor an' congratulated her on her score.

"Th' pride iv ivry artisan was to wurruk as long at his task as th' boss cud afford to pay th' gas bill. In return f'r his fidelity

he got a turkey ivry year.

"At Christmas time, Capital gathered his happy family ar-round him, an' in th' prisince iv th' ladies iv th' neighborhood, give thim a short oration. 'Me brave la-ads, says he, 'we've had a good year. (Cheers). I have made a milyon dollars. (Sinsation). I attribute this to me supeeryor skill, aided by ye'er arnest efforts at th' bench an' at th' forge. (Sobs). Ye have done so well that we won't need so many iv ye as we did. (Long an' continyous cheerin'). Those iv us who can do two men's wur'rk will remain, an' if possible do four. Our other faithful sarvints,' he says, 'can come back in the spring,' he says, 'if alive,' he says.

"An' th' bold artisans tossed their pa-aper caps in th' air an' give three cheers f'r Capital. They wur-rked till ol' age crept on thim an' thin retired to live on th' wish bones an' kind wur-ruds they had accumylated."—The Monitor, (San Francisco).

NORTH DAKOTA DEFIES WALL STREET.

A Valiant Fight Is Begun Against the Money Trust By a Sovereign State Seeking Justice for Its Farmers and City Workers.

The Industrial Commission of North Dakota has issued the following stirring appeal to the people of the country:

To the Liberty-Loving People of America:

North Dakota is struggling for self-government and democracy.

In the course of that struggle the people of the sovereign state by repeated referendum vote, by legislative enactment, and with the unanimous approval of the Supreme Court of the United States, have established a state-owned bank, mills and elevators, a Home Building Association, and enacted certain measures for the protection of Labor.

To properly finance these laws and institutions, that state has issued its bonds, backed by the faith and credit of the entire state. But here we have encountered the mailed fist of the financial autocrat of America. With an effrontery unparalleled in our history, they have demanded that we give up our program as the price we must pay for their financial support in selling our bonds.

'To this astounding demand, our people, in whom the blood of '76 still surges, have replied: "To the last man, to the last dollar, and till the last field lies fallow—NO! NEVER! Democracy may perish in America, but it shall not be betrayed or delivered

into the hands of the financial barons by the people of North Dakota.

So the bankers of the country will not

handle our bonds.

Therefore we turn to you, and to the people of the country, to acquaint you with the facts, and to ask you to buy these bonds of the State of North Dakota.

We ask no favor, contribution or gift. We offer you an opportunity for an investment in human welfare and progress with both interest and principal absolutely guaranteed. And with this in view we seek your co-operation to the end that the laws and institutions of a free people may not be overthrown and the right of self-government and

democracy destroyed.
Yours for the people of North Dakota.
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF
NORTH DAKOTA.

LYNN J. FRAZIER, Governor of the State. WILLIAM LEMKE, Attorney General. JOHN N. HAGAN, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.

The industrial program of the State of North Dakota consists of the following en-

'terprises:

The Bank of North Dakota, a state bank owned and controlled by the state for the purpose of promoting agriculture, commerce and industry.

State Terminal Elevator, with a capacity of 1,659,500 bushels.

A State Mill, with a capacity of 3,000 bar-

rels of flour per day.

A Rural Credits Program, for furnishing cheaper money to farmers.

A Home Building Plan, to erect homes for industrial workers at cost on long-time pay-

This is not a radical program. Many other states have similar state-owned en-

terprises.

To finance these undertakings, \$6,000,000 is needed, and with the active and earnest co-operation of farmers and workers, it should be subscribed within sixty or ninety days. Farmers are especially urged to invest in the Mill and Elevator series, as work on the big state plant has been suspended because the financiers refused to purchase the bonds. The sooner these bonds are sold. the sooner will this great project be carried to completion.

These bonds are backed by the faith and credit of the state of North Dakota, with its population of 650,000, and \$1,600,000,000 worth of taxable private property. The state itself owns property valued at \$80, 000,000. In 1920 we raised \$225,000,000 worth of crops and animal products.

The public is urged to beware of unauthorized agents. Pay no cash, but make checks, drafts and money orders payable only to The Bank of North Dakota.

Anyone wishing to purchase State of North Dakota bonds should write for further information to The Bank of North Dakota, Bond Department, Bismarck, North Dakota.

FREAK BILLS DETRIMENTAL TO LABOR.

NOTE: Congress has been over-run with freak bills this session, most of them worth-

less if not dangerous.

Two or more sales tax measures have been introduced, one by Senator Smoot of Utah, and another by Congressman Mott of New Congress should be bombarded York. against these measures as they would double the cost of living. Here are two extreme measures that would be used against labor. -Editor.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES April 18, 1921.

Mr. Raker introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

Making it unlawful to board any passenger, freight or other railway train used in interstate commerce, and for other pur-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled,

That any person who shall board any passenger, freight or other railway train used in interstate commerce, whether moving or standing, for any purpose, and without, in good faith, intending to become a passenger thereon, and with no lawful business thereon and with intent to obtain a free ride on such train, however short a distance, without the consent of the person or persons in charge thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 11, 1921. Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Commitee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To amend section 19 of the Criminal Code of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That section 19 of the Criminal Code of the United States is hereby amended to

read as follows:

"Sec. 19. If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, including the right to vote and to have his vote counted at any primary or general election where Representatives in Congress or United States Senators are to be chosen, or because of his having exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, with intent to hinder or prevent his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States."

EXCHANGE YOUR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN BONDS.

Over a million people in this Federal Reserve District, most of whom are holding coupon bonds Fourth Liberty Loan in the small denomination of \$50 and \$100, are losing interest by failing to turn in their temporary bonds and secure permanent bonds in place of them. The last interest

coupon on the temporary bonds fell due on October 15, and interest due and payable April 15 cannot be collected until the exchange is made. The permanent bonds have coupons attached dated April 15, and every six months thereafter during the life of the bonds.

It is estimated that temporary Fourth Liberty Loan 41/4 per cent bonds totaling \$400,000,000 par value are now outstanding in the Second Federal Reserve District alone, which means that the holders have not vet exchanged them and are not getting the benefit of approximately \$8,500,000 semiannual interest. Federal Reserve Bank officials estimate that 3,700,000 separate bonds of the Fourth Loan in this District have not been exchanged.

Exchanges of these temporary bonds can be made at almost any bank or trust company or at the Federal Reserve Bank, Government Bond Department, 24th floor, 120 Broadway, New York.

SCHOOL HEALTH IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Washington, D. C .- Some points developed by the school survey recently conducted in Minneapolis by Dr. Taliaferro Clark of the U.S. Public Health Service, at the request of the city health authorities, seem

to be of general interest.

Minneapolis is governed by "boards," among which are those on health and on education, whose contact in the public schools is a perennial source of friction in many cities. Minneapolis prevented this when the board of education appointed the commissioner of health to be director of school hygiene, thus assuring a thorough liaison. The report recommends that this liaison be extended to the health and school nursing services, thus saving a large amount of duplication in follow-up work and home visiting and leaving a number of nurses free for detail to work that must now be largely neglected. An increase of the nurses to one for each thousand pupils is recommended.

An increase in the number of school medical examiners to one for each 3,000 pupils is also urged. The shortage in these inspectors is forcing them largely to limit their work to finding and making mere statistical record of hampering physical defects and leaving them little time for correcting these. Lack of time for careful diagnosis is also compelling the inspectors merely to notify parents that their children should be sent to the family physician for

examination, a piece of advice that is very

largely ignored.

Until enough inspectors can be employed the time of the present force can be conserved by making physical examination of children in their first, second and last years only; in the first to determine what defects they may have; in the second to see whether they are improving; and in the third as a guide to vocational employment.

The survey shows that about two per cent of the children of the city have some form of heart defect, a percentage probably no larger than in other cities. Such children need especial care to increase their chances of outgrowing the trouble. Heart clinics are necessary to find these children by inspection (especially after recovery from "childish" diseases), to control their exercise and daily regimen, to advise them in regard to vocational study and work; and find and correct physical defects that hinder their recovery.

The whole report is extremely practical. It chases no rainbows but limits itself to recommendations that can be carried out under existing circumstances at moderate cost (largely by mere readjustment) and to some others that should be attended to a little later when more funds become available. Such a report is perhaps more easily made in Minneapolis than in some other cities, for the general system in the schools is found to be very good indeed.

TREND OF CHILD LABOR, 1913-1920.

U. S. Department of Labor, Children's Bur eau, Washington.

In 1920, according to figures just made public by the U.S. Department of Labor, through its Children's Bureau, 76,194 children took out permits to go to work in twelve representative American cities. In 1913 the number of children receiving permits in the same cities was only 67,169, indicating an increase of over 13 per cent between 1913 and 1920, while the increase in population of these cities was estimated to be 14 per cent. These cities are Baltimore, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Manchester, Minneapolis, New Haven, New Orleans, Manchester, New York, Rochester, St. Louis, Toledo and Waterbury. More children received permits in 1920 than in any other year since 1913, except 1918 when war production was at its height.

Nineteen eighteen was the peak year in the steady rise of child employment which began in 1915 as soon as the effect of for-

eign orders for war goods made itself felt in this country. Of 23 cities for which figures are available for both years, all except one showed an increase in 1916 over 1915, ranging from 14 per cent in the case of Baltimore to 167 per cent in the case of Toledo. In 1917, 19, and in 1918, 24 out of 28 cities furnishing information, reported increases over the preceding year in the number of children taking out employment certificates. In 1919 a decrease occurred in 25 out of 29 cities. In 1920, however, increases were again recorded in 18 out of 29 cities.

The increase in 1920, said to be due to the increased cost of living and to labor shortage, was confined to the first half or three-quarters of the year. During the last half of the year, only 9 cities out of the 26 for which figures could be secured showed an increase in the number of children receiving work permits.

The Children's Bureau calls attention to

the fact that in some cities better enforcement of the law requiring employment certificates accounts for increases in the number of permits issued, and states that while, in the twelve cities for which figures are available for the period 1913-1920, "the number of children taking out certificates has increased in proportion to the increase in population, it can not be stated positively, any more than it can be denied, that the number of children actually going to work in 1920 increased in like proportion over the number going to work in 1913."

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN INTER-TIONAL CHILD WELFARE CON-FERENCE DESIRED.

U.S. Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.

Plans are being completed, according to information received by the U. S. Department of Labor, through the Children's Bureau, for an International Conference of Child Welfare to be held in Brussels under the auspices of the Belgian government July 18-21, 1921. American participation in the Conference is much desired by the Belgian Committee on Organization.

The object of the Conference is the discussion of a series of questions dealing with the physical and moral welfare of children, and the rearing of infants. The discussion will proceed under four general heads, (1) Juvenile Delinquents and Juvenile Courts, (2) Abnormal Children, (3) Social Hygiene of Childhood, and (4) War Orphans. Foreign and Belgian experts will prepare reports on child welfare work in their own countries with special reference to the questions on the list. These reports will be printed and distributed in advance to all who join the Conference.

It is hoped also to discuss at the Conference the question of creating an international organization for child welfare. Steps were taken toward the formation of such an organization following the first International Conference of Child Welfare, in 1913,

The Research Information Service of the held also in Brussels but the war prevented the carrying out of the plan.

FUNDS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

National Research Council has recently compiled information about funds for scientific research. From this compilation it appears that there are hundreds of special funds, trusts, or foundations for the encouragement or support of research, in the mathematical, physical and biological sciences, and their applications in engineering, medicine, agriculture and other useful arts. The income from these funds, which amounts annually to at least fifty million dollars, is used principally for prizes, medals, research scholarships and fellowships, grants and sustaining appropriations or endowments.

So numerous have been the requests to the Research Council for information about sources of research funds, availability of support for specific projects and mode of administration of particular trusts or foundations, that the Research Information Service has created a special file which it is proposed to keep up to date in order to answer the questions of those interested in such funds. Furthermore, in order to give wider publicity to the immediately available information about research funds, the Council has issued a bulletin under the title "Funds available in 1920 in the United States of America for the encouragement of scientific research."

Inquiries concerning the bulletin or for information about research funds should be addressed, National Research Council, Information Service, 1701 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Four serious railroad wrecks were recently traced to employes in responsible positions who were suffering from paresis or "softening of the brain" which is a form of syphilis.

Lodge Notices

Ryan, Kerrigan, Shortell, Whalen & O'Brien
—Lodge 163.

Any Secretary taking up the cards of Brothers James Ryan, Reg. No. 76695, James Kerrigan, Reg. 281004, Wm. Shortell, Reg. No. 393283, James Whalen, Reg. No. 127490 or F. J. O'Brien, Reg. No. 110060, will please hold same and correspond with Lodge 163 as these brothers owe for money they borrowed from Fin. Sec'y. McGinness.

Villascusa-Santa Fe R. R. Paymaster.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Joseph F. Villascusa, Reg. No. 79185, will please advise him he is entitled to back pay from the Santa Fe Railroad for work performed at Seligman, Ariz. Full details may be secured from officers of Dist. L. 14 or the undersigned. Payment, no doubt, will be made on application at Santa Fe offices, Los Angeles, Calif. J. P. Ryan, Int. Vice-Pres.

Taylor-Lodge 671.

Any secretary taking up card of Brother Ed. Taylor, Reg. No. 192309, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing the Railroad Inn a bill. J. R. Greer, C. S. L. 671, P. O. Box 1019, Lincoln, Nebr.

Hackett-Lodge 32.

Any secretary holding the C. card of Brother Mike Hackett, Reg. No. 20827 will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as this brother signed a pass application claiming to have worked in Shreveport, La., from Nov. 1st to March 30th, when he had only worked five days, in this way securing transportation from Kansas City, Mo., to Falls City, Nebr. W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y. Lodge 32.

Meyer-Lodge 155.

Any secretary taking up the card of Brother Fred J. Meyer, Reg. No. 265942 please hold same and notify Cor. Sec'y., Local 155, Bloomington, Ill., as this brother borrowed \$10.00 from this local and promised to pay it back within 30 days and he has failed to do this. W. L. Hart, Fin. & Cor. Sec'y., Local 155.

Lost Receipt Case-Carlin.

Brother Hugh Carlin, Reg. No. 311964 lost due receipt case and C. C. at De Ridder, La., Aprif 20, 1921. Finder please mail to Hugh Carlin, Gasden, Ala., or C. F. Fisher 411½ N. 20th St., Birmingham, Ala. C. F. Fisher, Sec'y., Lodge 4.

Attridge-Lodge 219.

Lodge 219, Wilmington, N. C., serves notice on our late Business Agent, Brother A. Attridge, who is supposed to be in Oklahoma or California to correspond at once with the secretary in order to avoid notoriety in the columns of the Journal as a financial report has been submitted to the International office at Kansas City, Kansas.

Settlement Made-Gallagher.

This is to advise that Mr. James A. Gallagher, Reg. No. 65401, has made settlement with this local for money borrowed from a brother. Roy Evans, Secty., Local 101.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Cooper-Grand Lodge.

This is to notify other locals that the card of Jack Cooper, Reg. No. \$53349, has been revoked until he pays \$75.66 for transportation received from Kanasa City to Albuquerque on the promise of remaining in the employ of the company for thirty days which he failed to do.—Wm. Atkinson, Int. Vice-Pres. January Journal.

Shertzer & Ermine-Lodge 658.

Any secretary taking up withdrawal card of Geo. Shertzet Reg. No. 25088 or the clearance card of Thos. S. Ermine, Reg 365524 will please hold same and correspond with J. W. Day walt, Sec'y 658, Box 304, Sharon, Pa. January Journal.

Nelson-Lodge 663.

Any secretary taking up card of John Nelson, Reg. No. 136335, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as this brother owes Lodge 663 and several members borrowed money.—Wm. Stitt, Ser'y Lodge 663, Omaha, Neb. January

Townshend-Lodge 52

Any secretary taking up the due book of Brother Harry Townshend, Reg. No. 349658, will please notify the undersigned as this brother left here owing board and room and

\$10.00 that he borrowed from a brother here. This brother's clearance card is held by the Santa Fe officials at Needles, Cal., for transportation for not fulfilling contract to work 30 days. Nick Mariano, Cor. Sec'y, Lodge 52. February Jour-

Fortmeyer-Lodge 313.

Any secretary taking up the card of Henry Fortmeyer, Reg. No. 83142, will please hold same and communicate with Bro C. D. Brassell. Bov 593, New Rockford, N. D., as this member left New Rockford owing a butcher bill of \$21,83 and a store bill of \$109.99. This member was given a C. C. from this Local 10-20-20, and sometimes goes by the name of Geo. Newman.—L.s. R. Compton, C. S., Lodge 313. February Journal.

Bass—L. 74 & 328.

John Bass, Reg. No. 24295, left Houston owing the Sec'y \$45.00. A grocery store and other stores would like for him to pay up. He came to Shreveport without C. C. and after promising to settle up was allowed to go to work. He left this city owing the Sec'y \$14.50, Peyton's store \$7.00, a doctor \$22.00, and the grocer \$9.00. Locals 305, 587, 330, 74, 217, 408, 96, 132, 287, 100, 222, 253, 345, 567, 502, 121, 501, 207 and 158 look out for this bird before he stings you also. His C. C. is held up by Local 328.—G. Spratley, Int. Rep. February Journal.

Hagood-Lodge 366.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Hagood, Reg. No. 85305, who paid his last dues in Denver, Col. Local No. 179, will please communicate with W. J. Crume, Sec'y Local 866. Clovis, N. M., as this brother left here owing the Lodge \$7.00 and \$25.00 that he borrowed from a widow.—Cor. Sec'y Lodge 366. February Journal.

Crum-Lodge 576.

All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of F. C. Crum, Helper, Reg. No. 389271, hold same and correspond with the undersigned Secretary of Local Lodge No. 576 of Wichita Falls, Texas, as this Brother left here owing \$5.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues.—Z. L. Cousins; Sec'y. March Journal.

Reynolds—Lodge 240.

Any Secretary taking up the card of J. J. Reynolds, Reg. o. 27311, please hold same and correspond with the undergned.—Wade Kuhn, Sec'y., Local 240. March Journal.

Any local taking up the card of Walt Hill, Reg. 1144250, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary of Local 704.—Roy J. Farris, Sec'y., Box 314, Saltville, Va.

Morgan-Lodge 572.

Please state in the Journal to all our members that Everett E. Morgan, No. 411339, an ex-service man, has allowed his dues to become delinquent and owes this local \$75.00 loaned him in an extremity.—E. A. Knapp, Sec'y., Local 572. March Journal.

Boyds—Lodge 678.

Any Secretary taking up-card of Bro. W. L. Boyd, Reg. No. 125198, will please hold same and correspond with Secty A. C. Hopper, Local 678, Lakeland, Fla., as he left here leaving bills unpaid to the amount of \$23.26.—A. C. Hopper, Secty, Local 678. March Journal.

Barnett-Local 229.

Any lodge taking the withdrawal card of James Barnett, Reg. No. 389912, notify Cor.-Sec'y, of Lodge 229, for this Brother has collected money on three applications to the amount of \$28.00 and has left without turning it over to Local 229.—Fred Jubenville, Cor.-Sec'y, March Journal.

Kodera-Lodge 591.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Brother James Kodera, Reg. No. 70029, will please hold card and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill of \$25 that this lodge yent good for.—B. F. Diggins, Cor. Sec'y of Local 591. April Journal.

Fowler and Gallagher-Lodge 101.

Any secretary taking up the cards of J. F. Fowler, Reg. No. 360412, or James A. Gallagher, Reg. No. 65401, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as they left here owing borrowed money to Local 101 and a member of the lodge.—Roy Evans, Sec'y Lodge 101. April Journal.

Mahar—Lodge 211.

Any secretary taking up the card of Joseph Mahar, Reg. No. 66887, please hold same and communicate with Local 211, as this brother left this local being short several hundred dollars belonging to 211 and also had strike money belonging to some of our brothers with him when he left. If any secretary or brother knows where this brother is located, kindly notify Local 211, 25 Berry Street, Newberg, N. Y.—H. E. Embler, See'y and B. A. April Journal.

Hall and Black-419.

Wm. Hall, Reg. No. 40597, borrowed money from a brotker and will not make settlement. J. G. Black, Reg. No. 39'567, left city owing two bils he demed having made. Any secre-tary taking up cards of either will hold same and correspond with G. P. Fuller, Secry 419, Luretha, Ky. April Journal.

Dyner-217.

W. C. Dyner, Reg. No. 284592, left here owing the following bills: W. B. Keily, grocer, \$2.10; another member, \$1.30; making a total of \$3.40. Please advertise him in the Journal until these bills are paid.—T. W. Howeth, Sec'y Local 217.

Griggs-Lodge 112.

Brother Edward Griggs, Reg. No. 306184, left here owing a board bill of \$43.90. This brother has lost one eye. Brothers be on the lookout for the fellow and do not let him betray your trust.—J. E. Jackson, C. S., Lodge 112. April Journal.

Hughes-Lodge 112.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. W. P. Hughes, Reg. No. 272002, tell Bro. Hughes to write Lodge 112 within the next thurty days, as there is a matter that must be adjusted.—J. E. Jackson, C. S., Lodge 112. April Journal.

Ready-Lodge 77.

Brother Chester Ready left this local owing a bill, but we still hold his card. Will any secretary or brother knowing of his whereabouts piease get in communication with Lodge 77.—Wm. T. Best, C. S., Local 77. April Journal.

Moore-Lodge 698.

Any secretary taking up the card of Brother F. L. Moore, Reg. No 21874, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary R. H. Powell, Local 698, Hoxie, Ark., as he left here owing borrowed money, a board bill, groeery bill, dry goods bill and doctor bill. Also \$21 belonging to this local.—R. H. Powell, C. S., Local 698. April Journal.

Atchison-Lodge 217.

Brother E. Atchison, Reg. No. 258976, left his local owing a board bill of \$13. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please correspond with the undersigned.—T. W. Howeth, Sec'y. April

Coleman—Lodge 116.

All secretaries are asked to look out for Brother Thomas Coleman, Reg. No. 11304, who left here owing a bill of \$16. We will hold his clearance card until the bill is paid,—Louis Lindsley, Cor. See'y. April Journal.

Fitzell-Lodge 655.

Any secretary taking up the card of Jerry Fitzell, Reg. No. 425504, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left here owing Lodge 655 and several members some money.—W. A. Holt, Cor. Sec'y 655.

Cobb—Lodge 180.

Any secretary taking up card of Edward Cobb, Reg. No. 164151, will please hold same until he pays board bill he left in Memphis, Tenn., amounting to \$50.50, to Mrs. I. L. Thomas. Please correspond with the undersigned concerning same.—T. I. Morgan, Sec'y Local 180.

Thurston-Lodge 209.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. J. H. Thurston, Reg. No. 116919, will please hold same and correspond with Local 209, Denison, Tex., as this brother left here owing a bill which one of our members stood good for.—H. P. Morrow, Sec'y Lodge 209.

Villaescuss—Sec'y, & B. A. Lodge 92.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Jose Villaescuss,

Reg. No. 70185, kindly have this brother get in touch with
the undersigned, as he has very good news for him.—J. D.

Phelan, Sec'y & B. A., Local 92.

Jones-Lodge 101.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. O. C. Jones, Reg. Ne. 96607, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left here owing the local borrowed money, which another brother stood good for.—Roy Evans, Sec'y 101.

In Memoriam

Brother Fred C. Walters, member of Local 92, Los Angeles, Cal., died April 24th, 1921.

Brother Peter McCann, member of Local 92, Los Angeles, Calif., died May 4th, 1921, age 43 years old on account of a street car accident

Brother Thomas F. Cleary, member of Lodge 328, Shreveport, La., died April 28,

Brother A. Ralph, member of Local 429, Chicago, Ill., died April 27, 1921.

Brother Whisenant (J. T.), member of Local 425, Waycross, Ga., died April 23rd, 1921.

Brother Harvey J. Adams, member of Local 659, Warren, Pa., died May 5, 1921.

William O'Connor, age 27 years, member Lodge 276, St. Louis, Mo., died April 30th,

Relatives of Members.

Mrs. Mahoney, mother of Brothers John P. and Ed. L. Mahoney, members of Local 130, Butte, Mont., died March 13, 1921.

Mrs. Margie VanBibber, mother of Brother C. H. VanBibber, member of Local 622, Columbus, Ohio, died April 11, 1921.

Mrs. George Dobson, wife of Brother Geo. Dobson, member of Local 360, Lafayette, Ind., died recently.

Promptness Assured. Best Results PATENTS Promptness Assured. Best Results Booklet Free. Highest References

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, PATENT LAWYER,
624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

BOILER MAKER LAYER OUT \$300.

Advancement through Home Study Assured. Become a geometrical trained Layer Out while you work. We teach you every Class of Light and Heavy Sheet Iron Laying Out, Stacks, Breechings, Hoppers, Nozzles, Scotch Boilers, Uptakes, Locomotive Boilers etc. We also have Special Courses in Steel Ships Laying Off and Plan Reading. Full information Free

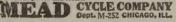
ST. LOUIS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. 4543 Clayton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Enjoy your 1921 "Ranger" at once. Earn money for the small monthly payment son our Easy Payment Plan. Parents often advance first small payment to help their boys along. FACTORY TO RIDER wholesale prices. Three big model factories. 44 Styles, colors and sizes in our famous Ranger line.

DeliverED FREE ON 30 DAYS TRIAL. We ship by prepaid express. 9 Select bicycle and terms that suit-cash or easy payments—you take no risk.

11RES lamps, borns, wheels, purts and equipment terms that suit-cash or easy payments—you take no risk.

11RES lamps, borns, wheels, purts and equipment stimply writ a half retail prices. EMN 60 MONEY-Barger catalog and narvelous prices and terms.





Don't Endure Write me and I will

and I will send you on trial my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment for Piles which has proven a blessing to thousands who are now free from this cruel, torturous disease. Send post card today for Full Treatment. If results are satisfactory costs you \$2.00. If not, costs nothing.

D. POWERS, Dept. 658 BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



Free Man or Slave

There is this fundamental difference between a free man and a slave:

The free man thinks for himself, acts for himself.

The slave permits others to think and act for him.

The workers of this nation will never be slaves until they are willing to forge their own fetters.

Before physical slavery there must be mental slavery.

The exploiters are striving to secure control over the minds of producers as a preliminary to taking possession of their bodies.

The shameful lying of the privileged press is the first step in the campaign against the liberties of the workers.

And the workers, giving their pennies to their betrayers, are actually forging the bonds that are later to hold them in degrading subjection.

Make no mistake about it-the various "drives" conducted against workers , have but one object, to make the workers more like slaves and less like free men.

It is about time that workers get wise to what the newspapers are doing to them and fight back.

The slavish custom of reading and supporting papers that are trying to force workers back into a state of servitude must be stopped before the harm has been done.

Stop rewarding those who despitefully use you and support your own publication.

The best beginning is to

The Offical Washington Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Associated Organizations of Railway Workers

It is owned by the 2,000,000 members of those organizations. It is in fact the workers' paper.

fights for the workers from year's beginning to year's end.
USE THIS COUPON—NOW!
Editor of Labor, Machinists Bldg., Washington, D. C.:
Please enter my subscription for Labor.
Name
Mamban Ladge
Member Lodge

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

- OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., JULY, 1921

NUMBER 7

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Office of Editor-Manager, 314 Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

UNION LABOR AND THE ENLIGHTENED EMPLOYER.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

(Republished from "Industrial Management")

Upon employment relations rest most of the responsibility for unrest in the life of the masses of our people. We have come to apply the word unrest to that turbulence of mind and spirit which is a manifestation of lack of satisfaction or rebelliousness in industry.

For all of our social unrest there is a cause in the complaint which workers have against the terms and conditions under which they must work. Perhaps it may be said there is not always a sufficient cause, but however it may be, there is some cause.

It may well be that the future history of the world will be written in accord with what happens in American industry in the next two or four years. America is the only country in which the working people have gone forward with a dogged determination to prove that the same democratic principles to which they pinned their faith before the war still are workable and sound. America is the only country in which the working people have not been to a greater or lesser degree beguilded by phrasemakers who have called down from the clouds, "we have the magic 'open sesame,' come with us and enter the gates of Paradise."

But all is not as it should be with us and we are by no means sure that our working people will not be driven from their faith and torn from their moorings by forces that look upon rights as something to be denied when profitable and upon working people as burden bearers who must serve, unquestioning and unreasoning, shoulders always in the yoke.

There is a need for scientific readjustment of a large part of our industrial life today and the trade union movement looks hopefully to the engineers and the scientists of industry for a needed and valuable contribution to human welfare.

The labor movemen is hopeful in this way today because there are abundant signs that the engineers and the scientists have

recovered from and progressed far beyond the pseudo-science that brought them such ill-repute among workers a decade ago, when "speed up" was their watchword and when humanity was classed with steel and wood as material for the production of goods.

Broadly speaking, the human factors in industry are two: workers and employers. Actually, however, there are many more factors. There are workers of many kinds. There are the workers that the world calls unskilled (but let those attempt it who have never done so), and the workers known as skilled workers. There are foremen and superintendents; men who must apply themselves closely in small spaces and men who have much freedom of motion. There are engineers of many kinds, including employment engineers who are now coming to be recognized as indispensable in big indus-There are employers who have no relation except that of investor to the industry from which they draw their income. There are employers who have the direct relation of executive. And there are executives who have no investment relation to the industry to which they give their effort.

If there were some process by which all desires except the desire for fairness, for justice, could be taken from men engaged in or connected with industry our troubles would cease. But there are other powerful desires in industry and since these so frequently oppose and overpower the desire for fairness and justice, there must be some restraining power, or industry would shortly be unable to live and function at all.

The desire for justice has much competition today. This competition is found in the movement for what employers call the "open shop," which is not an open shop at all.

This competition is found in the legislative effort to inaugurate a group slavery, denying to men associated in groups rights which they are not denied as individuals.

Mis-Use of the injunction.

This competition is found in the indiscriminate use of the writ of injunction, by which men are ordered to do those things which they have a lawful and constitutional right not to do and by which they are commanded to refrain from doing those things which they have a lawful and constitutional right to do.

The desire for justice finds competition and destructive opposition in many other directions. There is unemployment, there is the movement to reduce wages, there is the reluctance to restrict immigration, and in the realm of legislation there is, above all, the growing tendency to invent and impose wage boards and tribunals of many varieties, none of which is sound.

varieties, none of which is sound.

The catalog of devices and institutions with which the workers must contend is

long and it is formidable.

All of the more important forces against which the organization workers are compelled to struggle today are forces that have been brought into play to curtail the freedom of workers, more particularly when the workers undertake to exercise their rights collectively.

I doubt whether most Americans have a true idea of what is going on. I doubt whether they fully understand the magnitude of the issues which are at stake and what it means to have the rights of man defeated.

The trade union movement is the greatest defender of the rights of man today and upon it falls the burden of maintaining them. The rights which are imperilled are rights that have to do with conduct in and around the work places of the nation. That is where the trade union movement has its existence and that is where the line-up of forces is determined.

The Struggle for Rights.

If employers, investors and the various kinds of retainers and aspirants for place and power who make up what is known as the employing' world are determined to restrict or destroy rights which the working people consider essential then it must be clear that the organizations of the working people will form the line of opposition to the employers.

The line has been so formed. The struggle today is for workshop rights, for the extension of workshop democracy, for the development of a workshop program that shall be in keeping with the democratic principles that form the basis of our political organization.

Even when the enemies of labor have sought to use the political machinery for the limitation of rights of workers, the struggle is essentially a workshop struggle, for all the restrictive and coercive legislation against which labor protests is calculated to converge on the workshop, affecting what there transpires.

The trade union objects to much that employers are doing and trying to do today, not because American labor has any dogmatic opposition to employers per se, but because labor believes thoroughly that there is a better way, not only for labor, but for all, and it believes that better way is that proposed by the labor movement.

There is no mystery about what labor proposes. There is nothing involved or devious about it. Labor, being at all times close to the elementals of life, thinks from point to point, in direct line. Labor does not have its being in the realms of "deals" and "schemes" and "shrewd" moves. It takes raw materials and makes finished products. It uses tools to gain definite results. It is seldom possible to misunder stand labor. The pursuits of men have more than a little to do with their manner of expression.

There was an excellent illustration of this thought in the president's first industrial conference. The labor delegation submitted its program. It stated a definite principle in plain language. The employers spent days trying to "compromise" by means of getting language that would look like what labor had said but that would mean what the employers wanted it to mean. They were hunting for a collection, of words that would take the color of whatever book they might later find themselves in, binding the employers to nothing, or everything, as the case might be.

Organization the First Essential.

The trade union movement believes that organization of workers is the first essential to progress and freedom in the modern world. Workers must be able to organize freely because individually the workman today has no voice with which to call attention to grievances and no power or agency through which to secure redress.

The second essential is the right of workers to act in their organized capacity—to negotiate as organized bodies, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing, to enter into agreements and to withhold service and patronage.

The exercise of these rights in modern industry is nothing more than the application of the constitutional bill of rights to the

conditions of our time.

The right to speak and write freely, the right to assemble in peace and to petition government for the redress of wrongs, the right to be represented by counsel and above all, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—these are the guarantees upon which the labor movement stakes its right to existence.

Against these the more brutal employers frequently invoke the right to bear arms, which right they then proceed to exercise

by proxy.

Having set forth the essential rights of the workers in industry, it is proper to explain labor's purposes as an organized participant in industry. It is the contention of some that labor seeks only its own satisfaction and makes no contribution in return. This is wholly untrue.

Labor believes that the agreement between workers and employers, negotiated in conference, based upon experience and operating to secure justice, is the most important contract in all human relations today. It is reciprocal instead of one-sided. It gives the largest possible measure of justice to the workers and it gives a guarantee of stability and co-operation to industry. Only when there is an agreement, freely entered into by the workers, writing into definite terms their obligations and their rights, can there be the highest free contributions of human labor energy to industry. The agreement is the channel through which labor pours into industry its greatest effort, its most intelligent effort, its constructive thought. But more than that, it is the document through which complete revolution is wrought in the principle of conduct in industry. From the moment in which workers and employer negotiate and agree upon terms, hours, conditions and wages, the principle of autocratic domination gives way to the principle of democratic operation. That is the vital point in the whole question of labor relations and it is precisely that point that arbitrary and reactionary employers fear to pass. King John before them struggled over the same principle. King George the First struggled over the same principle. The late Czar and the ex-Kaiser did likewise. Every great force that has stood against this principle has, in the great hour of decision, been compelled to give way.

A Fallacy About Non-Union Labor.

Enemies of labor seek to make much of the idea that only non-union labor is "free." The truth is that in complex modern industry the only really free labor is organized labor. The only workers not laboring under terms and conditions arbitrarily imposed upon them from a source wholly foreign to themselves, are the organized workers. Is it not an anomaly, the employers organizing to make great expenditures of money to insure the freedom of their emloyes?

The employer says to non-union workers: "You may have a job at so much a day of so many hours."

The employer says to the organized workers: "We will come together and agree upon what each of us shall give and what each shall receive from the other."

 Union men are the only free men in industry because they are the only men who have anything to say about what they shall do, under what conditions it shall be done and how much they shall get for doing it.

The reason employers in some instances put forth such violent opposition to organ-

ized labor is that it involves the change from autocratic control to democratic control. The basis of calculation is changed. And if employers were not in some instances short-sighted the change would be accepted unanimously and gladly as a benefit to industry and to mankind in general.

Only careful surveys by competent engineers could reveal the staggering losses to industry caused by arbitrary rule. have been estimates of the colossal losses suffered each year by the steel trust because of its refusal to adopt enlightened employment policies, including negotiating with organized workers, but only a detailed examination and the most careful comparison could reveal anything approaching the real loss. Some employers can not believe that the workers have motives unlike their own. Let those employers find out the production loss caused each year by autocratic control of industry. The nation pays the bill for this obstinacy in a definite loss of consumable commodities.

Labor turnover is but one of the many ways in which industry suffers from arbitrary control. There is practically no turnover in organized trades. Railroads have little turnover. The printing trades have almost none. The union shop stops turnover.

Attacks on the Union.

Turnover is the name that employers have given to the hiring and discharging of men, or to the quitting of men and the hiring of replacements. The only recourse of the non-union worker, when conditions goad him to resentment, is to quit. This he does and he forms a great, restless, roving army, roving in and out of factories and mills, always under protest, usually staying in one place only long enough to find another place, his only possible protest being of a character which makes stability impossible and mobility inevitable.

Figures gathered by the United States Department of Labor show that over a period running from 1910 to 1919, in a given number of plants maintaining a labor force of 211,768 workers, with its contractions and expansions, it was necessary each year to hire 256,404, while each year 248,128 were discharged or quit. This was more than equal to a complete annual over-turn of the force. This is not only unorganized industry, it is disorganized industry. That it is non-union industry goes without saying, though unfortunately the Department of Labor in its report neglects to say so. The figures given indicate only on a small scale what is happening throughout industry where there are no unions. And the cost of that great turnover, that vast disorganized protest, that blind striking back of individuals in desperation, is paid by the nation as one of the invisible tributes paid at the feet of autocracy.

The worker has no assurance of justice,

except by chance or accident, when he has no organization through which he can counsel and act with his fellows.

Added to what may be termed the normal injustice of industry as it has come to be, there are the current attacks on the organizations which labor has built up and which must be discussed here. These attacks are aimed from different directions, but they have a single object. If they should be successful they would bring upon American industry a great chaos in which there would be no guarantee for anyone.

The so-called open shop movement is solely an attack upon organized labor. Employers may cloak their purposes in whatever language their lawyers can devise; it remains a movement to break down trade unions so that employer dictatorship may be unquestioned and unchallenged. It did not need the testimony of Charles Schwab, eloquent though it was, before the Lockwood housing investigation committee in New York, to establish the purpose of the "open shop" movement. In every community, where there is an "open shop" campaign it is marked by two unvarying characteristics: It is conducted by organized employers and it is directed against organized workers. It seeks to disrupt unions and it seeks to abolish collective bargaining, which is better described as negotiation and joint agreement between workers and employers.

A Misnamed Movement.

The organized employers who are giving their energy and their money to "open shop" campaigns have no more thought of actually establishing a condition where union men will be permitted to work freely than they have of divorcing themselves from the idea of making profit. When did the slave owner fight for the freedom of his slaves? When did the baron make sacrifices for the freedom of his serfs? In addition to the economic havoc which lies in the idea back of the "open shop" campaign, the campaign in itself is a falsehood. The idea is to establish a shop in which a union man may not work. These organized employers talk about freedom of work, but they mean freedom of employers to deny work, to withhold the right to work from union workers. Union workers would be penalized.

It is worth noting that the organized employers kept their "open shop" campaign plans under cover during the war. It would have been too painfully unpatriotic then to have denied co-operation to the workers who withheld nothing from the nation in its need. But the moment the armistice was signed, the industrial warfare was launched and, strangely and paradoxically enough, under the name of "the American plan," a piece of brazenness unparalleled. There are those who in addition to suffering from economic myopia also have no sense of shame.

Fit partner to the campaign for the non-

union, anti-union, shop, is the movement to establish industrial courts, after the Kansas scheme, and to load the country with governmental tribunals and judicial boards for the alleged "settlement" of industrial disputes. Again we have an economic fraud, masquerading as a panacea. It is strange that democratic America should even tolerate the suggestion of such tribunals as that set up in Kansas and contemplated in other states. It violates and outrages the whole American concept of freedom and can bring upon the country nothing but disunity, destruction of freedom and economic breakdown.

Under the Kansas law, as under the Cummins-Esch railroad law, negotiation is impossible. Joint agreement is an institution of the past. There may still, for a time, be pretense at negotiation, but it is only pretense. Examine the proposition for a mo-If the two parties meet at all they know that they do so with the court in the immediate background and they know that one party or the other will carry the case to that court. The negotiation is a sham, a business of sparring for time. Both sides present their maximum and stick to it. And in the court itself they are litigants. They are not negotiating; they are fighting. And the loser departs with a feeling of injustice, inevitably.

Constitutional Rights Denied.

Labor, for its part, under the Kansas law, is denied the right to withhold its labor power, no matter how unjust it may deem the terms under which it is asked to give service. Cessation of work is made a crime. The thirteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which it took a civil war to obtain, is thrown out of court by Kansas, which has the questionable honor of being the first to write into law the newer and revised principle of slavery, or involuntary servitude. Workers must work when the state tells them to. And what this means is that workers must work when employers tell them to, for this reason: When employers go to court it is to compel workers to keep on working. The court is bound to see to it that the workers do keep on working, for it is a crime to cease working. Caesar and Nero and Napoleon and Allen of Kansas have tried to play on the same string a tune that finds no place in the modern world.

How cleverly the injunction has been used to aid employers is an old story that finds fresh interest today. The Cummins-Esch railroad law finds the injunction its first line of defense. If you violate the Cummins-Esch law you need fear no particular punishment under the law itself, but you may be enjoined from violating that law, or from continuing to violate it or from intending to violate it, and then you may be punished by a judge who needs no jury and who is subject only to his own whim in passing judgment and sentence.

It is appalling that the injunction still lives. It is appalling that today a judge may enjoin members of a union from making written or oral mention of the fact that a strike exists. It is appalling that there are judges who will make use of this barbarous and medieval instrument, that there are bar associations that will permit such judges to remain members, that there are communities that re-elect such judges, or presidents that reappoint them. If there were a more effectively developed sense of social justice and of the eternal fitness of things in our national life, the injunction would be ranked with witchcraft as something about which old men and women might grow wonderingly reminiscent before incredulous young people. The whole business of judicial defiance of the constitution and of our fundamental law is so flagrant, the assault upon guaranteed rights so violent and unblushing that its continuance is one of those marvels for which our time offers no explanation. History may explain the curious mental twist that permits this thing, but the people generally today are too close to the event to understand it.

The manifestations of employer reaction to which I have called attention are examples of lack of scientific conduct of industry. If science in industry aims at anything it must aim at securing reciprocal relations, concord and justice; it must aim at securing a free will contribution of the highest measure of effort and intelligence and it must aim at securing organization. The economy of organization is a fact established scientifically.

When science first interested itself in the field of industry in behalf of increased production it overlooked the most vital factor in the equation and sought to treat human beings as materials. Most industrial scientists have seen this error and on that account science is beginning to make progress and to demonstrate its power for good.

Treat Workers Like Human Beings.

Workers are human beings whose labor power is a part of their lives, to be expended or withheld on the basis of free will That is the first postulate to engineering success in industry and most of the high grade scientists accept that principle without reservation. That being so, the group slavery idea of the Kansas law, of the Cummins-Esch law, of the whole governmental tribunal concept, becomes impossible and effective only as a bar to production.

Likewise the "open shop" becomes a menace to production because of its hostility to union men, its denial of their group rights and its defiance of democratic expression.

Trade unionism is a prime factor for the increase of production. Trade unionism is interested vitally in increasing the volume of production. It rejects wholly the false doctrine of restriction of output as a means

of helping the worker. It develops the intelligence and skill of workers and opens a direct channel by which that higher intelligence and skill may be poured into productive processes. Man for man, throughout the country, the most productive, the most efficient, the most expert workmen are the workmen who are members of unions and who have the mind and the consciousness and the craftsmanship that unionism develops.

In addition to giving him an agency for the defense of his rights, the union gives the workman a medium of gaining knowledge about the industry of which he is a part. The worker is no longer a blind cog in a massive machine. He knows something of the whole problem. And the more he knows of the whole problem the more val-

uable he is to the industry.

It is at this point that industrial scientists may be of tremendous service. They can take the information of industry and give it to the worker for his enlightenment and for the quickening of his interest in the industry. The normal human mind craves information; it fights against darkness and in time loses interest in a darkness unillumined.

Repetitive operations especially demand the attention of scientists. How much havoc needlessly repetitive processes have caused will never be known. What a mass of suppressed resentment and hatred there is among workers who must submit to them can never be known. We only know that here and there a suicide results, a maniac results; a broken home results. For such of these processes as are imperative there should be all of the surrounding enlightenment that science can give. Men, for one thing, are entitled to knowledge as to the purpose of their work, as to where it fits in the great scheme of things.

It is just to demand that workers know the facts about costs, about supplies, their source and the reliability of future supply. about overhead and operating costs and about where their product goes and why it goes there. Science, if it will, may weave romance into many a dead and dusty corner of industry, into many a weary, heavy life. The coming of steam took out of the life of labor that which made it full and rounded. that which made it a life fit for human beings, taxing and rewarding the skill of hand and brain, and science must give it back.

Reaction thinks that the well-springs of human hope that manifest themselves when the workers speak for better lives and for more freedom, can be dried up and destroyed by repressive and coercive measures. They think only as far as the iron heel. They know nothing of the psychology of masses of workers, they know nothing of the longings and hopes that fill their hearts. They plan by the ledger and the monthly balance sheet.

Scientists are under no such limitations.

Engineers know better. The workers, quick to detect any false note in plans involving human life and human rights, rejected with unanimity and bitterness, the original Taylor system and its allied distortions. The workers knew the fault, and time has amply justified their verdict. It is now generally

admitted, even by its former foremost advocates. But most scientists of industry have found the missing links and have given humanity, human rights, human aspirations and human impulses their proper place and full valuation.

Labor courts the functioning of these men.

TEN THOUSAND VOLUNTEER SALES AGENCIES NOW SELLING NORTH DAKOTA STATE BONDS.

A dispatch from Chicago indicates that the North Dakota bond selling campaign is on in earnest. The people's forces are

mobilizing!

Thousands of volunteer sales agencies for marketing the bonds of the State of North Dakota, which were boycotted by investment bankers, will soon be in active operation in every important center throughout the country. Carl D. Thompson of the Public Ownership League of America heads the campaign among the Labor Organizations.

The City of Chicago is being organized for a \$2,000,000 campaign. At a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor on May 20th, a committee of one hundred was formed, which may be increased to five hundred or a thousand, the purpose of which is to canvass every labor union, progressive organization and individual in the City of Chicago.

Over thirty unions were represented in this initial meeting. The Illinois State Federation was represented by its President, John Walker, who made a stirring address. Arrangements were made to hold a general meeting every Friday night until the \$2.

000,000 quota is sold.

The main speaker was William Lemke, Attorney General of North Dakota, who explained the North Dakota Industrial Program and the bonds that are being issued for their promotion.

"Tell it to the world-we are selling the

bonds.'

INFORMATION ABOUT NORTH DAKOTA.

All persons interested in North Dakota state bonds should write at once to The Bank of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. Dak., for a new booklet now being issued, giving full details of the state bonds offered for sale as well as a brief review of the state, its industries and resources. It contains information about North Dakota that every citizen interested in human progress should know. The little book is free. Write for it today.

THE NORTH DAKOTA HOME BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the important state enterprises in North Dakota is the Home Building Association, which provides cheap homes on long-time payments for industrial workers and other citizens.

The law provides that 20 per cent of the cost of a house and lot must be paid into the Association by the home builder, 80 per cent being provided by the Association; but

where the cost exceeds \$5,000 (the maximum), all costs in excess of that sum must be paid by the home builder. Where the home builder owns a lot, the same is appraised and the appraised value of the lot is credited to his 20 per cent deposit account.

On a \$5,000 home, \$1,000 is furnished by the home builder and \$4,000 by the Association; the finished unit is then worth \$5,000. Administrative expense is paid for out of interest earned on state-built homes.

Under the 20-year amortization plan, monthly payments covering principal and interest are at the rate of \$7.16 per \$1,000 or \$28.65 per month on \$4,000. Total payments one year \$343.80; total 20 years \$6,876. All material and labor are furnished by the Association at cost.

The past season fifty-eight houses, located in four cities and towns have been constructed, eight of them for business and professional men, the other fifty for wage earners. Only union labor is employed.

The plans of the North Dakota Home Builders' Association are practical and successful. Various types of strictly modern houses are constructed; workmanship and materials are first class. Actual costs are less on account of no contractor's profits being added, and all families now occupying Association homes are satisfied.

COPIES OF SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES.

Many scientists lack the library facilities which their work demands. They are compelled either to journey to distant libraries or to try to borrow books by mail. Often it is difficult for them to locate something that is badly needed, and again it may be impossible to borrow it.

The Research Information Service of the National Research Council is prepared to assist investigators by locating scientific publications which are not generally or readily accessible. It will also, as is desired, have manuscripts, printed matter or illustrations copied by photostat or typewriter. The cost of copying varies from ten to twenty-five cents per page. No charge is made for this service unless an advance estimate of cost has been submitted and approved by correspondent.

Requests for assistance should be addressed National Research Council, Information Service, 1701 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City, Missouri.

THE LABOR BOARD DECREES A BIG CUT IN THE WAGES OF R. R. EMPLOYES.

According to their previously announced intention, as mentioned in last month's Journal, the Labor Board issued an order about the first of June, cutting the wages of railroad employes from twenty per cent down to about six or eight per cent, effective July 1st, the average we are told is about twelve per cent. The heaviest cut was in the ranks of the maintenance of way and shop laborers, who were reduced ten cents an hour, and all shop employes were reduced eight cents per hour or about nine and one-half per cent.

The board after citing its past actions and decisions, states it finds the cost of living has been reduced since granting an increase last year, and bases it present action on that assumption; where the board secured its information concerning the decrease in cost of living, it did not disclose. This cut has been submitted to a referendum vote of the men affected. What the result will be is of course unknown at this time, and we will not jeopardize our reputation as a prophet by hazarding a con-

jecture at this time, as to what it will be.

It is a serious problem for the men to solve, for they feel that the cost of living has not decreased sufficiently to warrant this cut in wages, they are confronted with the fact that tens of thousands of railroad employes are idle, thousands of others only working part time and millions of men of other trades out of work; it means a sacrifice for them no matter which way they turn. While it is stated these cuts, if put into effect, would save \$400,000,000 per annum for the roads, they are not satisfied and are still clamoring for more reduction; however, it looks more like an insane desire to cut the men's pay rather than effect a saving, for while the management of these roads, no doubt by pre-arrangement, laid off tens of thousands of shopmen, they at the same time sent several hundred locomotives to private plants for repairs and paid from two to four times as much for this work as it would have cost to do it with their own force of men, and in this was squandered millions of dollars of the railroads' money. Why they did this can only be conjectured at this time but the future will disclose the reason.

However, as they are guaranteed a given amount by our government, no matter how wasteful or extravagant they may be, the loss of these millions will fall, not upon the roads, but the people who pay the freight and passenger tariffs, so they are indifferent in the matter, as they will be reimbursed by the people, who ultimately pay the freight.

The present laws governing the railroads are wrong in principle and vicious in practice and cannot stand, the people are rapidly arriving at

this conclusion.

ATTORNEY FOR RAILROADS SAYS, "LIVING WAGE THEORY" IS ALL WRONG.

Attorneys representing the railroads before the Labor Board, in their efforts to secure a cut in the wages of the railroad employes, boldly proclaimed the plea of a "Living Wage," "A Socialist theory," "A Utopian ideal" and "Diametrically opposed to principles on which American institutions and American progress have been founded and maintained."

These same representatives of the railroads went before Congress when the present Esch-Cummins bill was being considered by Congress and pleaded for a five and one-half and six per cent return on the book value of the railroads, rather than their real or market value and succeeded in getting away with it, this according to their distorted ideas, is perfectly right and proper to maintain a living wage for capital but to maintain a living wage for the employes of these roads is the reverse. These hirelings for pay would remove all safeguards and protection of the working people against the assaults and oppression of their exploiters, and have

them competing against each other for a mere existence.

However, we are told that extremes meet and it must be that on this principle we join with these attorneys in opposition to the "living wage" standard, if this living wage standard only means a bare living, for on this principle we feed horses, mules, and other beasts of burden such kind and quantity of food as will best give them strength to perform the work we wish them to do. The human being should be treated on a higher plane and paid a wage sufficiently large to enable him to feed, clothe, and house himself and family and educate his children along the American standard of living and at the same time have enough left over to enable him to accumulate something for rainy days, periods of industrial stagnation like we are now passing through, and for his old age when he will physically be unable to do a day's work.

However, this is the trades unionist's interpretation of a living wage. This standard even though it involves the happiness, progress and future welfare of the masses of the people is far more modest and fair than the demands of Capital and especially railroad Capital, for it is not content with a fair return on the money invested but has watered its stock until they have doubled its volume and are trying to secure even larger returns on this fictitious capitalization and besides this have an innumerable number of subsidiary companies to milk the railroads income, and no wonder they are constantly crying for more income to satisfy this insati-

able demand for more, no matter how much they may receive.

However, the welfare, progress and happiness of the masses of the people demand a fair, if not liberal treatment in the matter of wages, and these are by far the most important objects to be considered in acting upon the matter.

SHALL "PIECE WORK" SYSTEM BE ABOLISHED.

At the last convention of our organization the question of "Piece Work" received a large share of time and discussion, and of all the dele-

gates participating in the discussion, not one spoke in defense or favor of the system, on the contrary its bad effects were condemned by all, and it was decided that our members should be advised of these bad results and that a general discussion of the matter by all should be indulged in and that a referendum vote taken on the question of its universal discontinuance.

Therefore, we invite our members to use the columns of the Journal in discussing the subject, to the end that we may have a thorough understanding and if possible a unanimous action on the subject. It is a notorious fact that for the past generation there has been a constant effort on the part of the employer to introduce new and divers kinds of systems of work, none of them, however, trying to lighten the burden of a day's work, or better the condition of the workers, but solely with the idea of

getting a greater amount of work for a given wage.

Ten or twelve years ago the exploiters of labor announced with a flare of trumpets and a great to do in the papers that they had discovered a scientific method of compensating labor for what it did, and disclosed the notorious Taylor system of alleged scientific management, the most heartless and dishonest system ever devised for the enslavement of the working people, since the days of involuntary servitude, and it was only by sheer force that they escaped this nightmare of stop watches, speeders-up and robbery of the fruits of their toil. The effort to saddle this dishonest system upon the workers was abandoned for a long time, but we see evidences of the campaign being renewed, and organized labor should keep a strict watch for such a move and nip it in the bud, but whether the effort to revive the Taylor system will succeed or not, constant efforts to develop some other system has continued and we see them being installed under high sounding names or titles, and the only way the working people can avoid these pitfalls and unfair systems is to rigidly and actively follow the principles advocated by organized labor, and to actively and loyally support the organization of their trade.

Piece work makes for bad work and bad workmen, as those who work it, only do enough to just get by with their work and when it is put into use develops defects that destroy the usefulness of the article manufactured and when this result is applied to boiler work it is absolutely dangerous.

The system develops all that is selfish in man and urges him on to do more that human beings can stand and as a result they wear themselves out and are cast upon the scrap heap or go to the grave prematurely, and those who take their place in the shop have to work all the harder in order to earn a day's pay, for as a usual thing as soon as a worker succeeds in making something a little above the average wage, the prices are reduced and they have to do a larger amount for a day's work.

JUDGE GARY OF THE STEEL TRUST FEARS POWER OF OR-GANIZED LABOR.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Steel Trust some time ago, President Gary unburdened himself of the fears that possessed his mind concerning the future power of Organized Labor, which he says will rule the world unless it is restrained by law, and advocated a law limiting the scope and activities of organized labor.

It is ever thus. In the past history of the human race, tyrants hate and dread any opposing power that places itself in their way or opposes their will. Judge Gary and the other officials of the Steel Trust have been absolute tyrants in the steel mills of this country since the Homestead strike of the Knights of Labor a generation ago. They worked a large proportion of their employes twelve hours a day, seven days a week,

paid them what they pleased and none dared to say their souls were their

own or out they went.

The Steel Trust haunted the immigrant ships and filled their mills full of these poor people, driven from home by necessity, to seek a home and living in a country foreign to them in language, customs, standard of living and the value of the money they received, and the necessities of these people were taken advantage of in a shameless and heartless manner, thousands were crowded into small shanties and slept in bunks built in tiers over each other, and the most vicious and extensive system of espionage has been in force to keep these poor people in subjection and poverty, and even now union men cannot secure employment in these plants, bad as the conditions are, if it is known that they have a card.

However, the persistence of organized labor, like the inexorable rules of fate, cannot be arrested and eventually the employes of these steel plants are going to be organized and Judge Gary will get a close-up view of unionism, not based on theory but actual practice, and this is what

he sees.

After religion, organized labor is the greatest force for the uplift of humanity in existence today, without it the world would be teeming with anarchy, turmoil and strife, ten times worse than it is today. Joined with the forces of Christianity, they will indeed rule the world in times to come.

However, no right thinking and right acting man need dread the day, but rather should they long for its coming for when that time arrives it will banish into forgetfulness such tyrants as Judge Gary, and all of his kind as well as the dishonest and greedy trusts over which he presides.

A CLOUDBURST IN COLORADO DOES MUCH DAMAGE.

A cloudburst occurred in Colorado recently and as result of the great flood of water, a large number of lives were lost and millions of

dollars worth of property destroyed.

The first great force of this destroying flood was felt by Pueblo where scores of lives were lost and property destroyed, which is estimated to be \$10,000,000. We are told that practically all of the business portion of the city was under several feet of water and many residential sections destroyed, many houses were lifted from their foundations and carried down stream, even passenger trains were overturned and passengers drowned, being unable to extricate themselves. No doubt there will be many harrowing tales to tell of the destruction wrought, for after the flood had destroyed all that it could including the city water supply, fire broke out in a number of places and threatened to destroy all that remained of the city.

All along the course of the Arkansas river, which carried off this flood water, much damage to property was done. At La Junta a large part of the city was covered with from four to eight feet of water, and much property damage done, however, no lives were lost as the people had warning of the approaching flood and sought the high lands before it came. While we have no particulars as to how our members in Pueblo, La Junta and other places fared, no doubt they suffered as badly as the rest and to these as well as all the flood sufferers, we offer our sympathy and hope that our members everywhere will join in the movement to assist these sufferers in their need and affliction.

THE AMALGAMATION FETISH BOBS UP AGAIN.

Resolutions on amalgamating the trades unions into a "One Big Union"

bobbed up at the meeting of the Metal Trades Department and the A. F. of L. Conventions. The resolution was overwhelmingly and decisively defeated in the Metal Trades and we have no doubt that it will meet the same fate in the A. F. of L. convention, when the delegates in that body take action upon it. They have not had time to do so when this is being written. For labor to generally adopt such a plan would be to disregard all the information and experience gained in the past and turn back the hands of time and progress for thirty-five years to the time when the Knights of Labor, with its millions of members, was in the zenith of its power and existence, and in a comparatively short time the present labor movement would follow the same road to oblivion that the K. of L. went.

The underlying principle of the one big union is a direct action, hair trigger movement that acts first and thinks afterwards, and usually when it is too late to remedy. There is nothing to arrest this precipitate action, until a sober second thought may be given the matter, and sooner or later the organization is driven into some unwise and disastrous movement.

While the labor movement is an industrial army devoted to the persuits of peace, still it, like fighting armies, derives its strength from discipline and concerted action of its units or members. The lessons learned from the armies of the past shows that this necessary discipline may best be secured by having a large number of susidiary fighting units, so organized that even if one or more of the units were obliterated the balance would act as a whole and without confusion. The present labor movement is organized along the same scientific and efficient lines. If any of the sub-divisions fail to do their duty, it is due to some cause, chargeable to some or all of its members and not to the form of organization.

For several reasons the labor movement is not perfect or complete, but this is not due to the forms of organizations, but to its members, and

amalgamation or the one big union will not remedy the matter.

CANADA LEADING THE UNITED STATES IN CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES.

While we have been congratulating ourselves on the progress being made in the United States, in establishing cooperative enterprises, it seems that our progress has not kept pace with our Brothers in Canada, according to statistics gathered by the co-operative news service. We are told there are 40,809 co-operative societies in existence in Canada and that this number is forty per cent greater than the number in existence in the United States.

It is said that in Quebec, alone, there are 176 local co-operative societies with a membership of 60,000, with assets amounting to \$10,000,000 and an annual business of more than \$30,000,000. This is a splendid record worthy of emulation in the United States, and we hope it will serve to stimulate increased activities in co-operative ranks here. No movement will do more to lower the cost of living and help the finances of a family than live co-operative enterprises organized and run on a sound business basis. However, we should make haste slowly in embarking in these enterprises and make sure they are organized on proper lines, and that the men selected to run them have the proper qualifications and experience to successfully run them. The mere matter of being "a good fellow" will not We know how impossible it is for men without training to go into the shops and perform our work, and the same principle applies to business, men must have training in order to successfully carry on business, just as they have to serve an apprenticeship to become a mechanic. Failure in a co-operative enterprise, due to haste and non-preparation, will retard real co-operation for an indefinite length of time.

THE ILLINOIS STATE LODGE OF BOILERMAKERS TO MEET IN GALESBURG.

We desire to express our appreciation for an invitation to attend the Annual Convention of the State Lodge of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of Illinois, which meets in Galesburg, Ill., on July 5th. We are informed that extensive preparations have been made for this gathering and it is hoped that a full attendance of delegates will be had

State Lodges are the means through which a great deal of good for our organization may be secured, if they are properly supported. This is especially so in matters of legislation, a systematic and concerted effort may be secured in this way more readily than in any other way. Then the State Lodge may secure more co-operation from the general labor movement in behalf of things its members want than in any other way. It is in fact an ultra form of craft organization, another strengthening link of affiliation in the general labor movement.

Most trades have state organizations, where they have anything

like a complete organization of their members, in a given state.

THE A. F. OF L. AND DEPARTMENTS IN SESSION.

The annual convention of the A. F. of L. and the Metal Trades and Building Trades Departments were held in Denver, Colorado, during the past month, with a large attendance of delegates. A large volume of resolutions and other business was acted upon but our present information is too meager to undertake to enumerate even the most important items as we close this report when convention was about half over.

The report of the Executive Council and officers of the several departments were, as usual, extensive and contained many things of in-

terest to the movement.

While millions of men and women are idle throughout the country, and because of this a large part of the members of organized labor and their families have felt the pinch of this industrial depression, still one of the most universal and constant sentiments in evidence there seems to have been that even with this condition the morale of our members is just as firm and united as ever before, and there was a general desire to hit back at these open shoppers responsible for precipitating this dull spell and a quickening of organizing campaigns will no doubt be felt in the near future.

The Metal Trades Department transacted its usual routine of business and prepared for future activities, quite a number of resolutions were acted upon. All of the officers were re-elected for another term.

The Building Trades transacted about the usual amount of business. Its Executive Council reports having turned down the application of our organization for affiliation during the year for the reason that a like application had been previously rejected for the alleged reason that we were not a Building Trade, when as a matter of fact, we have thousands of our members erecting tanks, boilers, stacks, and other like equipment on buildings and unquestionably entitled to affiliation, and we hope justice will be done our tradesmen in the near future.

The Carpenters and Joiners were suspended because of their refusal to comply with decisions of the department on matter of jurisdiction. Just what effect this will have on the activities of the department remains to be seen.

The Labor Press Association also met during the convention and acted upon matters of interest to labor publications.

JUDGE DAVIS, OF NEW YORK, USES PARTIALITY IN ONLY FINING MATERIAL MEN.

It will be remembered that in March Journal we made mention of the sentence of Business Agent Brindell of the New York Building Trades for extortion.

The evidence upon which he was convicted was brought out before the Lockwood Legislative Committee by Samuel Untermeyer, one of the most distinguished of American lawyers; who guit in disgust the investigation of building material men and contractors, who he proved had formed a combination to extort higher prices, when he learned that Supreme Court Justice, Vernon M. Davis, had imposed only a fine upon the second group of mason's building material dealers, who pleaded guilty to conspiracy and bribery, whereas a trade unionist convicted of accepting these bribes was sentenced to a long term of years in the penitentiary. No wonder Mr. Untermeyer quit in disgust, any one with any sense of justice would quit taking part in such a farce; and still we are told the Goddess of Justice is blind! Yes! blind to the faults of holders of great wealth and deaf to the appeal for even handed justice.

Such decisions as these do more to destroy the confidence of our people in these courts than all the soap box agitators in the country.

speaking of these industrial combinations, Mr. Untermeyer said:

speaking of these industrial combinations, Mr. Untermeyer said:

"I am not an alarmist and have unbounded confidence in the soundness of our institutions, but my great fear is that the country either does not sufficiently realize or has become calloused to the perils that lurk in social unrest that is being accentuated by the greed and piracy of these combinations that infest the land from end to end. They are all powerful. It is still possible to reach the little fellows, but the biggest and most dangerous of them apparently are already above and beyond the law as it now stands. "That the law has failed to reach them is demonstrated by the fact that they have thrived and multiplied year by year in defiance of it. Our ability to protect the people against their ever increasing intolerable exploitations is going to tax our resourcefulness to the limit. It will be the supreme test of government. "I believe that we shall in the end prove able to meet the test as we have met other crises in our history but it will be well for us not to ignore or minimize the peril. We must recognize that we are facing a crisis, and act promptly and aggressively."

These combinations control practically all of the commodities of commerce, and have aliminated the laws of supply and demand as for

commerce, and have eliminated the laws of supply and demand as far as prices are concerned, and this fact shows the hollowness, the sham and hypocrisy of these people crying for a wage reduction in order to reduce the cost of living when in most cases it only means an increased income for them.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Brother W. E. Garland and wife of Marshall, Texas, paid Headquarters a pleasant visit recently. They were on a vacation tour which will embrace Denver, Yellowstone Park, Portland, Seattle and the Western Coast generally before returning to their home in the Lone Star State.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

The Genesee Boiler Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.),
Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Finucane Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Belipse Oil Works, Frankiln, Pa. (Unfair.)
The Lucey Mfs. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Strike on.)
Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphis, Pa. (Strike on.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
S. F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Unfair.)
Provo Foundry and Mach. Co., Provo, Utah. (Unfair.)
The Portland Co., Provo, Utah. (Unfair.)
The Portland Co., Portland, Me. (Strike.)
The Contract Shops, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Southwest Mechanical Co., Ft. Worth, Tex (Unfair.)
Oscar Daniels Ship Yard, Tampa, Fla. (Strike on.)
Solar Befining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)
Riter-Conley Co., at Paragon Oil Co., Teledo, O. (Strike on.)

on.)
Mathilson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va. (Strike on.)
Mathilson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va. (Strike on.)
American Ship Building Co., of Chicago, III. (Strike on.)
Lebannon Boiler Works, Lebannon, Pa. (Unfair.)
Fabricated Ship Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike

on.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern R. R. (Unfair.)
Rummeli-Dawley Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.) (Unfair.) Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La., (strike

Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La., (strike on.)
Heine Safety Boiler Co. of St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
O'Brien Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Dominion Shipbuilding Yard, Toronto, Ont., Can. (Strike on.)
Dominion Shipbuilding Yard, Toronto, Ont., Can. (Strike on.) on work being done by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Dominion Government.

McAllenans Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
Monroe's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
Buff's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
Buff's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
Patesst Co's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
McNell's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
McNell's Contract Shop, Pittsburg, Pa. (Strike on.)
Brunswick Marine Construction Co., Brunswick, Ga. (Strike on.)
Brunswick Marine Construction Co., Brunswick, Ga. (Strike on.)
Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. (Federated strike on.)
Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. (Federated strike on.)
Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. (Federated strike on.)

on.)

Kansas City Boiler Works, Kansas City, Mo. (St Shamrod Welding Co., Kansas City, Mo. (Strike Cosden Befining Co., Tulsa, Okla. (Look out.) (Strike on.)

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Wish to call the attention of our members to the necessity of each Subordinate Lodge complying with our Laws, relative to submitting the Local Trustees Reports to the President of the Fidelity Department, regularly, as we have had some controversy in the past, in adjusting claims against our Fidelity Department, due to the negligence of our Subordinate Lodge officers, in failing to comply with the Laws requiring the Trustees to submit their quarterly report to the International office.

The necessary blanks are furnished our Locals every quarter and should be promptly filled out and returned to Headquarters, as our Law specifically states that the bonds issued will be forfeitable, unless the quarterly reports are submitted, in compliance with the Laws of the Fidelity Department.

A number of our Locals have failed to make application for bonds, in accordance with our Laws, but the time of limitation has past, therefore, we will be compelled to discontinue issuing supplies to our Locals who have not as yet bonded their officers.

Wish to also call the attention of our Recording Secretaries to Article 2, Section 6, Subordinate Lodge Constitution, page 51, from lines 29 to 45 inclusive, relative to submitting the statistical report of the territory of the jurisdictions of their respective Local, as this information is of very great

importance and will be a valuable addition to our records, as it would enable us to ascertain the number of men employed at our craft; the number organized and unorganized; the scale of wages and the condition of employment.

If this information is furnished and when compiled we will then be in a position to know accurately the number of men employed at our trade; the wages received and the state of employment in all branches of

our industry.

We have received a number of communications commenting upon the suggestion in our report, in the June issue of our Journal, relative to our Brotherhood establishing a bank, and the idea is not only feasible but practicable as well, as we can successfully do a general banking business with the sur-plus funds of our Brotherhood, that we now only receive a small rate of interest for, on time deposit. Another feature in connection with Labor Organizations operating their own banks is that the money paid into the Labor movement would be used for the benefit of the members direct, and we could then change the present system, whereby the surplus funds of the various Organizations are deposited in banks, who use the money of the Labor Unions to destroy the conditions we have secured after many years of hardships and numerous sacrifices. Respectfully submitted, Joe Flynn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

Since my last report in Journal my time has been almost entirely taken up around Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., with the possible exception of a trip to Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, S. C.

By instructions of the International President left for Wilmington, N. C., on May 1, arriving there the following day. Was met at station by a committee, Brothers Cury and Lyon, who fully explained why a visit to Wilmington, N. C., was necessary just at that particular time, as the financial affairs of Local 219 needed special attention due to the loose method on the part of their business agent, and also the neglect of the trustees of the lodge in not carrying out their plain duty in having all financial local office: s bonded in accordance with the constitution, both of whom were responsible. The business agent left Wilmington in a manner that sure was discreditable to an officer, not only representing his local organization but the International Brotherhood as well, while the trustees informed me that it was impossible to force the business agent to comply with the constitution owing to the lack of the necessary co-operation on the part of the membership of Local Lodge 219. However, the result of my investigation of the books covering a period of several months and with the assistance of Brothers Whitehead, Cury, Lyons and other members of local 219 I was able to render a financial report to the I. S. T. which is now in his office, and perhaps later on I may be permitted to make a detail report as to what happened in Local 219, Wilmington, N. C., because of the loose manner in which the business of the lodge was conducted as well as the disgraceful rumors going the rounds in that city of conduct at lodge meetings.

I only wish I could throw the mantle of fraternal charity over the guilty party in order to vindicate him as a member of Lodge 219 of the International Brotherhood, but it was impossible as facts are facts and can't very well be covered up when the evidence confronts one to prove them correct.

While in Wilmington, N. C., I was requested to attend a special called meeting of the members of the several crafts employed at the contract shops and including the Liberty ship yard. A few months ago the minimum wage was 90 cents an hour for day workers but a reduction was posted and later on another. And for that reason special meeting was called to voice their

opposition against any reduction in wage at that time, as well as take the necessary action against it because of the extreme cost of housing and living conditions at Wilmington, N. C., and I desire to report that the action taken by the various metal trades crafts at special meeting led me to believe that any reduction in wage would mean a joint walkout of every metal trade at Wilmington, N. C. However, later on, the trades affected thought otherwise and adjusted the matter and apparently satisfactory to all concerned, as all crafts continued to work in the hopes of a better day and better conditions, at least I was so informed by members of the different crafts in the Tar-Heel city, Wilmington, N. C.

After finishing up my work at Wilmington, N. C., I left for Charleston, S. C., by orders from the International office to assist the members of Lodge 50 in conjunction with other metal trades on a question of vital interest at this time, as the proprietors of all boiler and machine shops had notified the metal trades of a change in conditions when agreement expires July 1, 1921, and for that reason a special meeting was called of all shop crafts at Charleston, S. C., to make preparations to meet the issue according to notification of shop owners.

Brother Jones, business agent and corresponding secretary of Lodge 50, was elected chairman of joint meeting, and in a clear and forceable explanation outlined the situation that confronted the metal trades of Charleston, S. C., as well as the absolute necessity of joint co-operation at this time when living conditions fully justify opposition on the part of the local metal trades against any change of conditions or wage. All of the delegates present voiced their approval of Brother Jones' timely remarks as well as an International representative of the Machinists, who was present on that occasion (Brother Jenkins). Before meeting adjourned a committee was appointed to attend to all matters necessary to shape up before meeting the proprietors of all shops which is expected in the very near future.

While in Charleston, S. C., had the pleasure of attending a regular meeting of Lodges 50 and 411. Both meetings were fairly well attended as the members at Charleston, S. C., fully realize that every man working at the trade of boiler making and iron ship building must be members of the International Brotherhood or be classed as industrial slackers who have lined up with organized capital whose united efforts are to enslave the wage earners of Amer-Lodge 50 has jurisdiction over all contract shops and navy yard boiler shop, while Lodge 411 has jurisdiction over the ship builders in the hull department, and both lodges working in absolute harmony with each other. But I noticed while in Charleston that there seems to be a lack of

interest relative to organization in the navy yard boiler shop. Such a condition should not exist but on the contrary every Boiler Maker and Helper should be live active members of Lodge 50. It's a question of protection. Therefore, personal matters should be entirely forgotten so as to protect the future interest of the Boiler Makers and Helpers at the Charleston navy yard.

Lodge 50 pulled off one of its old time picnics in one of Charleston's popular parks on May 12, and as usual was a success, although the weather conditions at that time were unfavorable. Yet the members of Lodge 50 and their many friends were there in large numbers to have a general good time, which the Boiler Makers' picnics are famous for, and more especially at Charleston, S. C., where that old time good cheer is on tap just the same. The committee of arrangements deserves considerable credit for the success of their get-together picnic on May 12. The following are the names of the committee: Brother Jones, chairman, and Brothers Clair, Gomes and secretary his active assistants.

On my way home from Charleston, S. C., dropped into Wilmington, N. C., to size up the situation in that burg. Had a talk with Boiler Maker Newton at the Wilmington Iron Works and gave me the correct dope on the new conditions in the contract shops, and as Brother Newton always gives one straight facts, I pulled out for Newport News, Va., as instructed by the International President, in connection with a long standing grievance at the roundhouse of the C. & O. Railway Company. Am now awaiting an arranged investigation with the management and hope to be able to make a full report in the next issue of our official Journal.

The local lodges at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are working with a grim determination to hold their local lodges intact in order that when normal conditions come around again they will be in a position to protect their interests through the International and local organizations. Some few have allowed themselves to become delinquent but are getting reinstated, knowing the benefits secured in the past through Therefore every Boiler. collective efforts. Maker, Ship Builder and Helper that understands what they are up against fully realizes that an organized financial conspiracy is abroad in the land to destroy if possible labor's rights which they are entitled to, and for that reason we must hold the organization intact, for eternal vigilance must be the watch-word in order to protect industrial liberty now and in the future.

In conclusion I have noticed in June issue of the Journal that an old member of the International Brotherhood and an active worker for labor's cause in the port of New York had passed away (Brother Patrick T. Keneally) of Lodge 16, Jersey City, N. J. I have known the late Brother Keneally for

many years as an honest, upright man in his dealings with his fellow workers. Therefore, I desire through the Journal to express my sincere sympathy to his family, as well as Lodge 16, and his many friends in and around the port of New York. He has gone to his reward. May he rest in peace. Thos Nolan, I. V. P.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT RYAN.

Dear Sir and Brother:

After all efforts failed to renew negotiations with the Ruemmeli-Dawley Company of St. Louis, Mo., Lodge No. 27 at the regular meeting Thursday evening, June 16, voted to strike against this firm and have wired twelve members erecting work at Stillwater, Minn., to stop work and return to St. Louis, Mo.

This strike has been sanctioned by the Executive Council and Lodge No. 27 had no other alternative as non-union men have been put to work under Pinkerton guards

at the St. Louis shop and we have been advised that Ruemmeli-Dawley's will be an open shop henceforth regardless of the action of the other St. Louis contract shops.

If not too late Brother Casey kindly publish in July Journal the Ruemmeli-Dawley Manufacturing Company, 3923 Chouteau Ave., on strike and unfair to the members of our organization.

Trusting you will attend to this matter and thanking you for past favors and with best wishes, I am, fraternally yours, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

Edmonton, Alta., June 14, 1921. At the time of making my last report I was in Vancouver assisting in a campaign, to get the shipyards and etc., in and around Vancouver better organized and although every effort and inducement was used no great progress was made, as ours, as well as the other metal trades', possible membership in the shipyards in Vancouver, like in many other shipyards in the United States and Canada, has become hopelessly apathetic towards remaining or becoming organized, and this in the face of the fact that our organization alone is at present paying about \$82,000 per month strike benefits, and nearly all of this amount is being paid to shipyards members.

While in Vancouver I visited Squamish, B. C., where the shops of the Pacific and Great Eastern Railroad are located, and where I found all trades 100 per cent or-

ganized.

Leaving Vancouver on April 26 for Victoria, the writer spent two weeks in that place in an endeavor to get a number of old time ex-members to re-instate, who follow up the ship-repair work in Victoria. While some headway was made, but like in other places many of the men approached had not worked but a few weeks in the last six months.

The hardest lot I had to deal with in Victoria, was the men employed by the Esqumault and Nimo, (C. P. R.) as our seven possible members on that road, along with most of the other shop trades had formed themselves into a little independent organization that they called the E. and N. Federation, and of course with very low dues, which is very satisfactory to the above class of men, as long as they can leave it to others to pay for their schedule negotiations and etc., which the shopmen in the above organization are doing, no headway was made with them.

Leaving Victoria on May 10th, I arrived in Prince Rupert, B. C., on the 14th, where I remained until June 4th endeavoring to organize the Wallace shipyard, which is completing the two 8,100 ton freight boats that are now more than half completed. There is about 400 possible members for our organization in this yard and it seems like all of the disgruntled ex-members from off the entire Pacific Coast were in this yard, which means a conglomeration of O. B. Us'., I. W. W., Nationalist and just ordinary dues dodgers. Little headway was made with them, but it won't make so much difference, as the yard will close down in about four months on account of no work.

Prince Rupert is claimed as one of the strongholds of the O. B. U. on the railroads, but by actual count, they have 19 members out of 131 railroad employes, including one boilermaker, while the other unions have 96 members there, and it has been reported broadcast by the O. B. Uites, that the railroad workers in Prince Rupert were solid for the O. B. U.

Leaving Prince Rupert, June 14th, I visited Smithers, Pacific, Endako, Prince George, McBride, Lucerine, Jasper, Edson, which are all division points on the North B. C. line of the C. N. R. and at most of the places meetings to which all employes were invited, were addressed by the writer, and from the attitude shown by them they are willing if need be to lay down their tools to prevent a reduction of pay at this time.

At all of these points the men are very well organized, and only two O. B. U. members were found in all of those places. As it is no doubt known by this time to all of our members upon the railroads in Canada that the Railroad Association of Canada has served notice upon all of the railroad labor unions of their desire to reduce wages and alter the working rules of the present agreements, hence as soon as the matter has been generally settled in the United States we will get down to negotiations here in Canada and as our membership upon the railroads in Canada, expressed themselves in the vote taken last winter by District Lodge

30 as desirous of having the writer represent them on the schedule committee of Division No. 4 along with Brother Ingram of Lodge 478, Moose Jaw, so I am working my way east so that I will be present in Montreal when negotiations really start. For that reason it will be impossible for me to visit the division points on the C. P. R. in Southern B. C. at this time. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE CA VAN.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1921. I take pleasure at this time to make a report upon the strike against the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company's yards, and report on conditions in this district.

Here we are in the twenty-first week of the Cramp strike, so will try to give to the members at large a short history of the most wonderful strike in the history of the

labor movement in this city.

On December 14, 1921, the Cramp Ship and Engine Company posted a notice about the yard that in the future the officials of the company would deal only with the men individually and would not meet the committees appointed by the men with whom they had been dealing for about five years. This being against all the principles of trade unionism, the different organizations not only affiliated with the Delaware River Ship Builders' Council but those included in the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. took action on this matter and on January 17 a walkout took place including the following organizations: Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Boiler Makers, comprising four locals, Painters, Engineers, Sheet Metal Workers, Foundry Laborers, Machinists, Time Keepers and Clerks, Common Laborers, and the Electricians who had no organization, but since then have been kept in line by an international officer. After about one week of the strike the Moulders came out of their own accord, but were ordered back by their business agent, J. Cronin, who informed them that those not returning their places would be filled by men carrying cards in the Moulders' Union from another city; of course this caused these men to return to work. The Patternmakers and Draughtsmen never came out and are still working. The total number of men who answered the call was about 6,000; of this number there are about 3.000 men receiving strike benefits from their different organizations, so it became necessary for the men handling the strike to devise ways and means to take care of those not receiving benefits.

An executive council was formed comprising one man from each local whose men were on strike, to these men fell the lot of raising the necessary funds to take care of the men not receiving strike benefits.

A letter of appeal was sent to the different locals throughout the country, which was answered very favorably from certain parts of the country, but as this strike ran along the executive council found that the funds coming in were inadequate, so other means had to be found. A community store was then started where the necessities of

life could be handed out at the least cost. Arrangements were made with wholesale houses to buy in carload lots. Now those not receiving strike benefits are giving store orders twice a week and these orders are filled at this store and the size of the order they receive is governed by the size of the family. This store is still in operation and is doing wonderful work towards the upkeep of the morale of the strikers.

Another branch of the executive council is known as the rent committee, and any delinquent man who has been threatened with eviction from his home, if he applies to this committee for redress, his case is investigated and if found to be correct his rent is paid.

A corp of doctors has been established in order to take care of the families of all strikers who happen to need their service, there are five doctors in this crew and they have volunteered their services free of charge, and there are three drug stores who have also agreed to fill all prescriptions issued by these physicians.

The wives, sisters and sweethearts of the strikers have been organized into an auxillary and meet every Thursday evening and addresses are made by the different International officers handling the strike. This organization has been of great assistance in this strike, not only in keeping the men on the picket line, but in raising funds they have been a wonderful help. A committee of these women visit the churches on Sunday mornings and as the people come out of church they take up a collection, these collections average up pretty well. These women run coffee parties every week which nets a good sum, raffles are also run at these coffee parties, with dancing afterwards.

The children of the strikers have formed an organization of their own and on a good many corners of the city you will see candy and lemonade stands run by the children, the money derived from these is also turned into the general committee. These children also parade up and down the street where the ship yard is located when what few men are employed there are going to work, and by this method of picketing we have gained quite a number of recruits. There are about 4,000 of these children who are taking an active interest in this strike.

Meetings of the strikers are held every day in the largest hall that can be obtained in the city, and the attendance is 100 per cent. It is well to mention now that according to our roll calls only about 50 men have returned to work, and this is remark-

able owing to the condition in this city. The picket line has been kept in perfect condition, this being a very hard task inasmuch as the police of the city have been very active in this strike, maintaining a constant guard of 1,500 police in and around the yard, motorcycle police who follow the cars that carry the scabs from work, mounted police at every corner also guarding the men until these scabs take the cars, patrol wagons about every four squares, so you can readily see the protection these scabs receive from the city officials. Nevertheless the sympathizers of the strikers have been able to keep the force of scabs from being of any size to hurt our cause any. For illustration to what extremes they are going in order to break this strike, it was only two weeks ago that the captain of the guards employed by the Cramp Company came to the office of the business agent of Local 329 of the Boiler Makers, and after inquiring where Stanley Rajeski was, on being told that he was in the back room working, he went in and deliberately shot him, and only for the quickness of the business agent when he said, "I am going te kill you," the business agent grabbing the hand the gun was in, he would have carried out his threat, but fortunately he was only shot in the leg. This bears out the information we received that the company was furnishing the scabs with guns, not only that, but when some of the scabs were arrested these guns were found on them. About 200 of our pickets have been arrested, some of them have been shot, some stabbed and some beat up by the police, but notwithstanding all the setbacks we have had, the strikers are more determined today than they were at the start of the strike. A monster minstrel show was held last week, put on and staged by the strikers them-

The theater was donated by the selves. owner, musicians furnished by the musicians' union and acts furnished by the I. A. T. S. E. This show ran three nights and was a tremendous success and each performance the S. R. O. sign was out.

Now any local or brother who reads this and believes this is a just fight for the right of collective bargaining kindly help these men out by some small donation (large ones will not be refused).

Conditions in ship yards are not very good at this time, and there is very little work in the yards that are working. The following yards are closed up: Pusey & Jones, two yards at Gloucester, N. J.; Hog Island of this city and Merchants Ship Yard of Bristol, Pa. There has been a new dry dock opened by Sun Ship Building Company of Chester, Pa. There is very little work in contract shops in this city, and the same can be said of Conshohocken, Pa., and Ambler, Pa. Local 341 has a strike on in Philadelphia Boiler Works against a reduction in wages and all men are holding firm. We are in hopes that within the very near future ship building will again boom. The railroad lodges are holding their own regardless of the large layoff of men.

I am most earnestly appealing to you to assist us in this fight against the Cramp Ship Building Company, which is being backed by the Chamber of Commerce, M. A., and police forces of this city. I assure you with your help the men will fight this

to a finish and victory.

I am enclosing some pictures of strikers, which I would like to see in the next issue of the Journal.

With best wishes to all Brothers in general, I beg to remain, yours fraternally, Thomas J. Ca Van, International Representative.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE A. F. OF L.

Denver, Colo.

To the officers and members of I. B. of B.

M. I. S. B. and H. of A.

We herewith submit our report of our attendance on the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

The convention called to order at 2:00 p. m., June 8, 1921, in the Magnolia Room of Albany Hotel, by President Jas. O'Connell. President O'Connell in a few well chosen words opened the convention and presented Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., who addressed the convention to some length on things pertinent to the labor movement in this country.

The credentials committee of which Brother Freeman, of this delegation had 'the honor to be secretary, reported that there were in attendance 55 delegates from International Unions and 7 local Metal Trades Councils representing 16 International Unions and 7 local Metal Trades Councils.

One of the important matters before the convention with respect to organization was covered in the report of President O'Connell which had to do with the jurisdiction dispute between our organization and the Iron Workers. President O'Connell stated in his report that he had endeavored to get our International Officers and the International Officers of the Iron Workers in a conference to settle this controversy but the Iron Workers had side-stepped. However, after a resolution had been introduced by your delegates, President O'Connell stated that he had been informed by President Morrin of the Iron Workers that the Iron Workers had tried to have conference with our International Officers but had been unable to do so on account of various reasons. The resolution was referred to the commission on adjustment and they brought in report to the effect that: both organizations shall publish in their official Journal not later than August the fact that the jurisdictional decision of the A. F. of L. together with the decision of Arbitrator Duncan on disputed points, and that the entire decision shall be published together with the statement that the jurisdiction must be lived up to said statements to be signed by the president and secretary of both organizations.

A resolution by the Machinists being carefully worded but having for its object the calling of a convention of the Metal Trades Department which tended to lead to the formation of the O. B. U. met a very

decided and sudden death.

This matter came up at a later date in another form but met a similar fate. The final vote was 3,310 to 1,071, does not show the almost unanimous decision against it as 1,003 of these votes were from the Machinists' organization.

A resolution submitted by the Metal Trades Council of New York asking that each organization in the Metal Trades Department pay a pro-rata share of the expense attached to having a compensation law passed in the State of New York was defeated.

Resolution No. 12 by the Steam and Operating Engineers' bringing to our attention the fact that we have a wonderful weapon in our purchasing power by demanding the label on all goods was adopted.

A resolution having for its object the forcing of all local lodges into the Metal Trades Council in their locality was non-concurred in by the resolution committee but referred to the law committee.

Other resolutions of a similar character were submitted and the organization committee recommended that all internationals be requested to insist upon their local lodges officiating with local Metal Trades Councils.

We, your committee, plead and request with our locals to become a part of local councils and attend all meetings so that the interest and welfare of our organization may be protected.

Resolutions No. 4 and No. 6 both having for their object the placing of organizers in the field to organize the electrical workers in and around Lynn, Mass., and Schenectady, N. Y., were reported unfavorably by the commission on account of a lack of funds in the department but the commission recommended that the president of the department call a meeting of the ex-heads within the next 60 days and endeavor to work out some organization program.

Considerable time was indulged in by the delegates in discussing a closer relationship between the various crafts in this department. Much stress was laid on the fact that the organizations were not working in harmony and in conjunction with each other.

The organization committee's report showed that there had been a number of new district councils formed since last report and as a whole the organization of the Metal Trades Department was in good condition. The Cramp Ship Yard strike was mentioned in this connection and as our organization is vitally interested we were pleased to note that at the forthcoming meeting of the Executive Council this matter will have the attention and no doubt assistance of all the crafts of this department.

President Gompers appeared before the convention and addressed them to some length on matters of interest especially directing our attention to the need of closer co-operation.

Considerable other business of a routine nature was disposed of in the regular order.

One of the distressing occurrences of the convention was the death of Brother Snelling of the steam and operating engineers which occurred on Thursday night. The cause of his death was attributed to heart failure. Suitable resolutions were adopted and the entire visiting delegation in the city accompanied his remains to the depot on Friday evening.

The election of officers resulted in a return of all the officers to their old places. Although President Franklin was unable to attend the convention he was unanimously re-elected.

The finances of the department are in good shape showing a nice balance of cash on hand.

Trusting that this report will meet with the approval of the membership, we are, yours fraternally, M. J. McGuire, John Dohney, L. A. Freeman.

Official

Kansas City, Kas., June 10, 1921. To the Officers and Members of All Subordinate Lodges.

Greeting:

Following is the true and correct tabulation of the vote given us upon the resolution submitted by Lodge No. 126, providing for the amendment of Article V, Section 2, of the International Lodge Constitution, lines 28 and 29.

It will be noted that the resolution re-

ceived the endorsement of 142 lodges, and 88 lodges voting in the negative. Lodge 710 returned the resolution signed by the president without indication of the desire of the local either for or against; therefore, they are not counted as either voting for or against.

There being 731 lodges in good standing, it would require 146 2/10 votes to receive the constitutional endorsement. Inasmuch as there were only 141 lodges endorsing it

the proposition failed to receive an endorsement, and is, therefore, void.

Assuring you of our best wishes, we are, yours fraternally, J. A. Franklin, International President; W. M. Atkinson, International Assistant President; Joe Flynn, International Secretary-Treasurer.

Lodges Voting Against Proposed Amend-

ment Submitted By L. No. 126. 6, 7, 9, 10, 20, 32, 34, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 64, 69, 71, 76, 77, 85, 96, 117, 121, 127, 131, 64, 69, 71, 76, 77, 85, 96, 117, 121, 127, 131, 133, 137, 141, 156, 179, 182, 183, 184, 190, 209, 217, 221, 232, 233, 263, 266, 276, 286, 302, 322, 328, 336, 339, 345, 349, 355, 360, 361, 366, 371, 374, 381, 390, 392, 404, 419, 423, 424, 442, 445, 447, 454, 461, 470, 475, 476, 485, 487, 514, 521, 523, 532, 545, 546, 556, 566, 594, 618, 642, 657, 660, 704, 734, 736, 749, Total 28 736, 749. Total 88.

Lodges Voting in Favor of Proposed Amend ment Submitted by L. No. 126.

414, 418, 428, 437, 441, 455, 462, 477, 488 499, 500, 505, 510, 522, 526, 528, 531, 533 537, 540, 553, 555, 559, 560, 565, 568, 575, 582, 585, 586, 587, 588, 596, 597, 611, 616, 621, 622, 625, 627, 636, 640, 648, 666, 671, 680, 688, 689, 700, 706, 707, 719, 730, 741, 743. Total 142.

Correspondence

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY MILWAU-KEE LODGE NO. 302.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Whereas, The State of North Dakota through its duly elected representatives and by repeated referendum vote of its people has officially and openly recognized the rights of organized labor, being the first

State in the Union to do so, and
Whereas, This sovereign State of North
Dakota has enacted a series of labor laws and an industrial program which embodies the principles and protects the interests of

organized labor, and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor of the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, and various national and international labor organizations, as well as many central bodies have indorsed the sale of the bonds of the State of North Dakota in order to enable the people of that state to carry out their industrial program, and

Whereas, The financial barons of Wall Street are determined to block the sale of these state bonds, even though they are guaranteed by the faith and credit of the entire state, backed by more than \$3,000,-000,000 worth of material wealth of the State of North Dakota, and indorsed by unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of

the United States, therefore be it Resolved, By Milwaukee Lodge No. 302 that we indorse and assist in promoting the sale of the bonds of the State of North Dakota in order to enable the state to carry out the will of the people of that sovereign state as expressed in their industrial program,

and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President J. A. Franklin, one to Secretary-Treasurer Joe Flynn, one to Editor J. B. Casey with the intent of having these resolutions printed in our Journal, and we do earnestly urge and request tha our International Executive Board take im mediate action to assist this great move ment by subscribing for a substantia amount of North Dakota state bonds and depositing their surplus funds in the Banl of North Dakota, and be it further

Resolved, That our International Repre sentatives to the regular convention of the A. F. of L. held in Denver in the month of June be requested to present similar reso lutions to that convention, for consideration and action. Fraternally yours, Joseph Wm Lofy, Cor. Secretary No. 302.

Mt. Washington, Mo.

Dear Sir and Bro:

Enclosed find letter to be published in

There has been brought to our attention through our official organ an item from s recent issue of the News Bulletin, of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad stopping the employing of white labor. We being white male American citizens and having been led to believe that the boycott or black listing American citizens from industrial employment is against the Constitution of the United States of America, or bringing in or importing foreign labor for industrial purposes is against the Constitution of the United States of America, and if this be so, and we have not been misled, or have not failed to understand properly, and on finding this order true and has for a fact been issued, we as fair minded American citizens do vigorously protest such action taken by any corporation, manufacturer or employer of labor of any kind, and stand ready to help go to or communicate with anyone or body to abolish any such action to be taken hereafter by any corporation, manufacturer or employer of labor. Signed, Committee, Bro. J. M. Wolf, No. 90.



Strikers and their families receiving supplies at the commissary store operated for their benefit by the strike committee of the Cramps and Sons Shipyard employees who are on strike.

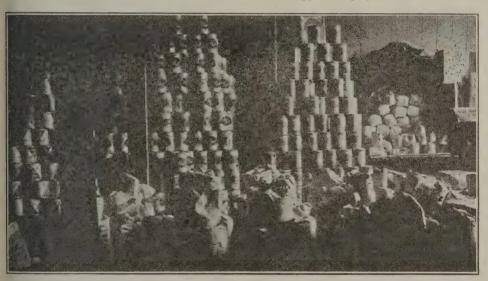


Photo of contents of supply store being operated by the Cramps Shipyard employees on strike in Philadelphia, Pa. These supplies are for the use of the strikers and their families.

PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ADVISORY BOARD, PHILA & CAM-DEN.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 3, 1921.

To All Officers, Committeemen and Members:

Greetings:

The Advisory Board at its regular session, Tuesday, May 31, 1921, adopted the follow-

ing resolution:
Whereas, We note with regret, that the
Pennsylvania Railroad has not complied

with the intent, spirit and letter of Decision 119, United States Railroad Labor Board, and has refused to join with our organizations to submit to the rank and file of employes a ballot containing the names of the "organizations" as provided for in said Decision 119;

And Whereas, The said Pennsylvania Railroad has refused to negotiate an agreement with our Organizations as Decision 119 directs, but instead, is endeavoring to create a new "Company Organization," to be financed and controlled by the railroad;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That each and every member of the lodges affiliated with the Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Boards, be asked to pledge his or her full moral and financial support to our respective International and National organizations, Railway Employes Department, System Federation No. 90, and affiliated Joint Protective Boards, System Councils and District Lodges, and the Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Boards;

Be It Also Resolved, That we accept of no wage reduction until such time as freight and passenger rates are reduced, and until the cost of living has actually been reduced in a manner other than by mere statements,

newspaper and otherwise;

And Further Be It Resolved, That we urge our members to refuse to vote the Railroad Ballot, and such of our members who may have voted same to rescind their action, so advising the railroad; and further: if "direct action" must be to secure justice, then so let it be. By order of the Board. H. S. Jeffery, Secretary.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find a letter, substitutes a resolution to Bro. John Coots, as Local 37 desires to have same published in the Journal as early as possible. Hoping this to be satisfactory, I remain, yours fraternally, B. J. Schreiner, Cor. and Fin. Sec'ty., 37.

New Orleans, La., June 7, 1921.

Mr. John Coots, Vice President, Interna-

Mr. John Coots, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Bro. Coots:

It is with great pleasure, and the pleasant duty, conferred upon us, as officers of Lodge No. 37, New Orleans, La., to convey to you the unsolicited expression of gratitude and thanks of above organization, as per instructions, directed in regular meeting of this lodge convened tonight by unanimous vote.

We desire to thank you for the splendid results which have been accomplished during your duration of your stay among us in the city of New Orleans, La., due, directly, through your wise councils, your good judgments and your always ready co-operation, especially when our organization has been called upon to pass through trying times of reconstruction, hampered by the open shop movement on one hand and the enforced wage reduction on the other hand.

Your forceful and logic arguments, your deliberate and judious advice, your ever watchful interest in every new development, has not only been the safe guide, in our conferences and sessions within the circle's and gatherings of our own local lodge, but also has been an inspiration to the sessions of the metal trades councils, and other conferences, which you have been requested to attend, and it is thanks to ardent zeal,

and patient trust, in the good judgment of our membership, that our lodge has been spared the consequences of a prolonged season of unemployment, and we gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to you and also wish to thank our International Executive Board, having sent you, and permitted you to remain in our midst, while assuring that every minute of your time has been spent in the interest of this lodge, we beg to remain, fraternally yours, D. J. Schreiner, Cor. & Fin, Sec'ty.

Dorchester, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Shawmut Lodge 250 regrets the loss of Amos Bennett, who passed away to the far beyond April 23, 1921, after a short illness of pneumonia. Brother Bennett was a staunch union man and was held in high esteem by his fellow brothers and friends.

teem by his fellow brothers and friends.
The funeral was held Monday, April 25, 1921, from his home in West Aubun, Pa. Shawmut Lodge 250 extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved sisters and brother of our beloved Brother during this, their darkest, hour of sorrow.

Hoping to see this published in the next issue of the Journal, we remain, yours fraternally, James Morrissey, Cor. Secy.

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z.

Panama, May 23, 1921.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Associated Press has given wide publicity to the statements of the new Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks, which would indicate that life in the Panama Canal Zone is one continual round of pleasure and he intends to make drastic changes just as soon as he, either in person or by committee, can visit the Isthmus.

This is written you by the Publicity Committee of the Panama Metal Trades Council, with the request that you publish, for the purpose of placing true facts in the case before all workingmen in the United States, insofar as we are able to reach them.

The conditions down here have never been anything more than just about passable, as is proved by the annual labor turnover of 35 per cent for employes in mechanical trades and 40 per cent for the clerical force, and if the Secretary of the War succeeds in carrying out his plans the conditions here will be utterly impossible; and anyone accepting employment may find himself a couple thousand miles from home and expected to go to work under unfair conditions.

Recently the force has been reduced approximately 30 per cent and men with families have been compelled to remain idle on the Isthmus, with no prospect of other work fore transportation to the United States fore transportation to the United States was available, and if the present marine strike continues over any considerable period men laid off will be confolled to remain here indefinitely, with no means of

earning a dollar to help sustain themselves.

We, the Publicity Committee of the Panama Metal Trades Council, therefore, consider it our duty to have the entire working-public of the United States notified that those accepting employment in any occupation with The Panama Canal, until such time as conditions are once more settled, will be doing so at very great risk of placing themselves and their families in a very precarious situation, and also jeopardizing our chances of maintaining present conditions. Fraternally, W. C. Hushing, H. W. Otis, J. Wynee, Publicity Committee.

Beaumont, Texas.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines in regard to our last convention of "The Texas State Federation of Labor," which was held at Galveston, Tex., May 16 to 20, inclusive.

We had about three hundred and fifty delegates present representing sixty-five



Top photo is that of delegates from the Metal Trades in attendance at the State Federation Convention of Texas. Bottom photo is that of the Boilermaker delegates attending the same convention, which was held at Galveston, May 16th to 20th.

thousand organized workers and altogether I think we had the best convention ever held in the state and accomplished much good. Am sorry to say, however, that the Boiler Makers were not able to present a very large representation as we had only five delegates and two locals were represented by proxy.

We received the endorsement of a State Boller Inspection Law that was drafted by Bro. Balt of El Paso, also perfected "The Texas State Metal Trades Council," which I believe will prove to be a tower of assistance to all crafts affiliated with it.

I am also sending two pictures which I wish you would find space to reproduce in our Journal. One is of our delegates and the other is a snapshot of the delegates representing the various crafts of the metal trades.

The Boiler Makers reading from left to right are Bros. O'Neal, Local 305; DeArment, Local 345; Balt, Local 216; Miss Myrtle Berry, who represented Local 469 by proxy; Herford, Local 587, and Fernandez, Local 132.

Trusting to see this in the Journal in the near future, I beg to remain, fraternally yours, Fred Herford, Cor. Sec.

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a Federated Shop meeting held June 12 at Machinist Hall, Tyler Bldg., Brother F. J. Schmidt, International Vice-President, was the principal speaker and the members of local 102 took advantage of this occasion and attended the meeting. Had a large crowd but 90 per cent present was members of Local 102, for which the committee wants to congratulate each and every member of local 102 and those who were not there missed something of great value by missing Brother Schmidt's message.

The committee has something in store for you at the next Federated meeting—a treat, so make it your business to be present.

Kindly print in next Journal if you have space. Fraternally.—I. W. Hutchison, Sec. Treas., Dist. Lodge 32.

Pulaski, Va., May 20, 1921.

Mr. C. W. Martz,

Kind Sir:

I wish to inform you that Mr. H. W. Bias, your representative, made me a visit on the 19th inst. bearing the checks that the boiler makers had so kindly contributed, and which I think best not to be deposited here to my credit at present and Mr. Bias tells me they shall be deposited in Roanoke and hand me the cash as I need it.

And I wish to add that my appreciation is inexpressible. I think it is remarkable to have gotten so much when there is such a labor crisis. Even though it won't save my little home it will be a great benefit as to personal needs.

My late husband was very proud he was a member of you and if he could know what a personal interest you all have shown me in my hour of sorrow and need he would be prouder still.

Thanking you and asking that you send my thanks in special letter to each individual local that each one may know how I thank them or publish it in the Journal as I want them to know I thank them.

You certainly have proven a friend in deed, I am very grateful.—Mrs. A. Kyle Holliday, Pulaski, Va.

Roanoke, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The following is a list of all locals to date sending in donations on the appeal of Local No. 29 in behalf of the widow of our late Brother A. K. Holiday.—Yours fraternally, C. W. Martz, Cor. Sec., Local No. 29.

Local.	Amount.	Local.	Amount.
134	\$ 5.00	Local. 161	5.00
95	2.06	311	
10	7.20	434	5.00
125	2.00	233	5.00
17		101	
116		394	
106		269	0.0
118		351	
7 /		264	
105		462	
11		65	
15		524	W 00
103		594	
139		253	
92		719	
60		420	
100		485	0.00
167		687	
429		680	
246		608	
.193			F 00
221			~ 00
62 34			
322		681	
212			
121			
144		363 677	
356			
477		606	
52		549	
51		660	
		547	
		684	
		30	
		29	69.00
		PT - 4 - 3	. 0.410.70
180	10.00	Total	\$419.73

San Pedro, Cal., June 15, 1921.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find list of donations received in answer to appeal sent out for Brother A. G. Alvarado. This local as well as Brother Alvarado extends thanks to the various locals for helping at this time.

With best wishes and prosperity for our

grand organization, I am,

Fraternally yours, K. S. Wallace, Sec.-Treas, L. 285.

	it. D. Williams,	DOG: LICUB. II. MOU.
Local	Amount	485 2.00
Local	Amount	411 2.50
728	\$ 5.00	552 2.00
		148 2.00
100	5.00	597 2.00
001	2.00	95 2.00
0.0 =	5.00	119 1.00
4.4.0	5,00	No. L. No 3.00
404	1.00	264 2.00
	2.00	156 2.00
0.00	1.00	253
000 000	5.00	217 2.70
000	1.00	58 5.00
010	2.50	349
0.0	7.70	376
	5.00	596 10.00
	5.00	62
	5.00	17 10.00
	2.00	
4	1.00	000 1111111111
	1.00	
200		No. L. No 5.00
		FD-4-1 9140.05
355	2.50	Total\$143.25

This includes all locals that have made donations up to this date.

Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find a list of subscriptions received from our lodges in response to the appeal of Local 134 on behalf of Brother R. Current.

Brother Current wishes to express his thanks to all Brothers for their sympathies and great assistance in his time of need Words cannot express his feelings, but these donations have helped our Brother out of his difficulty and he hopes to be able to get some light work in a week or two.

Thanking all lodges and hoping you will publish this in the next issue of the Journal, I beg to remain, fraternally yours, D. S. Clark, Treas., Local 134.

Lodge .		Lodge	Amoun
84		*485	
145		244	5.00
252		203	5.0
356	. 2.00	253	2.50
139	. 2.00	219	30.0
10	. 3.00	440	
193	. 2.50	355	
7	. 5.00	285	5.00
64	. 5.00	572	
80		12	
81		194	
Dist. 14		209	
15		201	
161		134	
155		95	0.0
304			~ 0.
121			
126			
		507	
		60	~ ^.
159		637	
243		496	0.01
17		567	
112		376	3.00
73		532	
101		577	
305		588	
104		559	
72	5.00	348	
311	. 2.00	599	1.00
221	. 8.02	336	2.00
178	. 2.00	478	10.00
69	. 3.00	366	
8.8		416	0.04
242		610	
245		411	
11		711 *******	210
52		Total	\$378.8
02	. 2.00		ψυ ι ο.ο
		70	.117 - T17

Danville, Ill.

Brother Casey:

Please publish in Journal.

The members of Lodge 22 wish to extend their sympathy to brother Louis H. Swartz whose wife died May 19, 1921. We feel with Brother Swartz and desire to extend our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereave ment. Fraternally, W. J. Elliott, Cor. Secy. L. 2.

Algiers, La.

Dear Sir & Brother:

Please publish in Journal.

The members of Lodge 442 wish to extend their sympathy to Brother R. Dixon, whose brother died on April 19, 1921. We all feel with Brother Dixon and desire to extend our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement.

The members of Lodge 442 also wish to

extend their sympathy to Brother Jas. Rostrup, whose father died on April 18, 1921. We all feel with Brother Rostrup and desire to extend our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement. Yours fraternally.—Geo. E. Meyer, Cor. Sec'y.

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing a photo of three smoke stacks, one finished and one under construc-

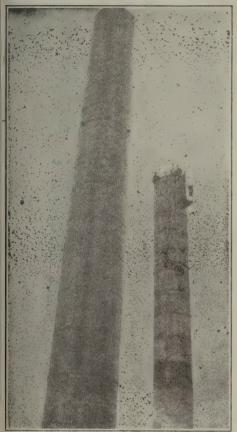


Photo of stacks erected by members of Lodge 104, Seattle, Wash.

tion, that were erected here for the Municipal Lighting Plant of Seattle, by John Foster, of the Oregon Boiler Works. John is proud of the fact that he can say to the world that they are union made from roof to umbrella, and hopes to be able to compete successfully with those in our neighborhood who don't recognize our organization.

More power to all who believe in the fundamental principles of collective bargain-

The Boiler Makers that worked under John's supervision were Ben Bryant and Frank Johnson, assisted by Helpers L. Hilton, Larry Monroe and H. Lewis, with old limmy McNulty doing the rigging.

You will observe by Foster's patent cage that safety first rules were observed.

Those stacks are 130 feet from the roof, 7 feet 8 inches in diameter, put up in 6-foot courses. The size of the rivets used was % up to the guy band and ½ inch from there to the top.

The boys that worked on this piece of work would like to see the photo in the Journal if you can find space. With best wishes and kindest regards, fraternally yours, Jas. K. McMonniet, Secretary 104.

East Boston, Mass.

It was with regret on May 16 that members of Lodge 585 heard the following valefrom Ex-International Organizer Brother George J. McWilliams, who said: "I am addressing you tonight, not as your international representative, but as a fellow worker! I was the international representative in this district till May 15, on account of the business depression with six millions idle in the United States. Many members of this organization have carried the burden of contributing to the per capita tax as far as possible. Many of our members have been compelled to avail themselves of the out of work receipt system, in consequence of which the revenue of the Grand Lodge became so reduced that retrenchments had to be made all along the line, and at the request of the International organization, I was notified to suspend my work as an organizer on May 15. I appreciate all the support I have received from Lodge 585, whatever success I have made in this district is due to that support. I wish to express my thanks for what you have done for me, and I hope that I may again have the pleasure of appearing before you, as your international representative, but whether I do or not, if I can be of any service to you I shall consider it a personal favor for you to call on me. I am grieved to see the small attendance here tonight, the men are doing wrong by absenting themselves at this critical time instead of banding together, and continuing the good work of keeping the organization intact, for by keeping away and not paying their dues, even by out of work receipts if necessary, they are only playing into the hands of the manufacturers, and giving them another weapon to use to reduce wages and to lengthen hours.

I am personally interested in this lodge, I have visited many of the shops in this city and have asked the men what their intentions were regarding their membership in our organization and I have advised them for their own good to stay in the organization. Some of the men are speaking of starting a dual organization, which might apparently appear to "Them" to be all right for a little while, in a particular territory, but eventually it will work hardships, it will be, if formed, an outlaw organization, hostile to all real, genuine, bonafide labor or-



Photo of John Lane, a young apprentice boilermaker who is to become a member of Lodge 227 next month. He is doing good as a boxer and wishes to meet all railway ap-prentice boys at 118 lbs. Address John Dunn, 2152 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ganizations. Many of our members are well along in years, and death which comes to all, will eventually come to them and these men would be foolish to deprive those whom they leave behind of the death benefits, to which every member who remains in good standing is entitled to, and which positively will be paid by the Grand Lodge. You will make a mistake in encouraging the idea of a dual organization.

There is not room for two organizations in any one trade in the country. Of course it has been hard and often times impossible for large numbers of the members of this organization to regularly pay the whole per capita tax and your Grand Lodge has wisely provided for such contingencies by establishing the out of work receipt system which, all who have to, should avail them-selves of, because it is not charity, but justice. I say it becomes the duty of all to try to keep the lodge together. The business depression won't last much longer, but the manufacturers will take advantage of the lack of unity, in the men working at our trade, to make further reductions in wages. and to lengthen the working day. If they succeed in that it will take considerable hard work to regain the lost ground. hope some ways and means can be devised to overcome the situation now existing. wish you prosperity and hope to see you again as you have been in the past, the banner lodge of this district.

The members in parting with Brother Mc-Williams, expressed the hope that a not too distant turn of the wheel of fortune in the field of productive industry in our line of business will enable him to resume his tireless unselfish and faithful activities in this territory, for the best interests of the

rank and file.

Brothers William F. Irwing, John J. Minton and Thomas J. Farmer are trying to devise some mode by which the loyal members of this lodge, who lost their jobs at some of the big contract shops, after spending the best years of their lives there faithfully and efficiently, may get reinstated. Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, Cor. Secy., L. 585.

News of General Interest

UNCLE SAM'S MODEL VILLAGE.

United States Public Health Service.

The first annual report on the model health department in the model village which the United States Public Health Service has been developing for nearly two years on the 516-acre Government reservation at Perryville, Md., shows some interesting facts.

The reservation was used during the war as a site for a huge nitrate plant. The buildings included 200 cottages, two general stores, a model school house, club, firehouse, and theater for the employes. The whole reservation was turned over by Congress to the Public Health Service for a hospital site and for the storage of the vast quantities of medical stores required for the

United States Public Health Service hospitals.

The Public Health Service promptly transformed a group of cottages into one hospital and set to build another, the whole now accommodating 430 patients. Not including the somewhat variable hospital quota the reservation now has a population of 839 persons, about equally male and female, with many children and few aged.

The birth rate on the reservation was 39.33 per thousand, as against 24.39 in the whole state and 28.78 in the county. The death rate was only 3.67, the excess in children being probably about balanced by the deficiency in aged persons. While this low death rate is partly due to the favorable age constitution of the population much of the credit belongs to the efficient

health administration.

Careful work has kept the record of communicable diseases low. Particularly was this the case with diphtheria, of which an outbreak was reported early in the year in the village outside the reservation, across the railroad track, from which many workmen came daily to the plant. The Schick test showed that one-third of the children in the school were susceptible to the disease; and all of these were promptly immunized by a new method. Three months later a second test showed that only three still remained susceptible.

During the year 30 cases of diphtheria occurred in the county and three on the reservation, one of them a new comer, one a young sister of a boy who was found to be

a carrier, and one an adult.

The low prevalence of contagious disease is ascribed directly to close watch and prompt isolation, laboratory diagnosis, and prophylaxis; and indirectly to pasteurized milk, filtered and chlorinated water, school medical supervision and good living conditions, including sewers, screens, and covered garbage cans.

A physical examination of the children showed that 93.5 per cent had physical defects of teeth, tonsils, adenoids, eyes or hearing, this large percentage probably being due to the lack of facilities for remedial correction nearer than Baltimore. Similar percentages are found in the county outside the reservation. Many of these defects have recently been corrected by the parents.

Between November. 1919 and 1920, the percentage of underweight children was re-

duced from 42.7 to 13.8

The drinking water, which is drawn from the Susquehanna River, is naturally in bad condition, being contaminated in several highly variable ways. For use on the reservation it is pumped to settling tanks, where the suspended matter is first precipitated by coagulation with aluminum sulphate, after which the water is passed through sand filters. This purification is further supplemented by disinfecting the water with liquid chlorine.

Mosquitoes were practically exterminated by the usual methods. This was essential, both to afford much needed relief, and to precent malaria being transmitted from soldiers in hospital who had been trained in southern camps and might have become

carriers of the malaria germs.

The reservation offers many facilities for research work, particularly in various phases of sanitary engineering. Its location suggests it as a school where public health administration can be taught practically to all interested.

MADE IN TAMPA—UNION MADE CIGARS. Union made cigars, in a factory entirely owned by the organized tobacco workers of Tampa, Fla., are now within reach of all who desire to smoke good cigars, and unionmade.

March 12, 1921, a large number of members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, residing in Tampa, Fla., organized and incorporated the Tampa Cigar Co., located at Tampa, Fla. This company manufactures cigars and operates along cooperative lines. They invite comparison in quality and prices, with all cigars made in other famous cigar factories of Tampa.

We believe this is the only co-operative cigar factory owned by organized workers in America, and is the only union factory in Tampa, and the cigar boxes will bear the

Union Label.

There are two ways of helping, you may order a box of cigars, stating the price you wish to pay directly from the factory at 3002 22nd St., Tampa, Fla., and it will be cheerfully sent to you by return mail, fresh from the factory and union made.

Another way to aid would be to urge your local dealer to handle La Goyesca cigars, a product of the Tampa Cigar Co., of Tampa,

Fla.

Note: The Tampa Cigar Co. operating at Red Lion, Pa., has absolutely no connection with the Tampa Cigar Co., the union factory we refer to, that operates at Tampa, Fla.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Legal Liability for Transmitting Infection. Washington, June —. Personal responsibility for the transmission of venereal disease has now been upheld in several different phases by both civil and criminal courts, says the U.S. Public Health Service. Oklahoma a man has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for infecting a girl with syphilis. In Nebraska the court upheld a doctor who warned a hotel keeper that one of his patients, a guest at the hotel, had syphilis and had refused treatment and was consequently a menace to the public health. In North Carolina a woman has been awarded \$10,000 damages against her husband for a similar infection and the Supreme Court has upheld the judgment.

The Nebraska case is important because it asserts that a physician's duty to protect the public health may, under certain circumstance, transcend his duty to hold his patient's confidence inviolable. The North Carolina case is also important because it sets aside in this particular case the legal barrier that prevents a wife from testifying against her husband and bringing suit

against him.

All three cases are valuable in counteracting incorrect statements, often made, that the venereal disease law falls almost exclusively on women and lets men go free. State laws, of course, govern in all such cases but the fact that every State in the Union has now adopted many, if not all, of

the venereal-disease laws, gives ground for expecting similar action in other States. Certainly the wide dissemination of the three decisions should go far to curb diseased persons who deliberately expose others to infection.

Curiously enough the District of Columbia is the only part of continental United States that has no venereal disease laws. Congress, which makes the laws for the District,

has not yet acted.

The fact that the North Carolina decision makes it likely that marriage will henceforth be no adequate defense against a suit for transmitting infection will probably hasten the adoption by the States of laws requiring every applicant for a marriage license to present a certificate by a reputable doctor certifying that he is free from venereal disease and providing that without this no license shall be issued.

Twenty States have already adopted laws forbidding persons with venereal disease to marry, seven of these—New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia—having acted during the present year's sessions. A simi-

lar bill is now pending in Florida.

All of the twenty States do not require medical examination and certification that the applicant is free from venereal disease. "Such a certificate should be required in every State," insists the Public Health Service. "Any decent man with an uncured infection who marries does so either because he does not realize the seriousness of his action or because he believes that he is cured. The necessity for an examination should bring its seriousness home to him and should be welcomed by him as a protection for his wife and children. No real man should object to a medical examination required by law."

Washington, D. C.—"How is a girl going to know whether the man to whom she is engaged has a venereal disease or not?" This question was asked by a girl wearing a diamond ring, of a Public Health Service worker who was showing an exhibit.

The Surgeon General reports this question is frequently asked of workers for the State Boards of Health and the Public Health Service, in their contact with girls. The United States Public Health Service believes that a medical examination by a reputable doctor should be required of every male applicant for a marriage license, and that where venereal disease or other communicable diseases are found to exist, the license should be refused.

According to the Surgeon General, the States are appreciating the importance of making such a requirement. During the legislative sessions of this year, 7 States passed laws making it unlawful for persons having a venereal disease to marry: New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming. Similar bills are now pending in Florida and Nebraska. Prior to this year 13 other States passed laws forbidding persons with a venereal disease from marrying.

Not all the States having such a law require a medical examination and a certificate showing that the applicant is free from communicable diseases. "This should be required in every State," says the Surgeon General. "No man of sound principle would willingly infect the woman he loves with gonorrhea or syphilis. When such a man does marry with an uncured infection it is either because he does not appreciate the seriousness of the chance that he takes or because he thinks himself cured. No man who appreciates the danger to his wife and children in an uncured infection would object to a medical examination required by law. And when one considers the serious effects of these diseases upon the children of infected parents, and the suffering which many innocent women undergo yearly from an infection received from their husbands, one cannot fail to appreciate the necessity for laws which will safe-guard the health and happiness of a woman and her future children."

Lodge Notices

Vollmar-Lodge 227.

Any secretary taking up the card of Alb. Vollmar, Reg. No. 124688, will please hold same and notify the undersigned as this brother left owing a bill amounting to \$10.00 which two other members stood good for and had to pay. Walter Pasko, Sec'y., Lodge 227.

Burke-Lodge 736.

All secretaries having an application for reinstatement of Wm. Burke, Reg. No. 76847, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing \$200.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues. A. R. Lehman, Sec'y., Lodge 736.

Card Stolen-Reid.

T. F. Reid, Reg. No. 95109, member of Lodge 100, Marshall, Tex., states that his brother stole his card and is now bumming the country getting passes from different railroads in this dishonest manner. All secretaries will please watch out for this card and send same to the undersigned. J. P. O'Neil, Sec'y, Lodge 100.

Wilson—Secretary, Lodge 381.
Any one knowing the whereabouts of F.
E. Wilson, Reg. No. 50497 will please have him correspond with M. L. Parker, Route A, Box 68, Amarillo, Texas, Very important. C. M. Yager, Sec'y., Lodge 381.

Receipt Case Stolen-Snlder.

Receipt case and receipts of J. E. Snider, Reg. No. 400660, helper, was stolen from his recently and secretaries are requested to look out for same and to report any developments to C. W. Rush, Sec'y., Lodge 674. Elco. Nev.

McNeal-Lodge 261.

This is to give notice to all secretaries that the card of Floyd McNeal, Reg. No. 278516, is being held by the B. A. of Lodge 261, for non-payment of money borrowed. By action of Lodge 261. David Glick, B. A.

Receipts and Case Stole-Sukupack.

The receipts and receipt case of Brother M. Sukupack, Reg. No. 324947, of Lodge 268, Chicago, were stolen from him. Anyone learning anything of them will please notify the undersigned. E. Pugh, Sec'y., Lodge 268.

Lost Due Receipts-Dundon.

Brother J. A. Dundon, Reg. No. 72843, of Lodge 710, lost his due receipts recently, finder will please return to the undersigned. T. E. Phillips, Sec'y., Lodge 710.

Berger-Lodge 32.

Any secretary holding the card of Brother O. A. Berger, Reg. No. 356590, will please hold same until this brother pays for a pass from Kansas City, Mo., to Falls City, Nebr., which he received from Lodge 32 in April. W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., Lodge 32.

James Holmes-His Brother.

Owen Holmes is trying to locate his Brother James Holmes, whom he saw last in Cincinnati about 28 years ago. He was the son of Owen Holmes, a boilermaker of Cincinnati and thought possibly his brother was following the same trade as his father. Anyone knowing anything concerning his whereabouts will please correspond with Mr. Owen Holmes, 51 East Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

De Vere-Lodge 285.

Robert De Vere, Reg. No. 219866, former financial secretary of Local 285 left this vicinity with a shortage of \$66.77 charged against him, dues he had collected but had failed to turn in. Any secretary taking up his card will please hold same and correspond with K. S. Wallace, Sec'y., Lodge 285, Long Beach, Calif.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Ryan, Kerrigan, Shortell, Whalen & O'Brien -Lodge 163

Any Secretary taking up the cards of Brothers James Ryan, Reg. No. 76695, James Kerrigan, Reg. No. 281004, Wm. Shortell, Reg. No. 393283, James Whalen, Reg. No. 127490 or P. J. O'Brien, Reg. No. 110060, will please hold same and correspond with Lodge 163 as these brothers owe for money they borrowed from Fin. Sec'y. McGinness.

Taylor-Lodge 671.

Any secretary taking up card of Brother Ed. Taylor, Reg. No. 192309, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing the Bailroad Inn a bill. J. B. Greer, C. S. L. 671, P. O. Box 1019, Lincoln, Nebr.

Hackett-Lodge 32.

Any secretary holding the C. card of Brother Mike Hackett, Reg. No. 20827, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as this brother signed a pass application claiming to have worked in Shreveport, La., from Nov. 1st to March 30th, when he had only worked five days, in this way securing transportation from Kansas City, Mo., to Falls City, Nebr. W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., Lodge 32.

Meyer-Lodge 155.

Any secretary taking up the eard of Brother Fred J. Meyer, Reg. No. 265942, please hold same and notify Cor. See'y., Local 155, Bloomington, III., as this brother borrowed \$10.00 from this local and promised to pay it back within 30 days and he has falled to do this. W. L. Hart, Fin. & Cor. See'y., Local 155.

Crum-Lodge 576.

All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of F. C. Crum, Helper, Reg. No. 389271, hold same and cerrespond with the undersigned Secretary of Local Lodge No. 576 of Wichita Falls, Texas, as this Brother left here owing \$5.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dwes.—Z. L. Cousins, Sec'y. March Journal.

Any Secretary taking up the card of J. J. Reynolds, Reg. No. 27311, please hold same and cerrespond with the undersigned.—Wade Kuhn, Secy., Local 240. March Journal.

Any local taking up the aard of Walt Hill, Reg. 1144250, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary of Local 704.—Roy J. Farris, Sec'y., Bex 314, Saitville, Va.

Morgan-Lodge 572.

Please state in the Journal to all our members that Everett E. Morgan, No. 411339, an ex-service man, has allowed his dues to become delinquent and owes this local 375.00 loaned him in an extremity.—E. A. Knapp, Sec'y., Local 372. March Journal.

Boyd—Lodge 678.

Any Secretary taking up card of Bro. W. L. Boyd, Reg. No. 125198, will please hold same and correspond with Sec'y. A. C. Hopper, Local 678, Lakeland, Fla., as he left here leaving bills unpaid to the amount of \$28.26.—A. C. Hopper, Sec'y. Local 678. March Journal.

Barnett-Local 229.

Any lodge taking the withdrawal card of James Barnett, Reg. No. 389912, notify Cor.-Secy. of Lodge 220, for this Brother has collected money on three applications to the amount of \$28.00 and has left without turning it ever the Local 229.—Fred Jubenville, Cor.-Secy. March Journal.

Kodera-Lodge 591.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Brother James Kodera, Reg. No. 70029, will please hold card and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill of \$25 that this lodge went good for.—B. F. Diggins, Cor. Sec'y of Local 591. April Journal.

Fowler and Gallagher-Lodge 101.

Any secretary taking up the cards of J. F. Fowler, Reg. No. 360412, or James A. Gallagher, Reg. No. 65401, will picase hold same and notify the undersigned, as they left here owing borrowed money to Local 101 and a member of the lodge.—Boy Evans, Sec'v Lodge 101. April Journal.

Mahar-Lodge 211.

Any secretary taking up the card of Joseph Mahar, Reg. No. 66887, please hold same and communicate with Local 211, as this brother left this local being short several hundred dollars belonging to 211 and also had strike money belonging to some of our brothers with him when he left. If any secretary or brother knows where this brother is located, kindly notify Local 211, 25 Berry Street, Newberg, N. Y.—H. E. Embler, Sec'y and B. A. April Journal.

Hall and Black-419.

Wm. Hall, Reg. No. 40597, borrowed money from a brother and will not make settlement. J. G. Black, Reg. No. 397567, left city owing two bills he denied having made. Any secretary taking up cards of either will hold same and correspond with G. P. Fuller, Sec'y 419, Luretha, Ky. April Journal.

Dyner-217.

W. C. Dyner, Reg. No. 284592. left here owing the following bills: W. B. Kelly, grocer, \$2.10; another member, \$1.30; making a total of \$3.40. Please advertise him in the Journal until these bills are paid.—T. W. Howeth, Sec'y Local 217. April Journal.

Griggs—Ledge 112.

Brother Edward Griggs, Beg. No. 306184, laft here owing a board bill of \$43.90. This brother has lost one eye. Brothers be on the lookout for the fellow and do not let him betray your trust.—J. E. Jackson, C. S., Lodge 112. April Journal.

Hughes-Lodge 112.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. W. P. Hughes, Reg. No. 272002, tell Bro. Hughes to write Lodge 112 within the next thirty days, as there is a matter that must be adjusted.—J. E. Jackson, C. S., Lodge 112. April Journal.

Ready-Lodge 77.

Brother Chester Ready left this local owing a bill, but we still hold his card. Will any secretary or brother knowing of his whereabouts please get in communication with Lodge 77.—Wm. T. Best, C. S., Local 77. April Journal.

Moore-Lodge 698.

Any secretary taking up the card of Brother F. L. Moore, Reg. No 21874, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary B. H. Powell, Local 698, Hoxie, Ark., as he left here owing borrowed money, a board bill, grocery bill, dry goods bill and doctor bill. Also \$21 belonging to this local.—R. H. Powell, C. S., Local 698. April Journal.

Atchison-Lodge 217.

Brother E. Atchison, Reg. No. 258976, left his local owing a board bill of \$13. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please correspond with the undersigned.—T. W. Howeth, Sec'y. April Journal.

Coleman-Lodge 116.

All secretaries are asked to look out for Brother Thomas Coleman, Reg. No. 11304, who left here owing a bill of \$16. We will hold his clearance card until the bill is paid.—Louis Lindsley, Cor. Sec'y. April Journal.

Fitzell-Lodge 655.

Any secretary taking up the card of Jerry Fitzell. Reg. No. 425504, please hold same and correspond with the understened, as he left here owing Lodge 655 and several members some money.—W. A. Holt, Cor. Sec'y 655.

Cobb—Lodge 180.

Any secretary taking up card of Edward Cobb, Reg. No. 164151, will please hold same until he pays board bill he left in Memphis, Tenn., amounting to \$50,50, to Mrs. I. L. Thomas. Please correspond with the undersigned concerning same.—T. I. Morgan, Sec'y Local 180.

Thurston—Lodge 209.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. J. H. Thurston, Reg. No. 116919, will please hold same and correspond with Local 209, Denison, Tex., as this brother left here owing a bill which one of our members stood good for.—H. P. Morrow, Secty Lodge 209.

Villaescuss—Sec'y. & B. A. Lodge 92.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Jose Villaescuss
Reg. No. 70185. kindly have this brother get in touch with
the undersigned as he has very good news for him.—J. D
Phelan, Sec'y & B. A., Local 92.

Jones-Lodge 101.

Any secretary taking up the card of Bro. O. C. Jones, Reg. No. 96607, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left here owing the local borrowed money, which another brother stood good for.—Roy Evans, Sec'y 101.

In Memoriam

Members.

Brother Frank J. Kerr, age 26 years, mem-

Do You Want It?

ber of Lodge 447, Decatur, Ill., died May 31,

Brother J. W. Magee, age 46 years, member of Lodge 447, Decatur, Ill., died March 26, 19**21.** 1 2

Brother Fred C. Walter, age 55 years, member of Lodge 92, Los Angeles, Calif., died April 24, 1921.

Brother Marianno Valdez, age 28 years, member of Lodge 92, Los Angeles, Calif., died June 4, 1921.

Relatives of Members.

Mr. Joseph Kacer, grandfather of Brother C. E. Kacer, member of Lodge 144, Cedar Rapids, Ia., died recently.

Mrs. Elise Johnson, mother of Brother E. C. Sletton, member of Lodge 80, died April

29, 1921.

Mrs. Peterson, mother of Brothers David, Eric, Evan and Martin Peterson, all members of Local 429, Chicago, Ill., died recently.

Mrs. Eastap, wife of Brother A. J. Eastap, member of Lodge 742, Brockville, Ont., Canada, died on April 17, 1921.

PATENTS Promptness Assured. Best Results Booklet Free. Highest References

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, PATENT LAWYER,
624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MOILER MAKER LAYER OUT \$300.

Advancement through Home Study Assured. Become a geometrical trained Layer Out while you work. We teach you every Class of Light and Heavy Sheet Iron Laying Out, Stacks, Breechings, Hoppers, Nozzles, Scotch Boilers, Uptakes, Locomotive Boilers, etc. We also have Special Courses in Steel Ships Laying Off and Plan Reading. Full information Free.

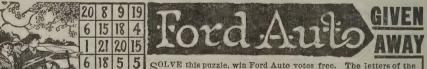
ST. LOUIS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. 4543 Clayton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Don't Endure



and I will and I will
send you on trial my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment for Piles
which has proven a blessing to thousands who are now free from this
cruel, torturous disease. Send post
card today for Full Treatment. If
results are satisfactory costs you
\$2.00. If not. costs nothing.

H. D. POWERS, Dept. 24 BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



SOLVE this puzzle, win Ford Auto votes free. The letters of the alphabet are numbered: A is 1, B is 2, and so on. The figures in the little squares to the left represent four words. (20 is the letter """). What are the four words? Can you work it out? If so, send your answer quick. Surely you want this fine, new Ford auto. Send no money. I have already given away many autos. You can own an auto.

SEND ANSWER TO-DAY

We not only give away this Ford auto, but hundreds of dollars in cash and scores of other valuable prizes. Bicycles, Guns, Watches, Talking Machines; something for everybody. Beryone who answers this can have a prize. There are no losers. Nothing difficult to do. Everybody wins. Someone gets this new, latest model Ford Auto free. Electric stater and lights. Do you want it? Write today and be first. FORD WILLSON, 141 W. Ohio Street, Dept. 3321 Chicago, Ill.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., AUGUST, 1921

NILIMPED O

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Office of Editor-Manager, 314 Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

Agreements.

FEDERATED AGREEMENT NEW ORLEANS METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Agreement.

Entered into this 16th day of June, 1921, by and between the NEW ORLEANS METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION, composed of the shop owners and employers of the above mentioned Association, and any shop owner or employer becoming a member during the life of this Agreement and the NEW ORLEANS METAL TRADES COUNCIL, the union crafts making up its membership, and the individual members of such union crafts, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, agree the accept and abide by the following standard of wages, hours, working conditions, rules, etc., until December 31, 1922:

Article I.

The wage scale to be eighty cents (80c) per hour for mechanics and fifty cents (50c) per hour for helpers, subject to readjustment at the following stated periods, viz: September 30, 1921; December 31, 1921; March 31, 1922; June 30, 1922, and September 30, 1922, in order that the wages paid shall be in conformity with those paid in competitive points on the Gulf Coast and the Atlantic Coast.

Article II.

Section 1. Working hours shall be from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., and when required to work noon hours, or and fractional part thereof, they shall be paid for the full hour at the double time rate.

Section 2. Forty-four (44) hours shall constitute a week's work; eight (8) hours on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; four (4) hours on Saturday.

Section 3. Sundays and the following

Section 3. Sundays and the following holidays shall be paid for at the double time rate: New Year's Day, Mardi Gras Day, Good Friday, Fourth of July, Labor Day, All Saints' Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Any of the above holidays falling on Sunday, the day observed by the Nation or State will be considered the holiday.

Section 4. In the event any shop desires to work extra shifts, it is understood that eight (8) hours will be worked by each shift; the day shifts getting single time for eight (8) hours and the night shift will be paid five cents (5c) per hour additional above the day rate for the first eight (8) hours and double time for any additional time worked on either shift.

Saturday afternoon shall be considered as overtime, whether worked by day or night shift.

Overtime will not be compulsory.

No extra shifts will be inaugurated which do not offer at least sixty (60) days' employment.

Section 5. Hours of labor for all classes of labor will be limited to twenty-four (24) hours, after which at least eight (8) hours will be granted for rest. Men employed on overtime work where work is completed or suspended before the expiration of said twenty-four (24) hours, will take eight (8) hours' rest before resuming work. When called upon to work overtime, thirty, (30) minutes will be allowed, without pay, at proper intervals for meals. However, when a job requires three (3) hours more than the twenty-four (24) hour limit to complete the same, men shall continue to work said three (3) hours at double time rate of pay. This rule applies to gang foremen also.

Article III.

Journeymen, helpers and apprentices employed by a foreman and failing to procure said employment upon reporting for work will be paid two (2) hours' pay. Men must remain on job two (2) hours, unless released by foreman.

If any accident or breakdown occurs in

any shop or on jobs, men will be paid for actual time worked.

Men regularly employed in plants who are not put to work due to inclement weather will not receive any compensation.

Men regularly employed and who are laid off due to inclement weather will only be paid for time actually worked, unless requested by foreman in charge to remain at the plant one (1) hour. If, on instruction of foreman, men remaining at plant one (1) hour are not thereafter put to work, they will be paid one (1) hour's waiting time, but in event that these men are thereafter put to work they will only be paid for actual time put in and, in any event, they will receive a minimum of two (2) hours' pay for time over and above the time worked prior to stoppage of work.

Article IV.

In case of overtime, where meals are furnished by the shop, men will be allowed one-half $(\frac{1}{2})$ hour for meals, without pay.

On all jobs requiring overtime work and which can be finished by or before 7 p. m., men must work straight through until job is complete without meal money and at double time rate of pay for overtime worked. If it is found at 5 p. m. that the job cannot be finished by 7 p. m., and meals are not to be furnished by the shop, men may stop work at 5 p. m. and will be given fifty (50c) cents for meals. All men stopping work at 5 p. m. for supper must resume work at 5:30 p. m. In cases where men must go home for supper, they must return to work by 7 p. m. if overtime is required. The matter of remaining at work or going home for meals will be at the discretion of the foreman in charge of the work.

When men are required to work after 12:30 a.m. they will be allowed to stop work at midnight for lunch and will be given fifty (50c) cents for meals. If men are required to work over twenty-four (24) hours, meal money for breakfast will be allowed.

Article V.

If men are sent out of the city on business connected with their respective establishments, they will be furnished with transportation and board and will be paid at single time rate of pay while traveling, including Sunday and holidays. If men do any actual work on Sundays or holidays on which they travel, they will be paid at double time rate of pay for working time.

Article VI.

Transportation will be furnished to men engaged at the following points: Rigolets, Chef Menteur, Lee Station, West End, Spanish Fort, Milneburg, Nine-Mile Point, Gretna, Westwego, The Point, Flood Street and Walnut Street and their vicinity if ships are in midstream, and men will be paid for the two (2) hours at single time

rate of pay for time required to get to and from work.

This rule will not apply when men are traveling on shop's time.

Article VII.

Transportation or car fare and ferriage will be furnished on all "OUTSIDE JOBS" outside of an area of twelve (12) blocks from shops where employed, provided the employes are subjected to additional expense in getting to and from such job over and above that which they would be subjected to in getting to and from their respective shops.

Article VIII.

Transportation will be furnished, or the employes will be reimbursed for any expenses incurred in getting aboard any ships lying out in the steam and not moored to the wharf. Shops will provide transportation for one man only in order to obtain midday lunches when ships are in midstream.

Article IX.

Suitable quarters, lockers and proper drinking ice water will be furnished men in shops. Proper drinking ice water will be furnished on all jobs.

On "OUTSIDE JOBS" and on ship work, the employers will not furnish lockers or quarters, but will pay the wages of a watchman, who will be selected by the employes or their foreman to take charge of and care for their personal possessions and the employers' tools. This watchman will be paid at helper's rate of pay. The employes will then assume full responsibility for the selection of the watchman and for the loss of their personal possessions, regardless of when such loss may occur.

If any personal property of any man is lost or destroyed due to the employer not complying with this rule, the employer will be responsible for such loss.

Article X.

Any job away from a shop where three (3) or more journeymen, with the necessary helpers, are required, a gang foreman shall be appointed, the said foreman to be a working foreman and shall receive fifty (50c) cents per day over and above the rate paid to journeymen; but in cases where the said foreman has charge of more than three (3) or four (4) journeymen, with their helpers, which requires that all his time be taken up in directing their work, he need not do any work himself.

Article XI.

The distribution of work by the foreman or superintendent among the various crafts or trades shall be done in accordance with the work that it is customary for these craftsmen or tradesmen to perform, but a reasonable amount of latitude will be given to foreman or superintendent in charge of work in the assigning of work to various crafts

Article XII.

In the event that men are required to work in oil tanks or in tanks in boats carrying oil or acid, said tanks are to be cleaned and steamed according to Government regulation before work is performed. All men working in dirty tanks to receive fifty (50c) cents per day additional pay for such work performed.

Article XIII.

The ratio of apprentices shall not be more than one (1) to each stop and one (1) to every five (5) journeymen employed thereafter. The term of apprenticeship shall be four (4) years, after which he must qualify before being considered a fullfledged journeyman.

Article XIV.

Whenever a grievance exists, same must be taken up with the foreman in charge. and if not decided by foreman grievance will be taken up with the superintendent, general manager or proprietor, and if not settled satisfactorily to both parties at issue, same will be taken up with the committee from the New Orleans Metal Trades Association and the New Orleans Metal Trades Council for the purpose of adjusting the difference.

Any men serving on committee will not be discriminated against.

The representative of the craft involved will be a member of the committee.

During the adjustment of a grievance there shall be no cessation of work.

Article XV.

The business representative of any union shall have access to the workmen wherever they may be employed, provided he first applies through the proper source and permission is obtained.

Article XVI.

Journaymen, layer-outs, flange turners and helpers at flange fires and furnaces will be paid not less than fifty (50c) cents per day in excess of the minimum rate applying to their respective crafts, and apprentices twenty-five (25c) cents per day additional.

Article XVII.

Rate for ship scalers to be Forty-six and a Quarter (464c) Cents per hour.

Accepted:

COMMITTEE OF NEW ORLEANS METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Thos. Killeen, Chairman; Thos. W. Hooley, P. A. Dubus, R. P. Nolan,

P. A. Joubert.

Accepted:

COMMITTEE OF NEW ORLEANS METAL TRADES COUNCIL.

J. J. LeBlanc, Chairman; Frank Manning, S. A. Allwood, S. V. Acosta,

June 16, 1921.

Chas. S. Fitere. We hereby acknowledge receipt of the following:

Decision of the Executive Council on Jurisdiction of Lodge No. 37, District No. 50, Voted on by Wire June 6th, 1921.

- 1. That all contract shops and contract firms, fair to our members, shall have the alteration or dismantling of any work City of New Orleans and Algiers, La., re-gardless of their location, and that our members, when engaged in the fabrication and erection of said work shall have the right to follow up said work and complete same under the agreement in effect between Lodge No. 37, through the Metal Trades Council or Association, or any individual agreement entered into with any particular firm not affiliated with the Metal Trades Association. This decision shall include both new and repair work and the alternation or dismantling of any work coming under the jurisdiction of the combined trades of our International Brotherhood.
- 2. All transient work erected in New Orleans and Algiers shall be under the jurisdiction of District No. 50, and in the event of any outside firm coming into the jurisdiction to erect work or in the event a local shop or firm shall sub-contract said work, then such local shop or firm must erect said work under the scale and conditions of District No. 50.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NEW ORLEANS METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Thos. Killeen, Chairman; Thos. W. Hooley, P. A. Dubus, R. P. Nolan, P. A. Joubert,

J. J. LeBlanc, B. A. 37;

S. U. Acosta, No. 50.

False modesty or ignorance has caused many men and women, infected with venereal diseases, to neglect them until serious complications have arisen.

Some of the serious results of syphilis, if neglected, are rheumatism, blindness, inability to have children.

Co-operation

BRITISH COOPERATORS PROTEST AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF IRISH COOPERATIVE CREAMERIES.

British Cooperative Societies have entered a protest against the destruction of cooperative creameries and societies by the Imperial British Forces now ravaging Ireland.

To date over 50 of these cooperatives have been wrecked or burned, and their stocks of goods either destroyed or looted. The Irish cooperative movement is absolutely non-political, and the excuse that some of these creameries were used for ambushes against the Crown forces has been disproved by the British Labor investigating commission as well as by the testimony of eye witnesses gathered by Sir Horace Plunkett.

The British cooperators claim that the destruction of these creameries is not only an act of criminal injustice to the Irish cooperative societies, but that it has greatly increased the price of butter and cheese to the people of England, since Ireland supplied English tables almost exclusively with its dairy products. By a recent decree of Sir Nevi Macready, General Commanding-in-Chief of the British forces in Ireland, all law court proceedings relating to claims for damages have been suspended in the counties where most of these creameries are located.

Their magazine, "The Producer," asserts: "All this means that the Irish cooperative creameries are now absolutely at the mercy of the forces notorious for indiscipline, for arson, looting, and the wrecking of property and for overriding law and order in every shape and form. Henceforth.when cream-

eries are burnt the cooperative creamery societies are condemned to bear the loss and to suffer without the slightest chance of obtaining compensation or redress. This also means that no creameries will be restored or rebuilt, and with what injury to the district farmers and the whole population can be realized only too well. If English people fail to bestir themselves and to put an end to the iniquities of martial law in Ireland, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that they may have to experience the barbarities of martial law themselves."

COOPERATIVE GLOVES IN NINE STATES

The Cooperative Glove Association of Chicago, recently formed by union glove makers in the face of the open shop campaign of the employers, reports that its business has steadily increased until now its product is on the market in nine different states. The Cooperative Association has set as its aim the best workmanship and material in its product and the best standards of living for the men who turn out that product, coupled with the fairest possible prices for the men who buy the gloves. Already the Cooperative Glove Association has found a market for its goods with particular wholesale and retail stores and individual customers.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION URGES PROMO-TION OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

All American Cooper ative Commission.

Telegraphic news has just come from Denver that the American Federation of Labor Convention assembled in that city has recorded its determination to promote the cooperative movement among its four million odd members in the United States and Canada. This momentous decision will affect the standards of living and welfare of organized workers in every city and town of the country. It means not only that the American cooperative movement will henceforth have the active support of the A. F. of L. but that the largest possible forward step has been taken toward a nation-wide, closelyknit cooperative organization that can think and act as a unit in times of emergency. Although the program adopted by the Denver Convention concerns itself more with the immediate encouragement of local cooperative enterprises by organized labor, it must and will lead ultimately to a cohesive federation of these local cooperatives for their mutual advancement and protection.

This progressive action by the delegates to the annual A. F. of L. Convention follows a steady development of cooperative sentiment in the Federation ever since the Buffalo Convention of 1917, when it was decided that a cooperative fund should be instituted to pay the expenses of a competent cooperative expert to aid local unions in the promotion of cooperative enterprises. The following year a special committee on cooperation was formed, but the limited means at its disposal

confined its work to advisory functions. The Montreal Convention of 1920 provided for the continuance of this Special Committee, and authorized the Executive Council of the Federation to change its name to the American Federation of Labor Bureau of Cooperative Societies. The strong report of this Bureau to the Executive Council led that body to recommend that the delegates at Denver take action to promote the formation of cooperative societies by organized labor.

The All American Cooperative Commission, which was formed some time ago by leading representatives of the organized farmers and organized labor of the country to further their mutual cooperative interests, has pledged its hearty support to the Cooperative Bureau of the American Federation of Labor in carrying the instructions of the Denver Convention into immediate effect.

Not what it is, but the human principles it stands for should be our motive for patronage of the union label, shop card and working button.

An employe of one big industry who applied to the plant doctor with a case of gonorrhea had paid \$800 to a "quack" doctor with no effect. He was cured at the company's clinic at a total expense of not more than \$100.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City, Missouri.

PRESIDENT HARDING PROPOSES A WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT.

Recently President Harding sent communications to France, England, Italy and Japan, proposing a conference to settle the problems surrounding the Pacific Ocean and arrange for World Disarmament.

All those invited have accepted—Japan on a limited basis, and besides these Nations, many others of lesser size have expressed their unqualified approval and it is expected that all preliminary arrangements will soon be made and this conference held in the early fall.

The present plan, we believe is to hold this in Washington, D. C., and if so, it will for the time being become the Capital of the world, towards which the eyes and hopes of all mankind will be turned with expectancy

and promise.

Should this conference prove a success and definite and lasting arrangements made for world disarmament it will be the greatest move actuating the Nations of the world since the dawn of civilization. However, in order to be a success, the work of this conference must be equitable and complete, there can be no half way measure about it, and steps should be taken to see that all Nations carry out in good faith and in full the destruction of their armament.

If such is consummated there should be great old rejoicings among the peoples of the earth, for the Nations of the world are now groaning under the burdens they are bearing, as a result of past wars and preparations for future ones. It is estimated that out of every dollar appropriated by the United States government, eighty cents of it, either directly or indirectly, goes in payment of past wars or in preparation of future ones.

Relieved of the ever increasing burden of preparation for future wars, the Nations of the world would be able in all likelihood, during the next generation to wipe out their indebtedness due to past wars, and after that the burden of taxation would be reduced and the amounts raised by taxes devoted to the pursuits of peace and improving the conditions of the masses.

It may be too optimistic to hope for the consummation of this far

reaching and much to be desired result, for the selfishness of mankind, the hope and desire for gain of one Nation over the others and the suspicion and distrust of each other, born of centuries of unfair dealings towards each other, has to be overcome and removed before this golden era of peace can be established throughout the world; but this conference is a step in the right direction and is bound to bear fruit and result in other like conferences, and ultimately the time should come when the ancient sentiment and desire to "Beat the swords into plow-shares" will be a living reality.

However, in the meantime the Nations of Europe and America dare not disarm unless they see to it that Japan does likewise, this Nation seemingly desires to dominate the people of Asia and is building up a tremendous war machine, rivaling in its size the war machine of Germany in 1914. With a population nearly equal to our own, in addition to control over Korea and vast sections of China, rich in natural resources, unless she too, would agree to disarm, it would be madness for the

other Nations of the world to do so.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEFIES THE LABOR BOARD.

When the present Cummings-Esch railroad law was being thrashed out in Congress, all of the railroads were clamoring for its enactment, and none were more active than the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Now, however, since this road has received all the advantages and benefactions provided by this law, its officials are not willing to accept the obligations it imposes upon the roads, light though they are, and when the Labor Board recently ruled that the roads should confer with the organized employes in their service in the matter of formulating a new agreement, the officials of the Pennsylvania openly defied the Board and stated they would not comply with the order, but would in effect form bogy company unions with which to deal. Should they, however, persist in following this foolhardy and dishonest course, it is bound to result in chaos and demoralization of the service on the lines of this system.

The despotic and brow beating officials of this company, backed up by an extensive system of espionage and the use of strong arm men, tyrannized over their employes, for many years, and their strangle hold was only broken when this road, along with the other systems of road supinely laid down when this Nation was engaged in a life and death struggle with autocracy in Europe, and they had to be taken over and operated by the Government. And now that it has exhausted every avenue and excuse for claims against the Government and been the beneficiary of the liberalities of the present laws, it insolently defies the official orders of the Board created by the same law.

They dream of the days when they lorded it unopposed over their employes. However, they will find those days and conditions have passed forever and that they will have to deal with their men as organized bodies. To persist in their defiance of the orders of this Board, and attempt to run rough shod over the employes will result in disaster for them.

Furthermore the representatives of all the roads during the hearings before the Labor Board vociferously clamored for the abrogation of the National Agreement and the right to negotiate system agreements with their employes and finally secured such a decision from the Board, thus entailing enormous expenses upon the men in negotiating these separate agreements. The executives of these roads held conferences since then and agreed upon uniform rules to guide them in negotiating the agreement with their men, the second one of which was to accept the ruling

of the Board and negotiate with the committees representing the organized men in their employ, and now the Pennsylvania Railroad officials would ignore their own agreement as well as the orders of the Labor Board. The officials of this company have just issued a statement addressed to its employes in which they make the following astounding statement:

"The management is doing its utmost to carry out the provisions of the transportation act, AS WE UNDERSTAND THE INTENTION OF CONGRESS. We are consistently and earnestly trying to comply with the decisions of the Labor Board AS FAR AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO DO SO WITHOUT VIOLATING THE LAW ITSELF." In other words, the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad arrogantly claim the right to interpret the law to suit themselves and ignore such of the rulings of Board created by the law to administer its provision, whenever they may run counter to the wishes of these arrogant railroad officials. In this statement they go on at considerable length in an effort to justify their unwarranted actions but we believe the weight of public opinion will be against such high handed actions and that they will be forced to recede therefore. Furthermore, such incidents will serve to crystallize more firmly the desire for public ownership of these utilities.

HENRY FORD BUYS A RAILROAD AND INCREASES WAGES.

About a year ago Henry Ford of automobile fame, bought the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, which has about four hundred miles of track. When he took over the road it was claimed that it was losing \$200,000 a year and while the receipts of the road have fallen very materially since that time, it is now stated that the road is now earning a profit of \$100,000 a month.

At any rate, Mr. Ford put into effect July first an increase in pay for the employes, the minimum of which is \$6.00 per day of eight hours. In addition to this he has just ordered a 20 per cent reduction in freight

rates.

This achievement in the face of dull times and when the managers of most other roads were hollering their heads off for a reduction of the pay of their employes and in response to this wail the Railroad Labor Board ordered a cut of \$400,000,000 and not content with this the managers are trying to take from the men all of the fair working conditions they have secured during the past several years.

This incident shows conclusively what could be done with the railroads of the United States if practical and experienced business men were in actual and full control of them, instead of Wall Street gamblers, who are now running them for profits and milking them in every conceivable

way.

A recent and prominent example of railroad looting is that of the D. & R. G. Railroad through the manipulations of Wall Street, which threw it into insolvency, and it was later sold for \$5,000,000 when it had an equity value of \$80,000,000. Thus a magnificent road was sacrificed

to the greed and dishonesty of Wall Street looters.

However, notwithstanding the milking and unwise management, some of these roads show enormous surpluses. For instance, we are told the L. & N. has a surplus of \$82,000,000 and those in control now want the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize them to declare a stock dividend of \$53,000,000. Thus increasing the capital stock of the road from \$72,000,000 to \$125,000,000 and then it would quite likely ask to reduce wages still further in order to pay dividends on this greatly increased amount.

If Mr. Ford could be induced to turn his automobile interests over to his son, and devote his whole time and ability in acquiring control and unifying and operating the various railroad systems of the country with his usually able and efficient business way, for the benefit of the public, the employes and real investors, we believe that such a wonderful change would take place in the railroad situation in a few years that nothing could prevent Mr. Ford's triumphant entry into the White House as President of the United States.

BIG BUSINESS CONTROLS PUBLIC PRESS.

While it has been apparent for a long time, even to the least informed, that our public press was dominated and controlled by big business, many imagined this control was solely through advertising patronage, but recent revelations disclose the fact that these big concerns have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in some of these publications.

The latest disclosure was that in reference to the control of Judge and Leslie's Weekly (New York weeklies) by the Standard Oil Co., which invested \$578,000 in these publications and has had control of them for the past ten years. However, like all such publications, they never are a success and recently the Standard Oil Co. unloaded its holdings of Judge and Leslie's Weekly for \$200,000.

Here in Kansas City one of the two morning papers was owned by the Bell Telephone, Santa Fe Railroad and other interests for a long time. Recently they abandoned it and it went to the auction block and was taken over by the Long-Bell Lumber Co. interests.

This shows the how and the why of the doctored and discolored news we get in the daily papers and weekly and monthly magazines run for profit. We should encourage labor publications in every way possible, until they can be developed into daily papers and cover the field of these doctored dailies.

We have been helping in a campaign for some time to increase the circulation of "Labor," that bright, efficient weekly paper published by old experienced newspaper man in Washington, D. C. An ad concerning this paper will be found on the first inside cover page. Read it and then decide to subscribe. You will find it as good an investment as you can make. If we could only get all of our members to read "Labor" and our own publication regularly, we feel they would be well informed on the labor movement and what is going on affecting their interests and wel-

The members of many of the other trades are responding to the campaign for "Labor," more promptly than are our members, but we hope that our members will respond more numerously from now on. Give "Labor" a million regular subscriptions and it will become the most influential publication in the country and be a powerful weapon for good in the movement. Get busy and send in your subscription and urge others to do likewise. Get the habit of reading "Labor" regularly, it will give you the true story of passing events and correct the false impressions made by the doctored stories in the daily press.

ILLINOIS STATE LODGE OF BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS HOLD MEETING.

The annual meeting of delegates to the Illinois State Lodge of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders was held at Galesburg, July 5th and 6th. From the reports received the meeting was in every way a success and many matters of interest to our members in that state were acted upon. The reports of the officers for the past year were complete and satisfactory. Conisderable effort was made during the past year in pushing the enactment of an efficient boiler inspection bill and progress in the matter reported.

The delegates decided to meet hereafter on the third Monday in July

and will meet next year in Joliet.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, John Ashley, Kewanee; Vice-President, Adam L. Smith, Joliet; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert H. Duff, East Moline; Executive Board, William Mc-Mahon, Galesburg.

An active campaign to secure the affiliation of all lodges, was decided upon and it is hoped that every lodge in the State will be represented

next year at Joliet.

TRYING TO EXTEND THE PIECE WORK SYSTEM.

Many employers, especially those engaged in the erection of oil tanks, standpipes and other field work have been trying by every means at their disposal to introduce the piece work system among their employees, and from all reports they have found it a costly venture, for in many cases we are told it costs more to tighten the work up and make it hold, than it would have cost to do the work right in the first place, and no matter how long and hard they may try, they will find it is almost impossible to make a good job out of a botched up one.

The system itself is essentially at fault for this poor work, for as the men are paid by the piece, the purpose of the system is to hurry in the performance, with the inevitable result that those so working, only do enough to get by and as their strength becomes lessened by their high speed they skimp further and further, and the result is a bad job. The whole system makes for poor work and poor workmen.

While a fairly liberal price may be given to the men, while the system is being foisted on them, they will find later on should the system become fully established, that these liberal prices will disappear and constantly reducing prices take their place. If this and other like systems were of beneft to the men working it rather than the employers, or if it would lighten the burden of a day's work, it is hardly probable that those trying to introduce the system would go to such pains, expense and trouble to foist it upon them.

There is a limit to human endurance, if the athelete running a race should start out upon his journey, running as fast as he could, he would become exhausted of his wind and strength before reaching one-half the distance to be traveled. Experience has taught him this and when starting he goes at a gate that he can endure for the whole journey; it is just the same with the mechanic at his work; if he over exerts himself in the first hours of the morning his strength is gone before the day's work is accomplished. One should commence his work in the morning at a rate of speed that he can endure for the day and not make too great inroads on his reserve strength that would impare his efficiency for the following day and those that follow in endless procession from one year's end to another.

The experience of the past shows that long hours impair one's efficiency and that one may accomplish as much from one year's end to another by working eight hours per day as they would working ten hours per day, for the latter system exhausts one's reserve strength and reduces efficiency. The piece work system reaches the same end by a different way, by over exertion and forced speed. Man is not endowed by

nature with a desire to labor, and toil and sweat; he must overcome the inertia of matter to do so, and such being the case, there must be some inducements, some object to be accomplished, the mainspring or driving force behind the average man's industry is that he may live and make a living for his family and educate them as a preliminary to their becoming more proficient in making a living for themselves and those in the natural course of events that will be dependent upon them.

Then if the prime object of our labor is to live, is it wise to accept a system that instead of increasing the years of our existence upon this earth, will lessen them? We believe all will admit that it is not. Then if we accept the experience of the past, we will reject, most firmly, the piece work system, for we believe there is ample evidence to prove that it will lessen by from five to ten years the length of life of those following it. The writer is not relying on theory or hearsay, but that of actual experience, having worked for more than two years, many years ago, under this system and knows the evils following in its trail. When a young man just reaching manhood's estate, many times when driving cold rivets or staybolts at forced speed for sometime, the fingers of his hand which received the most jar and strain, refused to let go of the handle of his hammer, when he sought to suspend operations, and we were forced to grasp each finger separately with the other hand and forceably straighten them out. We have seen strong, able bodied men in the prime of life, after working piece work for a few years, look like old men, with their strength gone.

We believe the bad effects of this system, judging from the experience of the past, is sufficiently clear to warrant our tradesmen to reject the system and refuse to extend its use, if not to fight to exterminate it, root and branch. A fair day's work for a fair day's pay, is the standard espoused by labor; it is a fair exchange and a standard hard to improve on, for it takes into consideration the welfare and preservation of those who toil as well as giving to the employer a fair return for the wages paid.

A WORD WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES IN REFERENCE TO MAILING LIST.

Evidently there is a wrong impression in the minds of some in reference to the reason for the change in the due receipt forms, made by order of our last convention, which provides for the street address of the members, for occasionally we hear from a Secretary who thinks this change was made so the Editor might canvass all of the duplicate receipts received in the Secretary-Treasurer's office and in this manner keep our mailing list up to date. However, such was not the intention of the committee recommending the change, but it was for the purpose of aiding the local Financial Secretaries in preparing mailing lists for Journal as they would gather the addresses as the members paid dues and would retain it on the triplicate receipt form which they can consult when preparing a list.

There are several reasons why the Editor could not gather the necessary information from the duplicate receipt forms, the first of which is that it would seriously disarrange the work of handling and recording these receipts in the Secretary-Treasurer's office; secondly, the volume of these receipts are so great each month that it would require the doubling of the number of clerks to handle this work and quite likely when we would need the receipts they would be also needed in the Secretary-Treasurer's office. Thirdly, even if we tried to use this system the information would not be complete enough for accurately keeping up our mail-

ing list, for while the number of the house and the name of the street, where the members live, is given, it does not give the balance of their address, and for each lodge there is possibly an average of a dozen, independent post offices, surrounding the city or town where lodge is located, where the members get their mail, so the incomplete information would result in confusion worse confounded.

On the other hand, it is not a big job for the local secretary to compile a list of their members and their addresses once in awhile, especially as they have the addresses on hand, and it is not necessary to send in a complete list so very often, if the secretaries will only first send in such a list and thereafter send in monthly, all changes taking place in their membership.

A JUDGE RULES THAT NON-UNION MEN ARE NOT ENTITLED TO UNION WAGES.

Judge Frank Stevens of the City Court of Cleveland, Ohio, recently ruled that non-union men working at a trade have no right to claim the benefits of wages or working conditions established by the organized men of that trade. This decision was made in a suit brought by a non-union carpenter, to collect a salary based on the union scale of wages, established by the union carpenters of that city.

In rendering this decision, Judge Stevens said, "The complainant had not assisted in getting the scale established and therefore could not claim compensation under it." "The rate of pay was established through efforts of the union and unless you belong to it you are not entitled to

take part in the benefits."

This is a sensible and logical decision to arrive at and if we could only secure more of such it would bring home to the slacker workingmen

the benefits of organization more forceably than anything else.

There would be no need for organizers, if it were only possible to have the increases in wages secured by the union paid over to it in a lump sum and disbursed to its members at the meetings. Neither would it be necessary to penalize the non-attending members, for there would be "no such animal" and there would be a full attendance at every meeting.

RAILROAD CLAIMS SUCCESSFULLY MOPPING UP GOVERNMENT SURPLUS.

The railroads claim government management of the roads were 114 percent inefficient during the war and have presented claims for reinbursement for amounts expended for labor. Whether the same rate was asked for reimbursement on supplies or not we are unable to say as we have not seen a copy of bills presented, but we presume it is as there is just as much justification for one as the other.

Whatever shortcomings and inefficiency the employees developed during government operation of the roads, they were not acquired by those preparing the various schedules of claims against the Government, for all the ingenuity and cunning known to man has been and is still being

used to prepare claims against the Government.

It was a foolish and costly experiment for the Government to take these roads over without a definite and minute agreement as to compensation. However, it is an opportunity of a lifetime for the roads and they are working it to the limit; for instance, we are told the formula prepared by the roads to measure their loss, in one item, that of connecting air hose is that of five dollars, where it should not be as much as twenty-five cents.

So far we are told the Government has only allowed about forty cents on the dollar but even at that it has reached into the hundreds of millions, and the end is not yet, there is still about a billion in claims outstanding.

A JURY OF FARMERS FIND ALEXANDER HOWAT GUILTY OF MIS-DEMEANOR FOR CALLING STRIKE.

In the Kansas District Court of Crawford County recently, Alex Howat, District President, and Vice-President Dorchy, were convicted by a jury of eleven farmers and one retired merchant, after being out twelve hours on the charge of calling a strike in violation of the "Can't Strike" legislative enactment. However, they only found them guilty of a misdemeanor and not guilty of a felony as charged in the indictment against them, for calling strike of the miners in one of the mines in that District.

Almost immediately after their discharge as jurors, eleven of the twelve men joined in an affidavit to the effect that they would not have found the accused guilty at all if it had not been for the instructions of the presiding judge, which compelled them to do this if they were to live up to their oath in which they had sworn to uphold the law as interpreted by the court.

The court ruled against the defendents in all mooted questions and seemingly followed the same course in the instructions to the jurors.

In selecting the jury, we are told that all working men were excluded and to acknowledge connection with organized labor was sufficient grounds for rejection. We are informed that several judges of the courts of Kansas were in conference with Governor Allen, when this Industrial Court bill was drawn up and evidently the courts of Kansas will uphold this vicious enactment, we cannot call it a law, as it usurps a part of the fundamental laws of the United States, which guarantees life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to every citizen. The right to join with their co-workers in trying to better their condition and to strike if necessary in trying to enforce them, is closely connected with securing the means of sustaining life, and securing happiness.

We believe that the United States Supreme Court will take a broader and saner view of this matter and declare this enactment unconstitutional.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The railroad situation is still in a state of flux, nothing very definite has evolved from it so far; negotiations for new agreements, we believe, have been pushed as far as possible in most cases, with few if any complete agreements it will now become the duty of the Labor Board to help reconcile the existing disagreements on the various provisions at issue, in the meantime the National Agreement will continue to operate. The matter of definitely passing on the wage reduction has been postponed until September 1st. In the meantime, those organizations that have not taken referendum votes of their members will do so.

The officers and members are reminded of the urgency of the appeal issued in behalf of the flood suffers of Pueblo and La Junta, Colorado. Fourteen members of lodge 44 and nine members of lodge 77 lost all of their earthly possessions and were left stranded, in the devastating flood that visited that region a short while ago; and it is hoped that our members and lodges will respond promptly and come to the aid of these afflicted brothers and their families. A small amount from each will not be missed and when added together will go far towards relieving destitution and want.

Brother A. C. Le Quellec, a member of Lodge 302, Milwaukee, Wis., and now holding the position of supervising Welder, Engineering Service Department of the Air Reduction Sales Co., of New York, paid the Journal office a visit recently, while on a tour of this section in connection with his work for the above company.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hinzman, now located at Pierre, S. D., were in town for several days during the past month, visiting relatives and attending to business. They returned home in their auto, which was in storage here since last fall. Since going to work for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Brother Hinzman has been promoted to Round House Foreman, and has the night shift at Pierre. He reports a slight improvement in business in that section.

Brother W. C. Miller and a delegation of members from lodge 596, Casper, Wyo., visited Headquarters recently on business, and paid the Journal office a pleasant visit.

Business Agent, C. A. McDonald of the Missouri Pacific Railroad with headquarters at St. Louis, was a visitor to headquarters recently on business.

Business Agent Bingham, of the Frisco System, with headquarters at Springfield, was at Headquarters recently on business. He reports conditions improving on his system. He also reports settling up some recent trouble at Sherman, Texas.

We are still waiting for the complete lists of names and addresses that a number of secretaries promised to send and there are other lodges from which we have not a complete list in a long time, the secretary of these are urged to get busy and let us have a complete list. This is important and we hope all will give us this co-operation in keeping our mailing list up to date.

From all reports committees on about all Railroad systems are busy negotiating new agreements and the work seems to be progressing satisfactorily. But it is a question as to whether all will complete the job by the first of the present month.

QUOTATIONS.

There are peculiar ways in men, which discover what they are through the most subtle feints and closest disguises.-La Bruvire.

Our character is our will; for what we will we are.—Archbishop Manning.

Character is made up of small duties faithfully performed—or self-denials, of self-sacrifices, of kindly acts of love and duty.—Anon.

Children are like grown people; the experience of others is never any use to them.

-Daudet.

Let us be men with men, and always children before God; for in his eyes we are but children. Old age itself, in presence of eternity, is but the first moment of a morning.-Joseph Joubert.

The age of chivalry has gone, and one of calculators and economists has suc-

ceeded .- Burke.

God has so framed us as to make freedom of choice and action the very basis of our moral improvement, and all our faculties mental and moral, resent and revolt against the idea of coercion.-Wm. Matthews.

If we regulate our conduct according to our own convictions, we may safely dis-

regard the praise or censure of others.-Pascal.

The world will never be in any manner of order or tranquility until men are firmly convinced that conscience, honor and credit are all in one interest; and that without the concurrence of the former, the latter are but impositions upon ourselves

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

The Genesee Boller Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Missourd Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Kansas City Boiler Works, Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.)
Shamrod Welding Co., Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.)
Finucane Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Fillborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Eclipse Oil Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.)
Fillborg Boiler Works, Franklin, Pa. (Strike on.)
Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (Strike on.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
S. F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Unfair.)
Provo Foundry and Mach. Co., Provo, Utah. (Unfair.)
The Portland Co., Porltand, Me. (Strike.)
The Contract Shops, Sait Lake City, Utah. (Strike.)
Southwest Mechanical Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Southwest Mechanical Co., Et. Worth, Tex.
Solar Refining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)
Solar Refining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)
Mathlesen Alkell Works, Saittille, Ve. (Strike on.)

on.)
MathIlson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va. (Strike on.)
American Ship Building Co., of Chicago, Ill. (Strike on.)
Lebannon Boiler Works, Lebannon, Pa. (Unfair.)
Fabricated Ship Corporation. Milwaukee. Wis. (Strike

McNamara Bros. Boller Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.) Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern R. R. (Unfair.) Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La. (Strike

on.)

Dominion Shipbuilding Yard, Toronto, Ont., Can. (Strike on) on work being done by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Dominion Government.

Brunswick Marine Construction Co., Brunswick, Ga.

(Strike on.)

Hunt Boiler Works, Staten Island, N. Y. (Strike on.)

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R. (Federated strike

Minneapolis Worth Arkansas Ry. (Federated strike on.)
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn.
(Sirike on.)
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn.
(Sirike on.)
Cosden Refining Co., Tulsa, Okla. (Lock out.)
Heine Saftey Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
O'Brien Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Rummell-Dawley Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Hummel Boiler Works, St Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
John Nooter Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Alois Aufrichteg Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Phil A, Bohan Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Campbell & Dwyer Boiler Works, St. Louis. Mo. (Strike on.)
Campbell & Dwyer Boiler Works, St. Louis. Mo. (Strike on.)

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

JURISDICTION BETWEEN STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS AND OUR MEMBERS.

July 8, 1921.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with the action of the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Metal Trades Department, held in Denver. Colo.. June 8 to 11 (inclusive), 1921, you will kindly publish in the August issue of the Journal the attached resolution; also a copy of the agreement entered into between the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Yours fraternally, J. A. Franklin, Inter-

national President.

Whereas, For a number of years there have been jurisdictional disputes between the International Association of Bridge. Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers;

Whereas, Both of these organizations agreed to submit all questions in dispute to an arbitrator and to abide by his decisions. This award has been made and the Iron Workers continually refuse to live up to the decision. The Montreal convention ordered the organizations to get together again. According to the report of the President of this Department, he has been unable to get the Iron Workers into conference; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Thirteenth Convention of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. that in case the Iron Workers continue to refuse to meet in conference and to abide by the jurisdictional decisions within a reasonable length of time that the executive council of this Department shall have authority and is hereby authorized to unseat the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers as members of this Department until such time as they do meet in conference and instruct their locals to abide by the jurisdictional decision rendered by legal authority.

Your committee recommends to this Department that each international union be instructed to publish in full in their monthly journal not later than the August issue, the existing agreement between both organizations and that the President and Secretary-Treasurer of each international union issue positive instructions to their respective organizations that their members live up to the spirit and letter of the above

agreement.

AGREEMENT. Entered into between the international

Brotherhood of Boller Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, pursuant to an agreement entered into at a conference at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 11 and 12, 1910. Meeting of International representatives of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the International Brotherhood of Boiler Bakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

The following work shall be under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America:

"Section 1. All boilers, breeching, takes, iron and steel ship building, all iron and steel tanks, pontoons, (air, oil and watertight), purifying boxes standpipes, smoke consumers, brewery vats, water towers, all work in and around blast furnaces and rolling mills, (except skips, stock houses, top rigging and other frame build-

"Section 2. Gasometers, including frame work in connection with same, steam,

air, gas, oil or water-tight tank work.
"The following shall be under the jurisdiction of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

"Section 3. The erection and construction of bridges and viaducts, whether of iron, steel or cast iron; the erection and construction of all steel and cast iron entering into the construction of buildings. viz.: Columns, girders, 'I' beams, channels. angles and lintels, bearing plates of steel and cast iron, coal bins, stairways, elevator inclosures and all ornamental work; the erection of structural towers, hoists, car dumpers, coal conveyors and ore unloaders: the wrecking of steel buildings and bridges: the erection of coal hoppers and ash chutes in buildings; the assembling and erection of the frames and plates of safety deposit vaults.

"As it was found impossible to agree on the question of steel stacks at the Indianapolis conference, it was agreed, pursuant to previous arrangement, to select Mr. James Duncan, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, as arbitrator, whose decision was to be rendered in ten days and made part of the record of the St. Louis Convention of the A. F. of L., November, 1910. This decision having been rendered and ratified by the convention as herein set forth, it is hereby accepted and made a part of this agreement. "Arbitrator Duncan's decision was as fol-

"Section No. 4. All sectional or other steel stacks erected in office buildings and hotels; all stacks erected in small power plants in connection with hotel or office buildings; all extensions to such stacks in buildings herein mentioned shall be considered as Structural Iron Workers' work.

"Section 5. All other steel stacks shall be considered Boiler Makers' work, viz.: All stacks in connection with power plants, blast furnaces, rolling mills and manufac-turing plants, and all other power plants, not included in Section 4, to be erected by Boiler Makers.

"Section 6. Repairs on the stácks awarded Structural Iron Workers shall be done by Structural Iron Workers, and re-pairs on stacks awarded to Boiler Makers shall be done by Boiler Makers.

"Section 7. All connections between boilers and stacks (commonly known as 'breeching') built of sheet steel or iron, shall be done by Boiler Makers. All trusses, supports, or hangers erected for same to be done by Structural Iron Workers.

"This agreement will be effective on and

after January 1, 1911.

"Any further disputes that may arise shall be first considered by the respective International Presidents. Upon failure to agree, the question shall be submitted to arbitration. None of the work definitely decided upon in this document shall be subject to further arbitration."

Meeting of International representatives of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

> Briggs House, Chicago, Friday, May 8, 1914.

Present:

Frank M. Ryan, Int. Pres., I. A. of B. & S. I. W.

J. E. McClory, First Int. Vice-Pres, I. A. of B. & S. I. W.
J. A. Franklin, Int. Pres., I. B. of B. M.,

I. S. B. & H. of A.

A. Hinzman, First Int. Vice-Pres., I. B. of B. M., I. S. B. & H. of A.

John P. Ryan, Eighth Int. Vice-Pres., I. B. of B. M., I. S. B. & H. of A. Meeting called to order at 10 A. M. The following officers were chosen: Chairman—F. M. Ryan (Iron Workers). Secretary-Joseph P. Ryan (Boiler Mak-

The object of the conference was to consider and adjust the jurisdictional difference between the two respective Internationals and to place interpretation upon the former agreement entered into November, 1910. The interpretations placed upon the agreement and the agreement reached on disputed points are herein set forth as follows:

The International Presidents and Committee agree upon the following:

The Boiler Makers relinquish Coal Bins and Hoppers or where used for Rock, Coke. Sand and Ore.

Iron Workers relinquish all claims to Pipe Line work constructed of steel or iron plate.

The interpretation placed upon the term or words STAND PIPE as contained in Section 1, line 3 of the International Agreement between the two organizations at interest, was and is, intended to apply to the structure built of sheet steel or iron in its entirety from the foundation up, and is recognized under the provision of the Agreement as Boiler Makers' work.

The interpretation placed upon the term or words WATER TOWER as set forth in Section 1, line 3, of the International Agreement, was and is, intended to apply to tank, or container, for holding the water. That part of the water tower is to be recognized

as Boiler Makers' work.

All supports for same when of structural steel or iron, is recognized under the provisions of the Agreement as Structural Iron Workers' work.

The additional agreement and interpretations enumerated above have been brought about as authorized in Section 7, paragraph 3, of the Original Agreement entered into November, 1910.

Said agreement and interpretations have been mutually agreed to by the undersigned International Presidents, and are hereby attached to and made a part of the original agreement.

For the International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers: F. M.

Ryan, Int. President.

For the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America: J. A. Franklin, Int. President.

Committee: A. Hinzman, J. E. McClory.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONANAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Wish to again call the attention of our members to the necessity of accepting only official monthly receipts, in the payment of dues, as the payment of claims from our strike, death and disability funds are paid from the records of the International Secretary-Treasurer's office, as per our laws, and the only records we have are the duplicate official receipts that are on file.

In the past month we have had two death claims protested, because of the fact that the local secretaries issued commercial receipts in lieu of the regular official re-

ceipts and in forwarding the official duplicate receipts to the International Secretary-Treasurer's office, four months later, the local Secretary dated all the receipts after the ninety day limit, therefore, causing the member to be recorded as delinquent and losing his continuous good standing, through no fault of the member, as he has paid his dues regularly, but through the negligence of the local Secretary, who in issuing com-mercial receipts failed to forward the regular official duplicates within the ninety day limit, as prescribed in our Constitution.

As an illustration: Brother John Doe will pay his dues regularly for January, February and March, and the local Secretary will issue commercial receipts for same, and in April the local Secretary will forward the regular official receipts covering January, February, March and April and will date all of the receipts in April, as a result of Brother John Doe's index card will show that he paid January, February, March and April dues in April, making the records show beyond the ninety day limit, as we can only record the duplicate receipts on the date shown in the margin. months later Brother John Doe's death claim is presented for payment and in checking our records we find that our deceased Brother's widow is NOT entitled to benefits, because he has failed to maintain his continuous good standing as described above. Therefore, I desire to impress upon our members the necessity of protecting their benefits by paying their dues promptly and accepting only the regular official receipt of our Brotherhood; and to better protect the benefits of our members we are going to establish a rule, in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office, to notify every member by personal communication when our records show that a member is two months in arrears, as by that method a member can ascertain his standing and pay his dues within the ninety day limit so as to better protect his continuous membership and safeguard his benefits.

The second quarterly report of the International Secretary-Treasurer, for this year, has been mailed to all of our subordinate lodges, also the blank form for the local

trustees' reports, and would suggest that the trustees of all of our subordinate lodges audit the books of their respective locals regularly and forward that report to head-quarters, in accordance with the laws of our Fidelity Department, as all bonds issued by our Fidelity Department are null and void unless the trustees' reports are on file at headquarters.

Our Fidelity Department has been very successful since it was established in the Little Rock Convention in 1912, becoming effective January 1, 1913. During that period we have paid all of the operative expenses of the Fidelity Department and our quarterly report shows a nice balance in that fund, that otherwise would have gone to the indemnity insurance companies, who formerly wrote the surety bonds for our local financial officers. As we have been successful in diverting the money paid for surety bonds, from the insurance companies to the treasury of our Brotherhood, clearly demonstrates the possibility of operating our own bank, where we could use the interest of our surplus funds for the benefits of our membership. Our organization should give this question serious study as some feasible plan can be worked out that will be safe and practicable and when the bank is in operation our members can feel assured that the surplus funds of our Brotherhood and the deposit of our members will not be placed in banks who loan our money to corporations and other interests who are endeavoring to destroy the Great American Labor Movement.

Respectfully submitted, Joe Flynn, Int. Sec-Treas.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since my last report for the Official Journal of the Brotherhood, have been located at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, with the possible exception of a trip to Washington, D. C., and Princeton, W. Va.

My business in Washington was to secure copies of engine reports from the Bureau of Locomotive Boiler Inspection in connection with discharge of Boiler Maker William H. Healey at the C. & O. shops, Newport News, Va., who was employed there for twenty years and was fired for the first so-called offense, which has not been proven yet. An investigation is pending, but owing to the system federated committee representing the shop crafts on the C. & O. Railway, having been in conference with the general superintendent of motive power at Richmond, Va., on rates and working conditions, the case has been postponed until conference adjourns, and trust that the case of Brother Healey will be disposed of in the near future and satisfactory to all concerned.

In connection with the local lodges at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., conditions are about the same as all other sections of the

Have been hit pretty hard, but are still on the job, at least those members who realize the necessity of organization later on, so as to be in a position to protect their interests at the proper time, as the experience of the past has taught all of us that one extreme always follows another. Therefore the time will surely come and in the near future when the so-called open shop will be a dead issue with the Manufacturers' Association and other criminal combinations of organized capital will die, and die hard with their backs to the wall in an effort of defending their rotten un-American policy they are advocating. That's why organized labor should hold their membership intact so as to be in a position to defend a principle just as dear as life itself, the right of organization to protect their trade or calling, and without any interference on the part of a combination of financial pirates whose only desire is to destroy legitimate and constitutional trades organization, and if possible to establish industrial slavery, but it can't be done without a struggle, as American labor will never surrender their constitu-tional rights. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad shops at Portsmouth, Va., which have been closed since last March, have opened up again but with a lesser force than in the past. Other shops on the system have opened up also. There is not much improvement in the contract shops at Norfolk, Va., but a few of the members of Lodge 428 pick up a job once in a while, but not permanent.

The Norfolk navy yard has been hit hard hundreds of mechanics have been let out, and according to late reports more are to follow, because our so-called friends in the halls of Congress failed to make the necessary appropriation to carry on the work on hand. They will chew the rag about nothing for weeks but when it comes to providing the necessary means to keep the men at work, NOTHING DOING. Just think it over and act wise at the ballot box in the future.

The Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company seems to have quite some work on hand, but are reducing wages just like the company wants to and are getting away all right, as the vast majority of the members of all locals have become delinquent and by that means are playing second fiddle with the company for another reduction and make industrial slavery possible. Oh where, oh where, is the old time American independence that we boast so much about gone?

June 27 received instructions from the International President to meet the general chairman of system federation on the Virginian Railway, and secure authority from him and other chairmen of the affiliated crafts to straighten out a pretty bad situation on that system of railroad.

Arrived in Princeton June 28, had a meeting with General Chairman Gibbs, visited the shops and arranged for a special meeting of the federated crafts, also the several chairmen of the affiliated shop crafts with system federation.

The special meeting of federation above referred to was attended by the writer and Brother Hardison, the International representative of the Blacksmiths. On June 30 the general chairman (Brother Gibbs) called the meeting to order with every craft chairman present except the chairman of the Electricians and for what reason I failed to learn, although I was informed that notice of special meeting was posted on bulletin board in shops. Telegrams were read by the chairman, who fully explained why such telegrams were sent out by request of the Railroad Employes' Department through the International Presidents of all crafts on system, in order to negotiate an agreement with the Virginian Railroad Company, and concluded his remarks by recommending to crafts present that the request of the Railroad Employes' Department and the International Presidents of the affiliated crafts be complied with. Several addresses were made by the federated members present, and also the exboard members with the understanding that any agreement agreed on between the International officers and the Virginian Railroad Company would be referred back to the various crafts in system federation for approval.

After Brother Hardison, representative of the Blacksmiths, made a stirring appeal to the various chairmen and members of the federation present on the necessity of greater co-operation in the future for the upbuilding of the federation as well as the future protection of the shop men on the Virginian Railway, a motion was made and carried, that the general chairman, and chairmen of the affiliated crafts of the system federation on the Virginian Railway agree that the International officers representing their organizations on the Virginian Railway negotiate an agreement with the Virginian Railroad Company, and with the understanding that any agreement agreed to would be referred back to the various crafts for approval.

While at Princeton, W. Va., I attended a special called meeting of Lodge 551, to render a decision on the question of seniority of one of its members, but during a general discussion on the question at issue I found that the case had been settled by a decision from the International office, therefore I declined to act only insofar as to notify the International President of special meeting called, and trust the matter is settled satisfactory to all concerned.

At present I don't desire to make a detail report on the present complicated situation on the Virginian Railway, but on the contrary prefer to wait until a joint report is made by the International officers when in joint session with the officials of the Virginian Railroad Company later on.

I also wish to express the appreciation of Brother Hardison and the writer to the officers and members of the federation at Princeton, W. Va., for consideration shown while in the city above the clouds and twenty-three hundred feet above sea level. Some city, believe me, as I was informed while there that there is moonshine in that burg all the time regardless of cloudy weather.

After finishing up the business that I was instructed to do at Princeton, W. Va., by the International President I returned to Portsmouth, Va., and later on July 5 had a meeting with Mr. Hix, general manager of the Virginian Railway and requested of him a date to meet the International officers for the purpose of negotiating an agreement for the shop crafts on the system. He told me that at no time did he refuse to meet the federated shop crafts or International officers, and also informed me that he would meet the International officers at Union Station, Norfolk, Va., on July 27.

In concluding this report one can't help using a little extra ink and a few thinks on the present situation on American railroads as well as the BUM industrial conditions that now confront us, while the favored few have money to burn, and millions have none to buy the whereof to keep body and soul together, and have to face such conditions in a land teeming with plenty, with railroad shops trying to operate under a reduced While engines that should be repaired in company shops are given out by contract and for a purpose that all of us understand. Still the merry dance goes on by organized capital in their mad and reckless ambition to control labor which will utterly fail of its purpose. Therefore, the question now is, are we going to have a Government of the people and representing all the people, or owned, operated and controlled for the benefit of special interests only and whose object is to continue to do so in defiance of law and humanity regardless of millions of wage workers driven into enforced idleness by the leading lights of many of the railroad executives as well as other industrial corporations who are a menace to the American people in their mad race to control the judge on the bench, the press and in many cases the pulpit against the proper recognition of organized labor by well paid henchmen in public office in order to escape their legitimate responsibility to the Government and its institutions, and for that reason we should be on guard at all times, especially when the interest of organized labor is at stake, for slackers, side-steppers and delinquents in the labor movement are nothing but a block to industrial liberty. May our eyes be opened so we may realize before it's too late the conditions that now confront us.

Trusting for unity and greater co-operation as well as success in the future is the wish of the undersigned.

Fraternally yours, Thos. Nolan, I. V. P.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT RYAN.

Period May 16th to July 15th, 1921 Inclusive.

Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1921.

St. Louis, Mo., Lodge 27 vs Contract Shops.

After weeks of negotiations with the various Boiler Manufacturers a committee from Lodge No. 27 consisting of Bros. J. J. Streib, J. J. Foley, James Redmond, Frank Johanningsmeyer, Joe Hall, Richard Walsh, John Ryan and the writer were successful in renewing the 1920 agreement with eleven (11) of the firms doing business in the city of St. Louis, Mo., as follows: Continental Boiler Works, Bartell Bros., Keystone, Met-ropolitan, John Rohan, L. J. Kickham, Acme, John Kickham, Ryan Bros., T. E Riley and John Scott shops. The wages remain the same as heretofore, 90c per hour for mechanics and 70c per hour for helpers. 8 hour day and the agreement remains the same with the exception of a clause covering the Transient work over which so much controversy has arisen. On Thursday morning June 23, 1921 at 9:00 A. M. the mebers of Lodge No. 27 suspended work at Phil. A. Rohan's, Hummel's, John Nooter's, Alois Aufrichtig's, Missouri, and Campbell & Dwyer Shops. Sixty members represent those involved directly being employed at the time as required by the Laws of the Organization to be entitled to financial support. In my report in July Journal I reported that the members of Lodge 27 suspended work on the Ruemmeli-Dawley Manufacturing Co. job at Stillwater, Minn., on Friday, June 17 and that said firm was on strike and unfair to our members. Up to July 1, 1921 we have eleven firms signed up and seven on strike. Of the seven on strike July 1, but two shops were trying to operate with non-union men. Our picket line has been concentrated upon the two shops where scales are employed namely the Ruemmeli-Dawley and the Alois Aufrichtig Co. shops.

The Open Shop Association of the Boiler Manufacturers formed late in the month of

June proposes to operate their shops on the so called American Plan, which we all know means inferior wages, inferior conditions of employment and eventually longer hours at reduced wages. Every reasonable effort to avoid a suspension of work proved futile as a few of the larger employers seem bent on an open shop regardless of anything else entering into the controversy. Our members in Lodge 27 deserve the moral and financial support of the entire membership as they suspended work only as a last resort after (8) weeks of effort to secure a renewal of the Agreement and wage scale without trouble.

Lodges 276 and 322 St. Louis, Mo., Grievance Frisco R. R., St. Louis, Mo.

In connection with the strike in the Contract shops the writer addressed both Lodges, 276 and 322 in behalf of the members of Lodge No. 27 and I am pleased to report that they have pledged their moral and financial support. With the Shop Committee of the Frisco, the writer met with the General Foreman of the Frisco Ry. with reference to a 12c per hour reduction in wages involving three Boilermakers at St. Louis Round House. We were advised the reduction was officially ordered from the main offices of the Company at Springfield, Mo. I arranged to take the matter up with the General Chairman and wired B. M. Jewell of the R. E. Dept. to handle the matter with A. F. Gingham General Chairman and advise Boilermaker's Committee at St. Louis result of investigation. Passing of Mildred Scott, Daughter of Bro.

John Scott, S. T. Ry. Employes Dept.

Upon telegraphic request from B. M. Jewell, Ry. Emp. Dept., Chicago, June 26th, the writer made necessary arrangements at St. Louis for escort and Floral Offerings in behalf of the Department, and others as

a mark of respect toward Bro. John Scott, Sec'y-Treas. of the Railway Employes' Department who arrived in St. Louis from Denver on Tuesday morning, June 28th, with the remains of his daughter, Mildred, who passed away after a brief illness in the Colorado City. Everything was done to assist Bro. Scott during his sad mission in St. Louis. Interment was made from Alexander's Parlors on Olive Street to Bethania Cemetery. The M. K. & T. Schedule Committee adjourned negotiations with their officials to attend the funeral. Bros. Hawkins (Terminal Ry.) Wilson, M. K. & T. Ry., C. A. McDonald, Mo. Pacific Ry., Bros. Vinyard, Knight of the B. R. C. of A, and the writer served as pall bearers. Many of our members will recall the deceased as the little lady was employed in the offices of the Department when located at St. Louis. Washington and Chicago.

Passing of Bro. Frank E. Condon, Business Agent, Lodge No. 1, Chicago, III.

After (18) years in the office of Business Agent of Lodge No. 1, Chicago, Ill., Bro. Frank E. Condon departed this life on Sunday evening, July 10th, 1921, at his residence, 4322 W. Van Buren Street. On or about June 29th Bro. Condon, while en route to Bricklayers Hall was struck by an automobile at Monroe and Green Streets. suffering a broken leg and internal injury. A lady driving her car evidently lost control of same as the car left the street and bounded over the sidewalk and into a building resulting in serious injury to the driver and injuring Bro. Condon, who was passing, en route to the office of Lodge No. 1 at Monroe and Peoria Streets. Brother Condon was convalescing nicely until Sunday evening, July 10th, when a blood clot reached his heart causing sudden death. Hundreds of friends including members from nearly all of the (11) Lodges located in the city viewed the remains and attended the funeral on Wednesday, July 13, from St. Mel's Church to Resurrection Cemetery. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. Delegations from the Employing Shop Owners, Chicago Building Railway Employes Department, City Officials and a number of members from Lodge No. 1 paid their last respects to their deceased brother. Bros. C. J. MacGowan, Wm. Atkinson, Edward Evans of the Electrical Workers and the writer represented the Department and the International Organization. Many of the older members will recall Bro. Frank Condon. At the Kansas City Convention of 1906, the St. Paul Convention of 1908, the St. Louis Convention of 1910, the San Francisco Convention of 1914, the Kansas City Conven-

tion of 1920. He, with his co-delegate Bro. John Dohney represented Lodge No. 1. In his death Lodge No. 1 loses an able and a faithful officer, the membership a staunch friend and brother member and the Organization a loyal defender. From intimate personal knowledge of the brother of (16) years duration I knew him differently than most of his associates and brother members. To really know him and to count him as one's friend was a treasure. Few of the members of Lodge No. 1 there are who will miss Frank Condon, as he will be missed by his Colleague in office, Bro. John Dohney Business Agent and Delegate to the late Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Colo. Together for the past (17) years they have looked after the business interests of the members of Lodge No. 1. Few men enjoy this privilege and let it be said to their everlasting credit that it was a MAN'S JOB. In the Building Trades Council as well as in the Metal Trades, Frank Condon and John Dohney have for years enjoyed the prestige of both Councils in the city of Chicago. It has been the privilege of the writer during the years 1905 to 1912 to hold membership with the men who comprise Lodge No. 1 as such and as a delegate to the Building Trades during that period it was my pleasure to represent Lodge 10, H. D. in connection with the affairs of Lodge No. 1. With this knowledge in mind this tribute to the memory of Frank Condon is respectfully tendered the many readers of our Official Journal. I, too, have lost a real friend. May his soul rest in eternal peace.

Conclusion.

With the exception of a few days at home, May 30th, the writer was in St. Louis assisting Lodge 27 from May 16th to July 1st, both inclusive. Coming to Chicago July 2nd for a brief visit over the Fourth of July, I received instructions from headquarters with reference to some matters in Chicago which I am now attending to. July 5th to 15th my time has been occupied in connection with this work.

I desire to express through the columns of the Journal my sincere appreciation to the officers and members of Lodge 27, the Schedule Committee, the Manufacturers whom we conferred with and negotiated a renewal of the 1920 Agreement, and to Lodges 276, 322 and 363 for the courtesy extended and co-operation rendered your International Representative during my stay in your territory.

Fraternally and Respectfully submitted, JOS. P. RYAN,

International Vice-President. 7533 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT PRESIDENT ATKINSON.

Report On Defense of National Agreement and Rates of Pay of Railroad Shop Employees.

The executive council of the Railway Em-

ployes Department has been in almost constant session for over a year. In common with the organized workers in the majority of industries the railroad employes have been subjected to a powerful attack; the object of which has been not only to take away the conditions established during the war but even to destroy the independent organizations of workers in industry. The executive council of the railway employes department has been leading in the fight against the forces which are seeking to reduce the workers in industry to a state of servile dependence upon the arbitrary will of their employers.

This attack upon organized labor has called itself the "Open Shop." In reality its aim was the establishment of a shop closed against organized labor, and the substitution of company unions dominated by the employer.

The first step, insofar as the railroad employes were concerned, came with the request that the National Agreements established during Federal Control be abolished. The first hearings on this case came be-fore the Railroad Labor Board early in January, but as a matter of fact the Railroad Management opened its offensive in the autumn of 1920. The attack conducted by the financiers who control the railroads had a two-fold object. In the first place it aimed to convince the public of the price which it was paying to maintain railroad employes in a privileged position. The attack was particularly aimed at the 8-hour day, overtime, seniority, and the abolition of piece-work. They published broadcast statements to the effect that not only did the establishment of these conditions mean the payment for work not done but that it also leads to decrease in the production of the employes. They claimed that the plight of the railroads was largely due to the attitude of the organized employes and that only through the granting to management of the old arbitrary power to deal with its own employes could morale be restored and the railroads again operated effectively. This propaganda against the integrity of the railroad shop employes was spread broadcast over the country by a powerful publicity organization in order to discredit us and to convince the country before the case was tried that our position was untenable. It has continued to date. As the result numerous business organizations and chambers of commerce, all advocates of the open shop, deluged the board with letters asking to be heard as representing the public.

The second object of this campaign against our organizations was to undermine the morale of our membership and to convince them that only by accepting the conditions laid down by the railroads could they hope to have continued employment. The men who control the railroads went after this object with methods as dastardly as any which characterized the militarism against which the great war was fought. The employers all over the country, and especially railroad managements, were led to adopt the policy of laying off their men.

Unemployment was deliberately created in order to exhaust the savings of the organized workers of the country, to create a situation in which there were more men than jobs and so to cow the men into submission. Following out this policy they developed a situation in which 5,000,000 men were unemployed, nearly one-tenth of them railroad employes. Then they began reducing wages and taking away the favorable conditions under which the workers of the country have been working. This was the way that the open shop worked. The organizations which compose the Railway Employes Department are the only group which has seen through the entire campaign of organized labor's enemies and fought them all along the line. The story of this fight is the story of the work of the executive council during the past year. It is the story of a General Staff watching the moves of management, exposing them to the public, and meeting them in an attempt to preserve for the organized workers a position of strength and the essential conditions of industrial freedom. It has been a struggle to preserve collective bargaining and a plane of equality with management.

On the railroads the fight was bound to be particularly bitter because the railroad shop crafts represent groups characteristic of the big manufacturing industries which have always prevented organized labor from getting a secure foothold. This year we have been fighting and are still fighting an attempt to drive out organization from the shops which repair cars and locomotives. As a result the unemployment created among the railroad shopmen had an important object in addition to that of getting rid of the national agreement. By contracting with outside concerns for the repair work usualy done in railroad shops the big interests hoped to get the shop crafts out from under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Railroad Labor Board which protected the existence of the collective bargaining principle. The railroad interests used outside shops already built and in addition built other large plants under dummy corpora-tions to take over this work and so to get railroad shop labor out from under the Transportation Act.

This was the situation when the fight for the national agreement opened on January 10th, 1921. The railroads were having cars and locomotives repaired at outside shops which were unorganized and were laying off tens of thousands of shop mechanics. In the course of the campaign to undermine our organizations approximately 100,000 shopmen were laid off, or nearly 30 per cent of the entire number.

The executive council, recognizing the magnitude of the struggle, came to the conclusion that simple defensive tactics would not be enough to save the position. Both campaigns of management must be uncovered to the public and turned back if

possible. The public must be shown the nature of the railroad propaganda, and the railroads must be prevented from continuing their policy which would ultimately lead to practically all shop work being done with outside concerns.

The first step taken by the Executive Council was to start action in Congress which prevented further suspension of the provisions of the Clayton Act which would have prevented the railroads from making outside contracts without securing bids. The next step was taken by President Jewell in his opening statement before the Board on January 10th. In this statement he frankly stated to the Board that the issue was far more inclusive than the mere question of rules, that the Board was being undermined through the rigging of the case by the great financiers who intended to get rid of organization among the shop crafts no matter whether the Board de-cided in favor or against National Agreements. The third step was to intervene in proceedings before the I. C. C. in order to bring out before the public the extent to which the railroads were paying exorbitant prices for the outside repair work. Investigation by the Research Bureau showed that the railroads were paying three to five times as much to get this work done in outside shops as it would have cost them to do the same work in their own shops. Thus the public was shown that the railroads were demanding millions of dollars in excess payments in order to defeat the organizations of their employes.

Meanwhile Mr. Whiter, an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad spent seven weeks in presenting the case of management against the rules which the shop crafts feel to be necessary to their industrial life. Then, at the end of his presentation, before we had been able to present any evidence, Mr. Atterbury appeared before the Board and demanded that it immediately abrogate the national agreement in order to save the railroads. He claimed that the shop crafts, through their National Agreement were causing the railroads to waste \$300,000,000,000 a year.

The situation was thus brought to a crisis. An attempt was being made to rush the Board into stultifying itself and giving the railroads a free hand. The reaction of the Board was an unknown quantity. The Executive Council, feeling that the cards might be stacked against the railroad employes, after the most careful consideration decided that every available means must be used to meet the attack. W. Jett Lauck, the well-known economist, had already been retanied. Following Mr. Atterbury's attack Mr. Frank Walsh was secured as legal counsel. Meanwhile, a telegram was dispatched to the President of the United States, protesting against this arbitrary attempt to override the law which

afforded some protection to the standards of the employes of the railroads.

The Board ruled against Mr. Atterbury. Mr. Walsh asked the Board to call leading railroad executives before it for cross-questioning. His cross examination developed the fact that their opposition to the National Agreement was not grounded in any real knowledge of the situation. It also brought out the extent to which the railroads of the country were united into one big union. Following this with the summoning of Mr. McManamy of the R. R. Administration, Mr. Walsh was able to develop a very strong body of facts in favor of the disputed rules of the National Agreement.

The railroads, finding themselves blocked by our strategy along the line of securing immediate abolition of the National Agreement, turned to an attempt to secure a reduction of wages. In this they attempted to split the ranks of railroad employes by starting their requests for reduction with the unskilled workers. Here again we met them with a solid front and the case finally became a general one, the railroads asking a reduction equal to the increase granted by Decision No. 2. The case against a reduction was ably conducted by President Jewell of the Department, assisted by Mr. Lauck and the officers of organizations affiliated with the Department. A large number of important exhibits were presented covering the cost of living, the insincerity of the railroads' plea of bankruptcy, and the gross inefficiency and waste which characterized management. One important exhibit carried to the country full information in regard to the open shop conspiracy with the terrible unemployment which it had created in order to beat wages down below the level justified by the necessities of the families of workers in all industries.

Before announcing its decision as to wage rates the Board rendered a decision instructing the individual systems and their employes to get together and negotiate agreements to take the place of the National Agreement. The decision carried with it the statement that the National Agreement would be thus superceded on July 1st, unless the railroads had shown a tendency to block fair and open negotiations to a conclusion.

On June 1st, the wage decision was handed down which cut the wages of the shop crafts by 8 cents per hour, an amount considerably less than that hoped by the railroads.

Finally, on June 27th, the Board issued Addendum No. 2 to the decision ordering the negotiation of agreements on the various systems. This addendum practically extends the effective period of conditions established under the railroad administration in matters upon which the roads and their employes have failed to agree until such time as the Board has had time to pass

upon disputes and establish new rules. The Board makes an exception of overtime, ruling that in cases where there has been disagreement on these rules, overtime shall be paid for on a pro rata basis unless prior to the general order of the Railroad Administration the employes were receiving a higher rate. This does not mean that the Labor Board has decided against punitive overtime. In all probability it will recognize that this extra payment for overtime hours is generally accepted as just and that railroad employes will not give up this pro-tection against excessive hours. It is generally accepted that without punitive overtime payment the establishment of any number of hours as constituting a day's work has no meaning. In fact careful reading of the Addendum referred to would seem to indicate that there is nothing in the decision which can be interpreted as forcing railroad employes to work overtime hours without time and one-half payment. This should be borne in mind if railroads attempt to force overtime work without punitive payment.

The action of the Pennslyvania Railroad in the face of this action shows clearly the extent to which the campaign of the Railway Employes Department had succeeded in holding to the fundamental position upon which the strength of the organized employes rests, namely the right of employes to deal through their system organizations. For the Pennslyvania, unable to carry out the Board's instructions to deal with the organization which represented the ma-

jority of its employes without dealing with the system federation, was forced into the position of defying the authority of the Board under the Transportation Act to render such a decision. Thus we have maintained our position, with the right to deal with the railroads as an organization, and it only remains for the membership to keep up their fighting spirit and their faith in the efforts of the Executive Council and of President Jewell of the Department, to carry the matter to a conclusion in which all the essentials of industrial freedom will be maintained.

The Executive Council has been forced to meet a campaign backed by millions of dollars with funds running only into the thousands. Night and day it has been in session planning to use the funds available in the most effective and economical way. The extraordinary thing is the success which has been attained where the odds were so great. The fight is still to be settled, and the end is hardly yet in sight. But if the railway shop crafts continue to back the Railway Employes Department as a unit, there can be no question about the ultimate result. Final hearings in the matter of conditions will come soon, and if members of railroad organizations continue in their present determination not to accept such conditions as piece work and long hours without punitive payment, the outlook is bright for a good result.

Yours fraternally, WM. ATKINSON, Asst. President.

Official

VOTE ON RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY LODGE No. 126.

Kansas City, Kans., July 19, 1921.

To the Officers and Members of All Subordinate Lodges.

Greeting:

The following is the true and correct tabulation of the vote returned upon the resolution submitted by Lodge No. 126, providing for the amendment of Article V, Section 2 of the International Lodge Constitution, Lines 28 and 29, up to and including June 30, 1921.

It will be noted that the resolution received the endorsement of 169 lodges, and 106 voting in the negative. Lodge No. 710 returned the resolution signed by the president, without indication of the desire of the local either for or against; therefore, they are not counted as either voting for or against.

There being 731 lodges in good standing, it would require 146.2 votes to receive the constitutional endorsement, and inasmuch as 169 lodges have endorsed the resolution

it has received the constitutional endorsement, and will, therefore, be submitted to the membership for a referendum vote. Ballots will be printed and distributed at the earliest possible date.

Assuring you of our very best wishes, we are

Yours fraternally,

J. A. FRANKLIN, International President. JOE FLYNN, International Sec'y.-Treas. M. A. MAHER, International Vice-President.

Lodges Voting in Favor of Amendment As Submitted by Lodge No. 126.

Lodge Nos. 4, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 23, 24, 33, 41, 48, 51, 61, 63, 80, 81, 83, 84, 90, 91, 92, 95, 31, 104, 113, 116, 118, 119, 126, 129, 132, 134, 144, 145, 148, 154, 155, 159, 162, 165, 167, 168, 170, 173, 176, 178, 185.

191,	194,	195,	198,	200,	201,	202,	203,	220,
225,	227,	228,	229,	244,	246,	247,	252,	253,
254,	264,	267,	283,	279,	284,	285,	290,	295,
298,	299,	300,	301,	308,	310,	311,	320,	327,
333,	334,	348,	351,	356,	353,	359,	372,	377,
384,	389,	393,	394,	396,	400,	402,	411,	412,
413,	414,	418,	428,	437,	441,	455,	462,	473,
477,	488,	499,	500,	505,	510,	522,	526,	528,
531,	533,	536,	537,	540,	548,	553,	555,	559,
560,	565,	568,	572,	582,	585,	586,	587,	588,
596,	597,	600,	605,	607,	611,	615,	616,	621,
622,	625,	627,	636,	637,	640,	647,	648,	667,
669,	671,	680,	688,	689,	700,	706,	707,	719,
728,	730,	741,	743.					
PPI	4 7	- L *	66	11 4 6	0.6			

Total voting "yes,"

Lodges Voting Against Amendment As

Submitted by Lodge No. 126.

Lodge Nos. 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 19, 20, 32, 34, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 57, 58, 64, 69, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 85, 96, 117, 121, 127, 128, 131, 73, 76, 77, 85, 96, 117, 121, 127, 128, 131, 133, 137, 141, 156, 179, 182, 183, 184, 190, 199, 209, 217, 221, 231, 232, 233, 263, 266, 273, 276, 286, 302, 322, 324, 328, 336, 339, 345, 349, 355, 360, 361, 366, 371, 374, 379, 381, 390, 392, 404, 419, 423, 424, 442, 445, 447, 454, 461, 464, 470, 475, 476, 485, 487, 501, 514, 521, 523, 532, 545, 546, 556, 564, 566, 594, 618, 642, 657, 660, 677, 694, 698, 704, 734, 736, 749. 704, 734, 736, 749.

Total voting "No," 106.

Correspondence

Dear Sir and Brother:

A tribute of respect to the late Brother Kent of Lodge 26 of Savannah, Ga .:

The undersigned was shocked when informed a few days ago of the death of my old friend and co-worker, Brother Kent of Lodge 26, Savannah, Ga. I had known him for many years as an active member of the International Brotherhood, as well as a

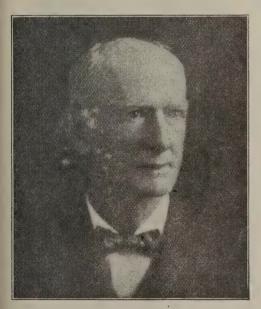


Photo of Bro. Joseph L. Kent (deceased) an old time and honored member of Lodge 26, Savannah, Ga.

writer in the columns of our official Journal many years ago, and always in defense of the principles of the Brotherhood and its members, always ready to advise when necessary, but ever ready to help when help was required, such was the desire of Brother Kent at all times when in the interest of the organization he was so long a member of.

For the last few years he suffered very much, although skilled physicians and kind nurses tried in every way to relieve him, but last May he departed this life and has gone to his reward. He leaves several children besides many relatives and friends to mourn his death. A place in that home is vacant which can never be filled. The family chain is broken.

Nevertheless when the good Lord in his infinite wisdom sees proper to take away from us our loved ones and friends let us bow in humble submission although it seems hard to part with them. May he rest in peace. Thos. Nolan.

East Boston, Mass.

Lodge 585 is passing through one of the hardest ordeals in its history, but it is to be hoped that it will weather the storm and there is strong likelihood that it will, if the members who have remained loyal to the organization, heed the advice, and work along the lines recently outlined by Brother George J. McWilliams. A move in that direction was made at the July 5 meeting of the lodge when Lodge 585 placed its seal of approval on the suggestion of Business Agent Thomas J. Farmer to ask for a dispensation from the Grand Lodge to lower the reinstatement and initiation fees for delinquents and prospective members-should that the lodge realizes that superhuman efforts must be made in Boston to preserve the life of our organization, and in the event of the dispensation being granted, Brother Thomas J. Farmer and President William F. Irwin have mapped out a plan of campaign to build up the lodge again, and place it in a position when some satisfaction can be gained by good union men, members of this lodge who, during the past year, when they have applied for work have been told "You queered yourself for getting work here, because you went to the meetings of Lodge 585 and get out of here,

you are an agitator." There is still a God in Isreal and, unless those relent, who think it is smart and Christian-like to deprive men of the means of keeping body and soul together for themselves and their families, simply and solely because the objects of their selfish venom, are upholders of trade unionism, which is a system of industrial organization for wage earners, recognized by many of the greatest minds of the world as one of the most essential forces in the adequate development of civilization and in the inauguration of real crusades for the uplifting of humanity in general. A just retribution will be visited on them!

The members of Lodge 585 are pleased to know that our worthy Sixth International Vice President, Brother John J. Dowd, is gradually regaining his usual good health after a severe siege of illness, and also that his little son, John J. Dowd, Jr., has recovered from a serious operation. The Junior John J. Dowd and his estimable mother have been for years valuable assistants to Brother John J. Dowd in his incumbency of the responsible position which he has illuminated with brilliancy for over

a decade.

Following the suggestion of Brother John J. Minton, Lodge 585 has made definite arrangements to have a headstone placed over the grave of the late Brother John Dick, whose remains now repose in Forest Hills Cemetery, far from home and kindred, but present in the hearts of hundreds of the men of our trade in Massachusetts, who know him and admired him in life for his rugged honesty. Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, Cor. Secy. Lodge 585.

Fitzgerald, Ga.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am sending you the picture of one J. W. Ralston, Register Number 43549, Boiler Maker foreman, here at the A. B. & A. R. R. shops for past seven or eight years. He paid his last dues in March or April, 1914,



J. N. Ralston, Reg. No. 43549.

and took out a withdrawal card. I think he was initiated in Lodge 280, Key West, Fla. This Mr. Ralston came out on strike at the same time the rest of the foremen came out, after being out just one week

he goes back to his job and now he is general foreman and has done us more harm than any other man in Fitzgerald shops. and so the Brothers in 503 are asking you to advertise this man in the next Journal. also please put his picture in if you can reproduce one from this, as it is the only one I have of him. I am sending strike roll for the 15th week, also strike statements for the 13th week. Fraternally yours, Mercer Babb.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am attaching hereto a photo of one of our apprentices and a member of our local. Brother G. B. VanLear, who is a lightweight



G. B. Van Lear, Local No. 177.

wrestler of the East and is making good at it. He would like to meet any of the apprentices in our Brotherhood at 140 lbs. Address G. B. VanLear, 1105 D St. N. E., Washington, D. C. Brother Casey, will you please arrange to have this in our next Journal as the kid is wild since he has seen Young Lane's photo in our July Journal.

Please return photo after it has served your purpose as it is the only one I have of him. Fraternally yours, T. H. Russell, Secy.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Bro:-

Kindly publish this photograph and challenge in the next issue of the Journal.

Photograph of Bro. L. C. Hughes, a boiler maker and member of Lodge 37, and is now in the prize fighting class, and desires to meet all first, second and third class prize fighters at the weight of 165 to 175 lbs.

It seems as though all champion prize fighters are taken from the ranks of a boiler maker, so Lodge 37 is doing its ut-



L. C. Hughes, a Member of Lodge 37, New Orleans, La.

most to arrange to get an opponent for Bro. L. C. Hughes to prove to the boilermakers, that Lodge 37 is composed of the very best men in the fighting and working class.

All challenges can be sent to Kid Hughes, 703 Milan St., N. O., La., Mgr. John Fogarty, N. O., La. Hoping this to be satisfactory, I remain Very truly yours, B. J. Schreiner, Cor. & Fin. Sec'ty, 37.

Balboa, C. Z.

Dear Sir and Bro:-

It was the will of our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst into His presence our most beloved brother, Edward E. Seavey. We his fellow brothers of Balboa Lodge No. 463, extend to his family our heart-felt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, and pray that the Almighty God may comfort and console them, that they will bear this trial with fortitude and that their sorrow will be softened to a brighter and better world, where sorrow is unknown. Yours Fraternally, Jas. Z. Knapp, Secy.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The members of Lodge 105 wish to express their sincere regret at the death of Brother James Burton Ellis, which took place recently, and they also wish to ex-



Photo of Bro. James Burton Ellis (deceased) a former member of Lodge 105, Cincinnati, Ohio.

tend to his family and relatives their sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement and to hope that Almighty God may comfort and console them in their great loss. We are enclosing photograph of Brother Ellis, and would ask that it be reproduced with this article. Signed, Committee, C. Ludlow, Secy.

Dear Sir and Brother: Marengo, Ind. Please print this in the Journal.

Brother Edgar Oliphant and wife, mourn the loss of a son, Edwin G. Oliphant. May the Lord be with us in the hour of our bereavement. Our baby left us on July 10, 1921. Age, one year, eight months and nine days. Yours fraternally, E. Oliphant, Marengo, Ind., Star Route.

Middletown, N. Y.

The members of Local 668 wish to extend their sympathy to Brother Thomas Nichols, whose wife died June, 1921. We all feel with Brother Nichols and desire to extend our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement. Earl Robbins, C. & R. Secy.

Wabash, Ind., July 6, 1921.

Dear Former Brothers of Lodges Nos 51 and 324:

I take this means of thanking you Brothers for the beautiful floral offering and kindness shown us during the sickness and death of my beloved father. Yours sincerely, Herman Wulle and family.

New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The officers and members of local 21 extend to Brother John Gould and family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, in the loss of their beloved wife and mother. Fraternally yours, H. L. Davis, F. Sec'y., L. 21.

James B Casey, Kansas City, Kan. Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly insert a copy of the inclosed letter in the next issue of the Journal:

Lodge No. 145 is mourning the death of Mrs. Clint Holcomb, mother of Brothers Clifford and Donald, also sister of Brothers William and Francis Meyers, who died June 17, 1921. We wish to extend to our Brothers our most heartfelt sympathy in their most sad hours of bereavement.

Thanking you in advance for this favor, I beg to remain, yours fraternally, J. F. Steele, Cor. Sec'y. of Baldwin Lodge No.

Canton, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

A. J. Muldering, Register Number 25249, has been suspended from Local 726 for beating up his wife and leaving she and

their children with no support. This local has helped them and sent she and childhen to her home. We are sending his picture.



Photo of A. J. Muldering, a suspended member of Lodge 726, Canton, Ohio.

would like to have it advertised in the Boiler Makers' Journal. Please return picture. Yours fraternally, John Copeland, Secv.

News of General Interest

PITTSBURGH-PLUS.

(Chicago, Ill., Calumet Record, May 19, 1921.)

Judge Gary says that steel can be made at Gary for 18 per cent less than the cost at Pittsburgh. But Pittsburgh is protected by the "Pittsburgh plus" system. This means that to the cost at Gary is added the freight charge from Pittsburgh to the point of delivery, no matter whether the delivery is from Gary to Indiana Harbor or to Omaha.

The Calumet Record has refrained from commenting hitherto on this system. Ostensibly it is unfair and places a great handicap on local production. The only explanation we have heard is that it is an old practice established long before the steel corporation was organized. Slavery was also an old practice, but it was abolished, and so will "Pittsburgh plus" be abolished.
The Steel Corporation cannot afford to

stand for such a policy. Pittsburgh was the

first big steel center, and there may be many reasons to preserve it, but it cannot be saved at the expense of the rest of the country. If this old center of industry has been proved inferior to the Calumet region, to Birmingham, Duluth, or any other industrial center, it must bow to the eternal law of the survival of the fittest.

Twenty-seven hundred iron and steel manufacturers protest against the Pittsburgh-

plus system. It is unfair and non-American.

Judge Gary has proved his greatness and broad-mindedness on more than one occasion. Is he great enough to admit a mistake, the mistake of clinging too long to an obsolete and worn-out practice that is retarding the prosperity of the entire country? We predict that he is and that Pittsburgh-plus will soon disappear.

USE YOUR HEAD.

The best man in the world is worth only about \$5 a day from the shoulders down. He can get that for pitching hay or digging a sewer because all the man who digs a sewer uses anything above his shoulders for is to spit on his hands. When he commences to use his head for something besides that he commences to be worth money AND TO GET IT.

He may weigh 200 pounds from the ears down and the gray matter of the normal man only weighs about 48 ounces, but unless he uses that 48 ounces to THINK WITH, his 200 pounds is not worth much.

If you want to be worth more than \$5 a day. USE YOUR HEAD, don't lose it. The most effective way any man can use his head is to see that the money he makes does not all get away from him. It won't make much difference to you whether you get more than \$5 a day or less if you SPEND IT ALL. You won't have anything anyway. The method of saving your money and

making it work for you is right at hand. It is as close as the nearest post office. All you have to do is to set aside a certain amount each week and put it into Treasury Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates. If you do that, you are making the 48 ounces above your collar carry the weight from your neck to your heels.

YOUNG WORKERS NEED HEALTH PROTECTION.

U. S. Department of La bor, Children's Bureau.

Children who go to work between 14 and 18 years need special protection if they are to reach manhood and womanhood with good health and well-developed bodies. The United States Department of Labor, through the Children's Bureau has just issued a report called "Physical Standards for Working Children" in which a committee of eleven phsicians appointed by the Children's Bureau explain how the health of children at work may be protected.

An effective means of protection lies in the adoption of physical standards which all children entering industry are required by law to meet. Eighteen states now have a law requiring children to be examined before going to work. These states are: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and West Virginia.

The most comprehensive of these laws requires that a child shall be of normal development for his age, in sound health and physically fit for the occupation which he is about to enter. But unless examining physicians have definite standards by which to test development and sound health, underdeveloped and physically defective children

are likely to go to work early to their own serious disadvantage, in spite of excellent laws intended for their protection. The Committee, therefore, has undertaken to define what constitutes normal development and sound health for children applying for working papers.

The report of the Committee contains minimum standards of height and weight for specified ages, based on the most trustworthy experience and present day practice. It also lists defects for which children should be refused certificates pending correction, and conditions requiring supervision under which provisional certificates for periods of three months may be issued. The points which examining physicians should cover if adequate protection is to be given the working child are given in detail in the report, which also contains a record blank for the use of physicians in making these examinations.

Periodical examinations for children after they have gone to work are recommended by the Committee as a still further means of protection. As yet no state has taken this tep, though an exceptionally good opportunity for putting into effect an adequate program of health supervision, says the report is furnished by the compulsory continuation-school laws now in force in 22 states.

CHILD LABOR LAW ENFORCEMENT REVEALS BAD CONDITIONS

U. S. Department of Labor.

The processes of federal law administration have brought automatically into view the vicious circle of child labor, illiteracy, bodily feebleness and poverty. This statement is made in a report on the "Administration of the First Federal Child Labor Law" issued today by the U. S. Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau. As a necessary aid in the intelligent enforcement of this law a body of important material was collected showing the conditions under which children go to work.

In 5 states it was necessary for the Children's Bureau to handle directly the inspection of certificates and the issuing of certificates. During the 9 months in which the first federal law was in force over 25,000 children in these 5 states applied for certificates of age. Nineteen thousand, six hundred and ninety-six certificates were granted to children between 14 and 16 years of age, almost as many to girls as to boys. Less than one per cent of these children

could furnish birth certificates as evidence of their age, and only two per cent offered baptismal certificates. Two-fifths submitted Bible records and over one-fourth life insurance policies. About one-fourth of the children, however, could furnish no documentary evidence, and had to secure a physician's certificate to show that they were over fourteen years old.

Many of the children who were found under weight when examined by a physician had been working in the mills for several years. Some gained quickly when taken out of the mill and put on a better diet. With others it was difficult to reach even the low standard which the physical requirement required. Many of the parents to whom physical defects in their children were reported were unable to pay for medical attention, and in most cases no public clinics were available to lend assistance.

One fifth of the children in the five states

left school when they were in the fourth grade; almost a tenth of them had never attended school or had not gone beyond the first grade, and only one twenty-fifth had attended the eighth or a higher grade. Their educational equipment was even more limited than the grade which they last attended would indicate. While 1,803 children

expecting to go to work had not advanced further than the first grade even when they had gone to school at all, 3,379 could not sign their names legibly and 1,915 could not sign their names at all. Over one-fourth of the children would have been refused certificates if ability to write their names legibly had been a requirement.

SAVING WILL SOLVE HOUSING

Housing authorities have estimated recently that there is a demand for a million houses in the United States to shelter those who are unable to get what they consider satisfactory living quarters. Systematic saving on the part of the people has been suggested by them as a possible solution for the housing problem,

At the recent convention of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations, Mr. John W. Van Allen, Chairman of the Housing Committee of Buffalo, said:

"If in a city like Buffalo with half a million inhabitants, one hundred thousand could be induced to start a systematic saving account in a Savings and Loan Association, averaging only \$2 a week, there would be available for new homes in Buffalo \$200,000 a week or \$10,000,000 a year. If this sum were spent within the next year the housing problem in Buffalo would be solved and every family would be comfortably housed."

What is true of the city of Buffalo is equally true of every city and state in the union. The most difficult part in the acquisition of a home however is the making of an initial payment. Few people are able to buy a home outright and are compelled to resort to purchasing one on the partial payment plan. When a home is thus acquired the question arises as to how to make the future payments when they become due. Purchas ing a home without provdiing for future payments is not thrift, because inability to meet payment on mortgages may result in foreclosure and the loss of not only the home but in many cases of the initial and subsequent payments on the home.

Treasury Savings securities issued by the United States Government in the popular denominations of 25c, \$1, \$5, \$25, \$100 and \$1,000. offer an ideal means to prospective home buyers for accumulating a reserve fund to enable them to make their mortgage payment at maturity, as well as to keep up the interest payments when they come due. Money thus invested is easily available and earns a good rate of interest. It not only enables people to meet their bills, but creates the incentive for regular saving and safe investment.

There is no greater incentive for economical living and careful saving than is provided by the purchase of a home that must be paid for within a certain time. Home ownership brings with it many joys unequalled by anything else. The knowledge that the hundreds of little things one does about a house are done for himself and his family and not

PROBLEM, SAYS AUTHORITY.

a landlord, is one of the richest rewards of thrift and frugality.

It has been estimated that \$6,000,000,000 is needed at once to meet the needs for constructing factories and houses Systematic saving and regular investment in Treasury Savings securities will not only enable home builders to acquire a fund for making their mortgage and interest payments when due, but will also help relieve the housing shortage, which is one of the most perplexing problems confronting the nation.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—The nation-wide program to control venereal diseases was endorsed in a resolution passed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at its third Triennial Convention, recently held in Cleveland.

Through the co-operation of Grand Chief Executive Warren S. Stone, a motion picture film describing these diseases and showing the need for their prevention and control was shown by Regional Consultant W. D. Riley of the U. S. Public Health Service to the delegates and visitors at the convention. In his report to the Federal Service, Mr. Riley says that approximately 2,000 men were present and that nearly every the showing of the film, Mr. Riley spoke a few minutes, outlining the plan to combat venereal infection. The members showed their interest by the close attention which they paid to the presentation of the subject. Following the film, Mr. Stone, in a Following the film, Mr. Stone, in a short talk, called upon the Brotherhood to support the Govenment in this work.

In writing to the Public Health Service, Mr. Stone says: "We feel indebted to the U. S. Public Health Service for sending Mr. Riley here. . . . The delegates were very much impressed with the pictures shown, and I am sure a great deal of good was accomplished, as our members will carry the message to every section of the United States and Canada."

Mr. Riley reports that many of the men asked questions about the venereal diseases, and wanted to know how they could help stamp them out. Assistant Surgeon General C. C. Pierce of the Public Health Service, says that "the endorsement which the brotherhood in convention assembled has given this movement will stimulate the interest of other labor organizations and so broaden the scope of the work. If, in addition, each member of the Brotherhood will inform himself of the seriousness of these diseases and will see that the members of

his family are safeguarded by early instructions as to the place and importance of sex in human life, he will be contributing greatly to the success of the work."

NORTH DAKOTA BONDS,

The bonds of the State of North Dakota now being offered to the public are the safest securities on the market. Besides paying the highest rate of interest, they have the additional advantage of being taxfree in North Dakota and exempt from federal taxes. The laws and constitutional amendments by which these bonds are issued have been tested and upheld by the District Court of North Dakota, by the Supreme Court of North Dakota, by the United States District Court, and finally by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. There is no further authority or appeal. Moreover, the North Dakota state constitution provides that the laws authorizing the issuing of state bonds cannot be altered, amended or repealed until both interest and principal are fully paid.

A booklet giving full information regarding the state of North Dakota and the bonds offered for sale has just been issued. It will be furnished free to anyone writing to The Bank of North Dakota, Bond Depart-

ment, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Play safe—take no changes! Unsanitary sweatshops are the breeding places of harmful germs. Insure your health by being a patron of the union label, card and button.

CHURCHES BOOST NORTH DAKOTA BONDS.

One of the splendid developments in connection with the sale of North Dakota industrial bonds to the people, is the action of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, an organization made up of members of the Episcopal church. This organization has endorsed the North Dakota industrial program and as a result a church in Cincinnati has already pledged \$100,000 in bonds from its own members. Another bond campaign in Boston is led by ex-governor Foss of Massachusetts. In Detroit, the great liberal mayor, James Couzens, is at the head of a North Dakota bond committee. Similar committees are being voluntarily organized by leading citizens in many other states.

"How comes you to get that gang of city fellers to come out and spade up your farm?" inquired Clem Jeter of the grizzled old farmer. "When I drove by there a while ago they was a-spadin' all over the place."
"Well, I wasn't feelin' like workin' my-

self,' replied the g. o. f., "so I sorta insinuated down at the postoffice tuther day that I had seen a feiler burying something that looked like a gallon of likker tuther night. -Barber County (Kansas) Index.

There would be no necessity for an "unfair" list if we all did our share in boosting the union label.

Lodge Notices

Settlement Made-Dyner.

Brother W. E. Dyner, Reg. No. 284593, who has been advertised as owing a bill, has paid same, so please take his name from advertised list. T. W. Howeth, Sec'y., L. 217.

Receipts Lost-Hornbeck.

Brother Guy Hornbeck, Appr. Reg. No. 422396, of lodge 60, Peoria, Ill., reports the loss of his receipt case and receipts. Any one finding same will please notify the undersigned. H. W. DeVries, Sec'y., L. 60.

Armstrong-Lodge 449.

Any secretary taking up the card of G. W. Armstrong, Reg. No. 273127, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill. P. T. Rawdon, Sec'y., L. 449.

Newham-His Nephew.

3 F. Newham, 1126 Oglethorpe St., Brunswick, Ga., member of lodge 554, has an uncle, B. F. Newham, somewhere in Texas or in New Mexico, that he would like to get in touch with. Any member knowing of the whereabouts of this man please correspond with the undersigned.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Crum-Lodge 576.

All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of F. C. Crum, Helper, Reg. No. 389271, hold same and correspond with the undersigned Secretary of Local Lodge No. 576 of Wichita Falls, Texas, as this brother left here owing \$5.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues.—Z. L. Cousins, Sec'y. March Journal.

Reynolds-Lodge 240.

Any Secretary taking up the card of J. J. Reynolds, Reg. No. 27311, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned.—Wade Kuhn, Sec'y., Local 240. March Journal.

Hill—Lodge 704.

Any local taking up card of Wait Hill, Reg. 1144250, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary of Local 704.—Roy J. Farris, Sec'y., Box 314, Saltville, Va. March Journal.

Morgan-Lodge 572.

Flease state in the Journal to all our members that Everett E. Morgan, No. 411339, an ex-service man, has allowed his dues to become delinquent and owes this local \$75.00 loaned him in an extremity...E. A. Knapp, Sec'y., Local 572. March Journal.

Boyd-Lodge 678.

Any Secretary taking up card of Bro. W. L. Boyd, Reg. No. 125198, will please hold same and correspond with Sec'y. A. C. Hopper, Local 678, Lakeland, Fla., as he left here leaving bills unpaid to the amount of \$23.26...A. C. Hopper, Sec'y. Local 678. March Journal.

Barnett-Local 229.

Any lodge taking the withdrawal cards of James Barnett Reg. No. 389912, notify Cor. Sec'y. of Lodge 229, for this brother has collected money on three applications to the amount of \$28.00 and has left without turning it over to Local 229.—Pred Juberville, Oor. Sec'y. March Journal.

Kodera-Lodge 591.

Any Secretary knowing the whereabouts of Brother James Kodera, Reg. No. 70029, will please hold card and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a buil of \$25 that this lodge went good for.—B. F. Diggins, Cor. Sec'y, of Local 591. April Journal.

Fowler and Gallagher-Lodge 101.

Any Secretary taking up the cards of J. F. Fowler, Reg. No. 360412, or James A. Gallagher, Reg. No. 65401, will please hold same and notify the undersigned, as they left here owing borrowed money to Local 101 and a member of the lodge.—Roy Evans, Sec'y., Lodge 101. April Journal.

Mahar-Lodge 211.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Joseph Mahar, Reg. No. 66887, please hold same and communicate with Local 211, as this brother left this local being short several hundred dollars belonging to 211 and also had strike money belonging to some of our brothers with him when he left. If any Secretary or brother knows where this brother is located, kindly notify Local 211, 25 Berry Street, Newberg, N. Y.—H. E. Embler, Sec'y. and B. A. April Journal.

Hall and Black-419.

Wm. Hall, Reg. No. 40597, borrowed money from a brother and will not make settlement. J. G. Black, Reg. No. 397567, left city owing two bills he denied having made. Any Secretary taking up cards of either will hold same and correspond with G. P. Fuller, Sec'y., 419, Luretha, Ky. April Journal.

Griggs-Lodge 112.

Brother Edward Griges, Reg. No. 306134, left here owing a board bill of \$43,90. This brother has lost one eye. Brothers be on the lookout for the fellow and do not let him betray your trust.—J. E. Jackson, C. S. Lodge 112. April Journal.

Hughes-Lodge 112.

Any Secretary taking up the eard of Bro. W. P. Hughes, Reg No. 272002, tell Bro. Hughes to write Lodge 112 within the next thirty days, as there is a matter that must be adjusted.—J. E. Jackson, C. S., Lodge 112. April Journal

Ready-Lodge 77.

Brother Chester Ready left this local owing a bill, but we still hold his card. Will any Secretary or brother knowing of his whereabouts please get in communication with Lodge 77.—Wm. T. Best, C. S., Local 77. April Journal.

Moore-Lodge 698.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother F. L. Moore, Reg. No. 21874, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary B. H. Powell, Local 698, Hoxie, Ark., as he left here owing borrowed money, a board bill, grocery bill, dry goods bill and doctor bill. Also \$21 belonging to this local.—R. H. Powell, C. S., Local 698, April Journal.

Atchison-Lodge 217.

Brother E. Atchison. Reg. No. 258976, left his local owing a board bill of \$13. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please correspond with the undersigned. T. W. Howeth, Sec.y. April Journal.

Coleman—Lodge 116.

All Secretaries are asked to look out for Brother Thomas Coleman, Reg. No. 11804, who left here owing a bill of \$16. We will hold his clearance eard until the bill is paid.—Louis Lindsley, Cor. Sec'y. April Journal.

Fitzell-Lodge 655.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Jerry Fitzell, Reg. No. 425504, please bold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left here owing Lodge 655 and several members some money.—W. A. Holt. Cor. Sec. 9, 655. May Journal.

Cobb-Lodge 180.

Any Secretary taking up card of Edward Cobb. Reg. No. 184151, will please hold some until he preys board bill he left in Memphis, Tenn., amountine to \$50.50, to Mrs. I. L. Thomas. Please correspond with the undersigned concerning same.—T. I. Morzan, Sec'y. Local 180. May Juornal.

Thurston-Lodge 209.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Bre. J. H. Thurston, Reg. No. 116919 will please hold same and correspond with Local 209, Denison. Tex., as this brother left here owing a bill which one of our members stood good for.—H. P. Morrow, Sec'y., Lodge 209. May Journal.

Jones-Lodge 101.

Any Secretary taking un the card of Bro. O. C. Jones. Reg. No. 98807 will please hold same and correspond with the understrand, as he left here owing the local borrowed money, which another brother stood good for.—Boy Evans. Secty., 101. May Journal.

Ryan, Kerrigan, Shortell. Whalen & O'Brien

—Lodge 163.

Any Secretary taking up the cards of Brothers James Ryan, Reg. No. 78695, James Kerrigan, Reg. No. 281004, Wm. Shortell, Reg. No. 393283, James Whalen, Reg. No.

127490 or P. J. O'Brien, Reg. No. 110060, will please hold same and correspond with Lodge 163, as these brothers owe for money they borrowed from Fin. See'y. Mctinness. June

Taylor—Lodge 671.

Any Secretary taking up card of Brother Ed. Taylor, Reg.
No. 192309, will please hold same and correspond with the
undersigned as he left here owing the Railroad Inn a bill.
J. R. Greer, C. S. L., 671, J. O. Box 1019, Lincoln, Nebr.
June Journal.

Meyer-Lodge 155.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother Fred J. Meyer, Reg. No. 265942, please hold same and notify Cor. Sec'y., Local 155, Bloomington, Ill., as this brother borrowed \$10.00 from this local and promised to pay it back within 30 days and he has failed to do this. W. L. Hart, Fin. & Cor. Sec'y., Local 155. June Journal.

Vollmar-Lodge 227.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Alb, Vollmar, Reg. No. 124688, will please hold same and notify the undersigned as this brother left owing a bill amounting to \$10.00 which two other members stood good for and had to pay.—Waller Pasko, Sec'y., Lodge 227. July Journal.

Burke-Lodge 736.

All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of Wm. Burke, Reg. No. 76847, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing \$200.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues.

—A. R. Lehman, Sec'y., Lodge 736. July, Journal.

McNeal-Lodge 261.

This is to give notice to all Secretaries that the card of Ployd McNeal, Reg. No. 278516, is being held by the B. A. of Lodge 261, for non-payment of money borrowed. By action of Lodge 261. David Glick, B. A. July Journal.

Berger-Lodge 32.

Any Secretary holding the card of Brother O. A. Berger, Rtg. No. 356590, will please hold same until this brother pays for a pass from Kansas City, Mo., to Falls City, Nebr., which he received from Lodge 32 in April.—W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., Lodge 32. July Journal.

De Vere—Lodge 285.

Robert De Vere, Reg. No. 219866, former financial secretary of Local 285 left this vicinity with a shortage of \$66.77 charged against him, dues he had collected but had falled to turn in. Any Secretary taking up his card will please hold same and correspond with K. S. Wallace, Sec'y., Lodge 285, Long Beach, Calif. July Journal.

In Memoriam

MEMBERS.

Brother Bert Wiliamson, member of Lodge 447, Decatur, Ill., died Saturday, July 2, 1921. Age, 46.

Brother James Burton Ellis, member of Lodge 105, Cincinnati, Ohio, died recently.

Brother Dennis Manning, member of Lodge 621, Holyoke, Mass., died July 6, 1921.

RELATIVES AND MEMBERS.

Mrs. Thomas Nichols, wife of Brother Thos. Nichols of Lodge 668, Middletown, N. Y., died in June, 1921.

Edwin G. Oliphant, son of Brother Edgar Oliphant of Maringo, Ind., age one year, eight months.

Mrs. John Gould, wife of Brother John Gould, of Lodge 21, New York City, died recently.

Mrs. Lee, mother of Brother A. R. Lee, member of 232, San Bernardino, Cal., died recently.

Mrs. Neel, mother of Brother Rufus Neel, member of local 232, San Bernardino, Cal., died recently.

Brother A. Castor's little daughter died recently at San Bernardino, Cal. Brother Castro is a member of Lodge No. 232.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

- OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE -

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., SEPTEMBER, 1921

NUMBER 5

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Office of Editor-Manager, 314 Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

A LABOR DAY GREETING.

DEFEAT THE "OPEN SHOP" WITH THE UNION LABEL.

No more fitting time could be suggested than the approach of Labor Day to put into practical effect the principle set forth in the opening paragraph of this greeting.

The most effective way to help ourselves and bring confusion to our enemies is to see to it that no money earned under union conditions is spent for any commodities except those made under Union conditions.

Whenever a purchase is made the purchaser is an employer of labor. Be consistent and purchase only Union-labeled goods, for in this way only can you be sure of employing Union Labor.

The nearest point to an "open shopper's" heart is his pocketbook. Give him a "heart"

blow by refusing to increase the contents of his pocketbook.

No trade unionist should appear in a Labor Day demonstration except he is clothed from head to feet with Union-labeled wearing apparel, and what he does on Labor Day in this direction, he should do every day in the year.

Let us make Labor Day of 1921 one upon which we can say every member of a trade union is 100 per cent practical and consistent, and that he did his full share to "Defeat the 'open shop' with the Union Label."

Information as to where Union-labeled goods can be procured will be cheerfully furnished by us, yours fraternally, John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

COOPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE SAVES THOUSANDS FOR FARMERS.

Cooperative fire insurance is helping to reduce the high cost of farming in a number of Western states. The farmers have discovered that they can run their own fire insurance companies honestly and efficiently, and insure their homes and crops against loss by fire for about two-thirds the rates charged by the old line insurance corporations. Furthermore, if there is any profit on the business, it goes into their own pockets instead of to enrich a distant concern. In many districts the cooperative fire insurance societies have put the profit-making companies out of business.

Cooperative fire insurance is not a new and untried venture for the farmers. Indeed, successful cooperative insurance organizations have been in operation for more than a score of years. Last year they wrote insurance totaling \$5,250,000,000 on property valued at \$7,000,000,000, and the large saving effected was either rebated to their members, or accumulated in a surplus fund.

As an instance of the steady growth of farmers' cooperative fire insurance associations, the farmers of Shannon County, Mis-

souri, got together in 1908 and subscribed \$60,000 for the organization of a Mutual Fire Insurance Company to protect themselves from the high rates charged by private companies. Their capital has now increased to over \$400,000, they have laid away the reserve required by law, and they now have about three-fourths of all the insurance written in that county. Further west the Washington State Grange has had similar experience with its cooperative fire insurance enterprise. And so the story could be repeated in farming comunities throughout the progressive western states.

The practical result of cooperative fire insurance is not only that it saves the cooperators thousands of dollars by providing insurance at cost, but it has also compelled an adjustment of the rates charged other farmers by the private insurance corporations. A western State Insurance Commissioner has recently ordered the private fire insurance companies in his state to reduce their rates over 14 per cent,—which incidentally indicates a part of the "velvet" that the members of, cooperative insurance associations are saying for themselves.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

As there is now before our membership a within the limit of our resources, and referendum vote to reduce our per capita tax to the amount that prevailed prior to January 1, 1921, I feel it my duty, as your International Secretary-Treasurer, to advise our members, through our monthly Journal, the conditions of our finances and the amount of money we have paid direct to our members from our benefit funds from January 1 to August 1 of this year, so as to give the membership the information as to the manner in which the funds of our Brotherhood have been distributed, in order that you may vote on this question with the actual facts before you.

During the period from January 1 to August 1, we have paid direct to our mem-

bers the following amounts:

paid to our members direct in benefits, we have paid all of our other expenses, including the per capita tax to our various affiliations, namely, the A. F. of L., Metal Trades Department, Railway Employes' Department, and the Canadian Trades Congress.

We have also paid our pro-rata share of the expenses of the sixteen standard Railway Labor Organizations in their fight to maintain a high standard of wages and decent working conditions on the railroads of

this country.

You can ascertain the correct amount of the operating expenses of our Brotherhood from the quarterly reports that are distributed to our Subordinate Lodges every three months, as it would take too much space to republish these tabulated items in this report, and I would suggest that our members acquaint themselves with the direct financial conditions, and vote on the amendment accordingly.

On June 1 of this year we reduced the expenses of our headquarters to the lowest possible minimum consistent with the efficient handling of the organization. Executive Council has also withdrawn all financial support for the general chairmen and business agents; has also discontinued all of our international representatives, with the exception of three, (two of whom are handling a serious strike situation in Philadelphia, and the other is assigned to the Railway Employes Department), so as to confine the expenses of our organization

have made an earnest effort to safeguard our funds to protect the benefits of our

Due to the general depression in our industry, our membership has decreased to a considerable extent, and, as a consequence, our receipts have decreased in proportion, and, in addition to the decrease in our membership, a large number of our members who are out of employment are receiving out-of-work receipts, as per our constitution. That also adds to the general decrease in our revenue.

We have been in a position to date to meet all of our obligations, due to the fact that our present per capita tax has enabled us to build up a surplus in our benefit funds to take care of just such conditions as are now prevailing throughout the North American continent, and would it be consistent for us to further decrease our revenue at this time by lowering our per capita tax when the employers' organizations and associations are united to destroy the labor movement and establish the so-called American Plan, or "open shop" in all industries, and to take away from the wage earners the right of collective bargaining and a voice in the price we will sell our services for and the conditions under which we will labor?

Just refer back a few years and compare the wages and working conditions with the present standard and you can readily realize the important factor that organized labor has been in bringing about these conditions.

These facts are placed before you just to show our members the progress we have made in providing a system of revenue that will enable us to maintain the high standard of wages and working conditions of American wage earners. Compare the wages and working conditions of the unorganized worker, and you will then realize that the small amount paid into our Brotherhood in per capita tax is the most profitable investment that can be made. A reduction in our per capita tax at this time, in connection with the decrease in our membership and the large number of our members who are receiving out-of-work receipts, will materially decrease our revenue and retard the progress of our organization.

Respectfully submitted, Joe Flynn, Inter-

national Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT NOLAN.

Portsmouth, Va., August, 1921. Gentlemen and Brothers: In writing this report for the Official Journal of the International Brotherhood I do so in the hope of a better day, not only for the members of our Brotherhood but "the general labor

movement of our country also, as my confidence remains unshaken in the future loyal support and grim determination on the part of our membership to fight the present un-American issue to a successful victory, as reaction is rampant against

every right that organized labor is entitled too, therefore, resistance to such wanton tyrany is an obligation on our part through the active co-operation of labor's forces. and in order to successfully combat the present industrial situation we must use the three most effective weapons at our command—namely the labor movement, the union label and the ballot box, and unless we do so the history of organized labor may repeat itself as it has done on many occasions, as the old-timers in the labor movement remembers well the industrial battles of the past fifty years in behalf of labor's rights and will continue on and on until the recognition of organized labor is firmly rooted regardless of the crack of the rifle in the hands of uniformed soldiers who have poured their missiles of death on many occasions into the ranks of organized labor and to the everlasting shame of brutal capital in their unhuman efforts to destroy the constitutional rights of the wage earners of America.

We are now confronted with one of the worst industrial depressions in the history of our country as experience of the past justifies the assertion and applies to all industries encluding government navy yards where the pruning knife of economy and retrenchment has been driven to the very hilt of labor, while the rankest and most unjustifiable policy of discrimination has been carried on against old employes who after long and faithful service at the Norfolk Navy Yard are dumped on the scrap heap to battle for a living with a hostile industrial system that knows no justice or recognizes no merit for past service, and whose only object is to make the dollar grow at the expense of labor,

One hears nothing nowadays at the Norfolk navy yard but "reduction in wage, efficiency, more production," in order to save the government from financial disaster. If efficiency and production is lacking as is claimed, who is to blame, for surely the mechanics always work under orders-in fact, have too, in order to retain their jobs -and if the system under which the men have to work is wrong and out of date and impossible to get the necessary production, why try to make the goat out of the employes in order to save the hide of the fellow higher up who is responsible, but nevertheless the fellow higher up has an idea ground into his system by early education that the king cannot do any wrong, but there will come a day in the history of this old world of ours when such an idea will be gone and forgotten just like Kaiser Bill in Holland.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT JOHN COOTS.

Since my last report from May 12th to June 16th I was at New Orleans where after numerous conferences with the Metal Trades Association we were successful in signing a metal trades agreement carrying with a

Discharges and furloughs in government navy yards we are informed was because congress failed to make the necessary appropriation to carry on the work on hand, therefore let the responsibility rest on congress, whom we placed in that position by our votes and perhaps bitter experience at this particular time will be a lesson in the future in voting public men into office that are not controled by the rubber stamp system of legislation.

But a new policy has been introduced in several of the departments of the Norfolk navy yard that takes the cake for downright injustice to the mechanics employed, which is as follows: A first or second class mechanic is called into the office of the master mechanic having charge of any particular department to sign away his identity as a mechanic and accept a disrate out of his class and is told such a policy is necessary in order to avoid a discharge. If a reduction in wage is necessary in order to meet claimed existing financial conditions and keep the force employed, do so, but in the name of justice don't try to destroy the rating of mechanics who have held their rating for years without question as to their ability to perform the work assigned to them, and of course these employes can't understand why or by whom such an order was issued to force a mechanic out of his proper rating, but the writer has been informed that a percent system in all departments of first, second, third and fourth class mechanics will be the policy of the future. Just think of it, a fourth class mechanic and advocated by officials who claim to be competent to operate an industrial plant and holler their heads off about lack of efficiency and production. It can't be done and I defy contradiction as navy yards are a civil government institution and in order to get the results desired must be operated by trained mechanics who understand the game from years of experience, as a continuous string of red tape prevents the necessary economy in the construction and repairing of Uncle Sam's warships at government navy yards.

At present I have several grievances in

At present I have several grievances in this section to adjust and hope in the next issue of the Journal to be able to make a detailed report on each of them. They have been pending for some time but owing to present conditions it seems almost impossible to force an issue to a successful finish.

At this writing I am at Newport News, Va., auditing the financial affairs of Lodge No. 55.

I am yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, I. V. P.

forty-four hour week, double time for all overtime and a wage scale of 80 cents for mechanics and 50 cents for helpers per hour. Considering the circumstances that existed there at the time the men were well satisfied with the result of the negotiations.

June 17 at Hattisburg, Miss., on matter of agreement of the Mississippi Central Railroad, attended a special meeting of Lodge 725, also of the local Federation, and instructed them as to the manner in which they should handle their negotiations. Held conference with the master mechanic and had him agree that all men would be returned according to their seniority.

June 20th to 26th at St. Louis. On receipt of wire from headquarters I proceeded to Topeka, Kan., where from June 27th until the temporary adjournment July 21st I was assisting the federated committee on the Santa Fe Railroad in their negotiations. On July 28th I was at Bloomington, Ill., where I met the federated committee on the Chicago & Alton, who were having trouble with the officials on their submissions, which was finally adjusted satisfactory. July 30th to August 4th I was at Indianapolis assisting Chairman Henderson of the Big Four in handling several grievances. I attended a meeting of Lodge 51 and found the members in good spirits and that business was pick-

ing up and the company was putting our members to work rapidly, some twenty-five or more being still out of service at that time, August 6th. At the present writing I am at Topeka assisting committee in the completion of their negotiations. We have been successful in getting a fairly good set of rules agreed to, but there are quite a few that will have to be decided by the Labor Board, as in the case of many other conferences held recently on other railroads.

In conclusion I wish to say that I am heartily in accord with the suggestion made by International Secretary Flynn with reference to our organization owning or starting a bank of our own, and I trust that as soon as conditions warrant that the proposition will be put into effect as we might just as well derive the benefit from the revenue of our surplus funds as to let the other fellow use it as a weapon to try and destroy us.

Trusting this is satisfactory, I am yours fraternally, John Coots, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

Winnipeg, Canada, August 15th, 1921: At the time of making my last report I was in Edmonton, working my was east, anticipating that the Executive Board of Division No. 4 of the Railway Employes Department and which the writer is a member of, would be called into session shortly.

Leaving our possible membership 100% International in Edmonton, a visit was made at Red Deer, which is a division point between Edmonton and Calgary on the C. P. R. and where all men of the shop trades were found to be 100% International and handling the business of the organization as it should be handled.

Calgary was again visited, where it was found that the boiler makers and helpers and some of the other trades in the Ogden shops were making little if any headway towards re-organization, due to the short time that had been worked since the first of the year and other causes.

After leaving Calgary, Drumhiller, Hanna, Kindersley, Saskatoon, Bigger, Regina, Moose Jaw, Radville, Kipling and Brandon were visited, and in which are located railroad shops or division points, and in which in most cases, the writer addressed mass meetings of all railroad workers, and with the exception of Radville and Brandon, our possible membership is 100% International. At Radville we have five possible members, who still think their interest is best served by remaining with the secessionist movement, the same is also the case with two boilerwashers at Brandon. The possible membership for the other "standard rail-road unions" at the above points were also practically 100% International with the exceptions of the shop and roundhouse laborers.

The shopmen employed in the different shops and roundhouses on the railroads in Canada should endeavor to get the laborers working with them, such as ash-pit men, wipers, coal chute, scrap pile and other laborers to join the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers.

This International union has had the shop and roundhouse laborers included in their agreement with the Railroad Association of Canada since the first of the year, and in which is included practically all of the railroads in Canada. In this agreement these men are granted the eight-hour day; time and one-half for overtime, holidays, and for one day in seven, if required to work seven days per week; three hours for a call; seniority rights in their own department; committee representation and etc., and if these men want the protection of a labor union, which they certainly need, they should get lined up with this organization, otherwise they should receive no assistance or sympathy from the other groups of railroad workers. Any one desiring further information on the matter can secure same by writing to H. Wood, 308 Scott Block, Winnipeg, who is the Canadian representative of the Maintenance of Way organization.

Meetings of Lodge 600 Saskatoon, Lodge 532 Regina, 478 Moose Jaw were attended, and were found to be in very good shape, and the executive board of Lodge 359 was also interviewed. This lodge's members are employed by the Imperial Oir Refinery at Regina, and considering the circumstances, this local is more than holding its own.

After being away from home almost continuously for seven months I returned to Winnipeg on June 30th, where I remained until July 10th, attending to the business of

the organization, leaving on that date for Montreal, where I participated in the conference of the Executive Board of Division No. 4 and during which time that body considered that it would be acting in the best interest of all concerned by signing the tentative agreement, providing for eight cents per hour reduction in wages, effective July 15th, 1921, or 15 days after a similar reduction had become effective, under protest, for all railroad employes on the railroads in the United States.

As every one of our members has had the opportunity of keeping informed upon the progress of the negotiation leading up to this agreement, through the numerous "official circulars" issued by, and sent to at least one correspondent at each division point, regardless of how small the number of shopmen employed at same, may be ("If they have taken the trouble to appoint one of their number to receive the circulars") therefore the writer is not going to discuss the matter of the Division's Executive Board actions, other than to state that Wage Agreement No. 4 is still in effect, with the exception of the wage scale, until further negotiations take place with the Railway Association of Canada, which will' be some time yet.

Returning from Montreal over the north line of the Canadian National R. R every one of the ten division points on that line between Quebec City and Winnipeg was visited, and where our possible membership, with the exception of two men, were left 100% International. The other shop trades were also found to be in a very good shape, other than the laborers, who like in the west, need to be organized.

I intend to remain here in Winnipeg until such time as negotiations are resumed in Montreal, when the writer will no doubt be present, and in the meantime the campaign against the damage done by the O. B. U. Secessionist movement will be continued here, where at no time since the split took place has the situation been more favorable for making headway to re-organize the men employed in the three large railroad shops and five roundhouses located here.

But in saying that it is still far from a easy job, as there is thousands of apathetic and disgruntled men involved, who have not paid anything into any organization for months, which is another fine example of what occurs when secessionist movements are attempted, and is but a repetition of what has taken place in connection with the numerous attempts to start such movements before, but in spite of those lessons and what they teach of such failures, it seems that some of the workers will persist in "burning their fingers."

In conclusion the writer wishes to make a brief reference to the referendum vote now being taken by our membership on the matter of placing our dues back to where they were before the last convention of the Grand Lodge, and which was initiated by Lodge 126, of which the writer is a member.

While the writer in no way questions the right of any of our locals to exercise their privileges in submitting any matter they deem of sufficient importance to a vote of our membership, he is of the opinion that the best interest of our membership will not be served by lowering our dues, however; now that the matter is before us for a vote, it is up to every one of our members to vote one way or other on the matter and give the constitutionally required vote, to properly settle the matter.

Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutcahn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

Period July 16th to August 15th, 1921 St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 15, 1921.

The strike in the contract shops in the city of St. Louis, Mo., which became effective June 24, is still on and the members of Lodge No. $27_{\rm f}$ are in every way possible making the strike effective. With a membership of 477, with 61 members on the strike pay roll in the International Lodge, with 65 members employed in the 11 fairao shops contributing 10 per cent of their weekly earnings toward the support of their brothers on the streets and with a committee soliciting financial aid from kindred St. Louis labor organizations and a circular appeal issued all affiliated lodges of the Brotherhood we are holding our own at the present time regardless of the activity of the open shop advocates and the efforts of the seven unfair shops who are trying in every possible way to break the morale of the members of Lodge No. 27 and reduce them to pre-war time wage standards and inferior working conditions under the guise of American Planism.

Strike Benefits, Donations, Free Will Contribution, 10 Per Cent.

Eight weeks have passed and the ranks of the members of Lodge No. 27 remain intact, not a single desertion, not a single gain to the open shoppers. Pickets daily being arrested and intimidated by uniform police and armed guards. Auto trucks under guard conveying such strikebreakers as they have been able to secure to and from the struck shops. In behalf of the International Lodge I am pleased to report that up to August 15 the members entitled to regular strike benefits have received a total of \$3,720 payment in full. In addition thereto Lodge No. 27 has received a donation from the Executive Council of \$250. The Executive Council has also authorized the International Secretary-Treasurer to purchase Liberty Bonds from Lodge No. 27 to the value of \$300 and I am at this date arranging to transfer said bonds to the International Lodge. In addition to the foregoing International Vice-President Maher has pur-chased from Lodge No. 27 a Liberty Bond for -100 by way of assisting the members on strike at this time.

Circular Letter of Appeal Affiliated Lodges -Appeal St. Louis Unions.

A committee and the writer have visited numerous St. Louis labor unions in behalf of the members on strike and have requested them to extend to the members of Lodge No. 27 their moral and financial support. We have been courteously received in every case and have received pledged financial assistance.

In response to the letter of appeal issued all lodges by Lodge No. 27, which was approved by the International Lodge, I am pleased to report that Lodge No. 27 has received the following donations:

Lodg	ge Location A	mount
322	St. Louis, Mo	100.00
27.6	St. Louis, Mo	20.00
58	Raton, N. M	10.00
17	Chester, Pa	10.00
193	Baltimore, Md	5.00
111	Missoula, Mont	5.00
161	Boone, Ia	5.00
454	Chicago, Ill,	5.00
285	San Pedro, Cal	5.00
10	Indianapolis, Ind	5.00
32	Kansas City, Mo	5.00
32	Sec'y W. E. Dwyer	1.00
726	Canton, O	3.11
477	Salem, Ill	2.75
60 -	Peoria, Ill	2.00
То	otal	183.86

The following is a summary of all financial assistance received toward the strike in St. Louis, Mo.:

Summary. Int'l Lodge, Strike Benefits.....\$3,720.00 Int'l Lodge, Donation from Execu-

tive Council 250.00 int'l Lodge, Exchange for U.S.

Liberty Bonds	300.00
M. A. Maher, Exchange Bonds	100.00
Donations Affiliated Lodges	183.86
Free Will Donations Member Lodge.	
27 Fair Shops from Weekly	
Earnings	255.85

August 15, 1921. Total.....\$4,809.71 Trades . Council-Assistance . of . Miners-Conclusion.

I am pleased to report that after attending two regular meetings of the St. Louis Trades and Labor Union July 24 and August 14, the delegates from Lodge No. 27 have secured the endorsement of the strike by said body, also received their unqualified moral support. Business Agent Brother Wm. Walters of Lodge No. 363, East St. Louis, Ill., and the writer, after a visit to Carterville and Herrin, Illinois, have succeeded in securing the support of the miners of Local No. 1144 and their district president, Brother Wm. Sneed, in stopping an unfair job of the John O'Brien Boiler Works at the Madison Coal Co. No. 9 mine and have been successful in having this job turned over to a fair shop and union boiler makers and helpers will finish the work.

The writer has succeded in running articles pertaining to this strike in St. Louis, Mo., in the following labor papers: Railway Federationist, Searchlight, Bloomington, Ill.; Labor Gazette, Peoria, Ill.; Kansas Trade Unionist, Topeka, Kas.; Labor Review, Memphis, Tenn.; Cleveland Federationist, Cleveland, Ohio; Labor Ban-ner, Fort Worth, Tex.; Union Labor Advo-cate, Pueblo, Colo., and the Labor Journal, San Bernardino, Cal. All donations to Henry Siekmann, 1121 North Seventh Street, St.

Fraternally yours, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President.

MR. DOOLEY ON "NORMALCY."

By Peter Finley Dunne.

"It was different whin I was a young man, Hinnissy. In thim days capital an' labor was friendly, or labor was. Capital was like a father to labor; givin' it its board an' lodgin's. Nayther intherfered with th' other. Capital wint on capitalizin' and labor wint on laborin'.

"In thim goldan days a wurrukin' man was an honest artisan. That's what he was proud to be called. Th' week before iliction he had his pitcher in th' funny papers. He wore a square pa-aper cap an' a leather apron, an' he had his ar-rm around capital -a rosy, binivolint ol' guy with a plug hat an' eyeglasses. They was goin' to th' polls together to vote f'r simple ol' capital.

"Capital an labor walked ar-rm in ar-rm, instead iv havin' both hands free as at prisint. Capital was contint to be capital an' labor was used to bein' labor. Capital come ar-round an' felt th' ar-rm iv labor wanst in awhile, an' ivry year Mrs. Capital called on Mrs. Labor an' congratulated her on her score.

"Th' pride iv ivry artisan was to wurruk as long at his task as th' boss cud afford to pay the gas bill. In return f'r his fidelity

he got a turkey ivry year.

"At Christmas time, capital gathered his happy fam'ly ar-round him, an' in th' prisince iv th' ladies iv th' neighborhood, give thim a short oration. 'Me brave la'ads,' says he, a short oration. 'Me brave la'ads,' says he, 'we-ve had a good year. (Cheers.) I have made a millyon dollars. (Sinsation.) I attribute this to me supeeryour skill, aided by ye're arnest efforts at th' bench an' at th' forge. (Sobs.) Ye have done so well that we won't need so many iv us as we did. (Long an' continyous cheerin'.) Those iv us who can do two men's wurruk will remain an' if possible do four. Our other faithful sarvints,' he says, 'can come back in the spring,' he says, 'if alive,' he says.

"An th' bold artysans tossed their pa-aper

caps in the air an give three cheers f'r capital. They wur-ruked till ol' age crept on thim an' thin retired to live on th' wish bones an' kind wur-ruds they had accumy-lated."

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City, Missouri.

DON'T DESTROY THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR BROTHERHOOD.

It has been the general policy of the editor in the past to refrain from commenting on constitutional changes offered for the consideration and referendum vote of our members, and we would not deviate from this course, at this time, were it not that we are confronted with a far-reaching proposition, which if adopted, would be a step backward and seriously cripple the efficiency of our Brotherhood in the future. We refer to the amendment to reduce the per capita tax from the present rates to that which prevailed from 1912 to October last. In 1912 when the per per capita tax was placed at one dollar for mechanics and sixty cents for helpers and apprentices, the rates of wages for mechanics would not average much, if any more, than 35 or 36 cents an hour, and from 22 to 25 cents for helpers. Since that time the standard of wages has at least doubled, but no increase in the per capita tax was made until at the last convention, the delegates realizing that the cost of everything else, as well as that of living, had greatly increased, added 25 cents on the per capita tax of all members and now it is proposed to take off this small increase, notwithstanding the fact that each succeeding convention since 1912 has increased the financial benefits to be paid by the Grand Lodge to our members, the amount of death benefits have been enlarged, the disability benefits extended and enlarged, Out of Work recipts provided, exemption of aged members from paying per capita tax and a forty-two per-cent increase in the amount of strike benefits.

These have greatly increased the obligation of the Grand Lodge, and in addition to this, the great increased cost of supplies, increased cost of wages for the clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers, together with the increased cost of maintaining representatives on the road as well as the increased salaries of the officers would be too great for the former rate to take care of. The present standard of per capita should have been established in 1917 when the 42 per cent increase was made in the amount of weekly strike benefits. We advocated this increase in strike benefits for we felt it was as small as the men on strike could manage to exist on while on strike, but we were disappointed that no provision was made by the 1917 convention to take care of this increased obligation and did

not hesitate to voice our disappointment in the columns of the Journal. We would urge our members to take a broad-minded view of this matter and consider the future welfare and efficiency of our Brotherhood; the twenty-five cents per month in question does not amount to much to the individual member, it is only a matter of two or three cigars a month, but it would seriously affect the income of our organization, and unless we furnish a sufficient revenue we cannot hope to maintain an efficient organization

Many of our members who have been out of work for some time, no doubt, are experiencing all the evils and discomforts following in the train of such industrial stagnation, may for the time being feel inclined to favor this proposition because of this depresesed condition, but were they back to work, would strongly oppose such a move. They should bear in mind the lessons of the past with industrial stagnation, they do not last for long periods of time fortunately and disappear as abruptly as they Indications point to such a termination of the present come about. period of idleness and therefore the present conditions are only temporary but if this amendment is adopted it will seriously affect our Brotherhood for a long time. If it is necessary to maintain an organization for the protection of our trade, and we believe all agree that it is, then the more efficient we maintain it, the more protection and service it can render to our members. By increasing our revenues in 1912, we were thereby enabled to take advantage promptly of the opportunities created by the world war in 1916 and 1917 and organize about 150,000 men working on systems of railroads that had never been organized before, in many of the shipyards that did not know organization before and in the scores of new yards established to build the "bridge of ships across the Atlantic," in contract shops, in the tank building industry and in fact everywhere that our tradesmen were employed; we were in a position to grasp this opportunity more promptly and extensively than possibly any other craft and for a long time we had a formidable army of organizers in the field. While we have since lost much of this increased membership, we should maintain a large degree of preparedness, for this work must, in a large measure, be done over and the former members lost, who still follow our trades, regained when the present industrial depression is past, if we would attain to a complete state of unity of our craftsmen.

Now let us briefly consider what the Out of Work benefits and the strike benefits amount to

According to the annual reports of the International Secretary and Treasurer, there was an indicated use in the year 1919 of 19,038 Out of Works stamps causing a net loss of revenue to the Grand Lodge of \$13,937.50. In 1920 there was an indicated use of 30,685 Out of Work stamps, causing a net loss of about \$25,000.00. During the first six months of the present year there was an indicated use of 34,797 receipts, causing a net loss of \$31,912.95, and in round numbers, 22,000 of these stamps were purchased during the months of April, May and June, causing a loss of more than \$20,000.00 for the quarter. During the year of 1919 there was paid to our members for strike benefits a total of \$468,285.00. In 1920 the payment of strike benefits amounted to \$445.930.38, and for the first six months of the present year, the payments amounted to \$329,335.00. In 1919 and a large part of 1920 our large increase in membership not only made it possible to pay in these two years nearly a million dollars for strike benefits and and at the same time leave a surplus to build up the reserve strike fund, however, the increased amount of trouble arising this year involving large numbers,

together with the large decrease in our membership has caused such a drain upon the reserve that it has dwindled down materially, and to now reduce the income 20 per cent would, in a short time, exhaust it entirely. The payment of per capita tax was never a popular habit, and is not materially changed even though the amount involved is small. Back in the early period of our organization when the per capita tax was only twenty cents per month, which was barely enough to pay the running expenses without the payment of any financial benefits, we opposed a small increase more strenuously than now, even though in case of a strike we had to pass around the hat in order to get few dollars to sustain the men on the firing line. We thought in terms of pennies and ran a cheap organization, and the returns, as well as our wages were in the same proportion. The difference in cost between maintaining such an organization and that of a thoroughly efficient one pays larger dividends than anything our members can possibly invest in; this has been so thoroughly demonstrated in recent years it needs no argument to prove its truth.

In writing these lines, the editor realizes he is not taking the popular side of this subject, but he has not hesitated in the past to give utterance to his thoughts when he felt the occasion required it, and he has done so in this case, for he realizes that far reaching consequences adversely affecting our Brotherhood and its members may result if this proposition is approved. Therefore, we hope that all of our members will take a broad-minded view of the matter, view its probable results from all angles and vote for what he is convinced is for the best interests of our organization and its members.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R.'S EFFORTS TO FORM A COMPANY UNION RESULTS IN A FARCE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's refusal to treat with the System Federation representing the shopmen in its employ, and trying to get the men to vote for its hand-picked delegates resulted in a farce, for after all of its elaborate plans, coaxing, cajoling and brow-beating of its employes, only about ten per cent voted, thus showing conclusively that the Federation represented an overwhelming majority of the men employed by the road. Notwithstanding the farcical results, however, the officials of this road proceeded to negotiate an agreement with the handpicked so-called delegates, who at best only represented a handful of men employed by the road. Of course the Labor Board declared this action of the officials null and void and ordered a new vote taken: however in doing so, the Board also declared the vote of the men in selecting System Federation No 90 void and ordered a new election under specific rules laid down by the Board. The rules provide that a conference between the duly authorized representatives of the carrier (P. R. R), the duly authorized representatives of the System Federation No. 90, the duly authorized representatives of any other organization representing the classes affected whose by-laws or constitution establishes the fact that the organization was established for the purpose of performing the function of a labor organization, and the duly authorized representatives of one hundred or more unorganized employes selected by the respective crafts affected, to arrange for the distribution, casting, counting and tabulation of the ballots and announcing the result thereof. In issuing such a rule, giving the carrier representation in conducting a vote of the men, we are convinced the Labor Board exceeded its authority and the intent of the law in this matter and gave an unfair advantage to the company as well as set a dangerous precedent

for the future. The plain wording of the transportation act shows it had in contemplation the maintenance of peaceful relations between the organized systems of railroads and their organized employes and it is just as unfair to allow the company to participate in taking a vote of the men in selecting their representatives as it would be to allow the men to help supervise the taking of a vote of the stockholders of the road in selecting its directors; although it is just as important to the men to secure fair-minded directors for the road, as it is to the road to secure like representatives of the men for these directors select the executive officers of the road who represent the roads and these directors and officers only represent the views of the majority of stockholders; the minority are given no voice in the management and the unorganized employes shown to be so overwhelmingly in the minority on this road have no better claim to representation in negotiating agreements, they are inchoate and incapable of giving articulate utterance to their desires as a body, they can only express their individual views.

The insiduous evasions of the law and invasions of the rights of the men, if allowed to continue, will undermine the whole discipline and authority of organized labor and we hope a halt will be called in the matter. Of course we have no fear as to the result of the vote of the shopmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad at this time, for they have shown very commendable solidarity under trying difficulties as well as capacity to protect their rights, but the setting up of these unfair precedents is liable to cause trouble in the future.

DISTRICT LODGE 31 HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION.

District Lodge 31 representing The B. & O. R. R. and subsidiary lines, held its annual convention at Cumberland, Md., July 22nd and 23rd. A large attendance of delegates was had, and from the report of the proceedings and reports of officers, the convention was a very successful one, and the District and its affairs shown to be in good condition. They approved the work of the officers and Executive Board members in transacting the business during the past year.

All of the old officers were re-elected for another term, which includes President J. B. Ungruhn; Vice-President E. M. Gerrity; Secretary and Treasurer E. J. Miller; and Executive Board members, G. A. Rinick and John Rocke. W. C. Hess and W. H. Riker were added to the Board to fill vacancies. Brothers Gerrity and Rinick were elected to Advisory Board to System Federation. The Secretary and Treasurer's report shows a good balance in the treasury to the credit of the District.

CRAMP SHIPYARD STRIKERS PUTTING UP A MAGNIFICIENT FIGHT.

The men of our Craft in company with the other Federated Crafts, in the employ of the Cramps Shipyard have been on strike since the first of the year and they have been putting up a splendid fight with unbroken ranks since; they have all kinds of difficulties and handicaps to overcome, which they have done in a most commendable way. Industrial conditions were against them from the start, not only preventing any of their members who could be spared from the work of conducting the strike, to secure work elsewhere, but also it created an army of unemployed, who, while in the main, unskilled in shipbuilding, made it easier for the company to hire many for the purpose of making a bluff at shipbuilding in order to discourage the men on strike; however, it did not have such an effect and the men have maintained unbroken ranks down to the present time. The police and courts of Philadelphia have

acted unfairly towards the men and throw every impediment possible in their way of maintaining their picket line, but in spite of such handicaps, they have worked unceasingly for success, and we are told that they are just as determined now as at the commencement of the strike to fight on until a fair settlement is reached. They have established a commissary to furnish supplies for the families of the strikers which has a splendid record of achievement. Such devotion and perseverance is worthy of success and we hope victory will crown their banner before the strike is terminated.

OPEN SHOPPERS AND STRIKE-BREAKERS WRECK A RAILROAD.

It will be remembered that several months ago, the management of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad in defiance of the orders of the Labor Board, summarily cut the wages of its employes and could not be induced to reason the matter out with the men, or restore wages, so they were forced to go on strike. The management talked glibly of the open shop and hired all the riff-raff strike-breakers they could get hold of and undertook to operate the road with these, but with very poor success.

It was the same management that gathered up a mob of open shoppers along its line and with a free ride and plenty of booze, ran into Harrison, Arkansas, where the main shop is located and by intimidation and threats drove out of town representatives of the different organizations whose members were on strike. They thought this would force the men to surrender their rights and return to work, but if anything it had the opposite effect and the men stood closer together and determined to fight to a finish. We are told it cost the company more than \$2,000,000 to make this open shop fight and running out of money, the road quit operating on July 31st, and is now nothing but a memory as a railroad.

The road was in the hands of receivers when the strike took place and it is passing strange that the court allowed the management to act in such a high handed and unjust manner; had they treated the men right and had their co-operation, they would, in all probability, have been successfully operating the road still. This road runs from Joplin, Mo., to Helena, Ark., a distance of about 350 miles. This teaches a lesson that the larger systems of roads could heed with profit. We are told that business is demoralized in the territory formerly served by this road and a great many people thrown out of employment.

The time is fast approaching when railroad managers will not be permitted to run the public service corporations with such high handed methods and wreck them rather than treat their employes with fairness. It requires the active co-operation of the employes, as well as wise and just management to successfully operate railroads, as well as all other enterprises, and this can only be secured by fair treatment.

THE KANSAS KANGAROO COURT MAKES A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The members of the "Industrial Court" of Kansas have spent months investigating the cause for the high prices charged for coal, and the people may rest easy now for they have solved "the mystery." It is all due to the high wages paid to the men who mine the coal. They are profiteering, so what can the poor operators and dealers do but charge enormous prices to make up for the fabulous wages these profiteering miners are charging for their services for mining coal. This court

evidently did not have time to find out the cause for this coal tripling in value from the time it's sold by the original "operator" until it reaches the consumer, but evidently they found the ones "with the goods on them" in shape of "high wages" and have rushed into print with this information—and a remedy, that is, two of the court did, the other one went it alone and seen the other two one better. The majority of these wise Solomons say the standard of wages paid to miners for mining coal is a matter of serious concern to the state, and they propose to "set in" when the miners and operators negotiate another agreement, with the inference that they would prevent the operators from paying too high wages. The chairman of the Court who went it alone, agrees to all the other two recommended, and in addition wants a body of mounted state police created. It seems he is also opposed to interfering with the employers in firing or manhandling their employes, as a matter of policy, anyhow he can't agree with the balance of the Court or its creator, Governor Allen, and furthermore some of the employers have threatened to put this Court on the scrap pile if it fools with them, and the present indications are that the whole blooming farce will fall of its own weight and poor Governor Allen's pet scheme devised to save the world, will soon be forgotten, but not he, for he is destined to take his place alongside of Sockless Jerry Simpson, Carrie Nation and other like celebrities that have sprung up over night in the past years of Kan-Had this Court even the elementary principles of justice in its makeup, they would not even mention wages in connection with the enormous profits made by those who handle the coal after it is mined and sold by the little straw operators who "face" for the real operator. and rakes off the first profits, and it goes through several successive hands, all of whom take a profit until it reaches the consumer, when it has tripled in value. In the meantime, the miner works about one-third of his time and he is lucky if his year's wages amounts to that of a street sweeper.

OKLAHOMA CONVICTS DEMOLISH A SHIRT FACTORY.

Recently the daily papers gave a brief account of the wrecking of a shirt factory in the penitentiary of that state. We are told the machinery was completely wrecked, one convict killed, and several guards injured. What prompted the convicts in wrecking the factory, we are unable to say, but it was a just retribution for establishing such an enterprise in a penal institution of a state, the product of which was to be sold in competition with honest, law-abiding, self-respecting labor trying to earn an honest living for themselves and those depending upon them. Furthermore, we are informed the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma forbids the operation of just such an enterprise.

Those who secure such contracts scarcely pay more than the actual cost of feeding the convicts, therefore, they can make huge profits, and at the same time sell the products for less than those who employ free

labor and pay a decent wage.

It seems The Sterling Manufacturing Company who has like contracts in several other states, secured a contract from state officials of Oklahoma and installed a well equipped factory there with a large capacity. We are told the largest part of its wares are sold in the southwestern part of the country. However, it does not use its own name on the articles, or even in selling them; it seems that it has several aliases that it uses. Here are some that we are informed it uses: "Hawkins Shirt Company," "Platte Shirt Company," "The Banner Factory," "The Inland Factory," "Rock River Mills," "The Chester Factory," "The La Salle Factory," "The

Monitor Factory," "The Darlington Factory," "The Marion Factory," "The Brooklyn Shirt Factory."

The primary and only purpose for which these penal institutions are established is to punish the evil doer and reform him if possible, but in all events to hold him in captivity for the security of the public, and it is repugnant to all sense of justice and right to put their labor in competition with that of law-abiding citizens in the manufacture of articles of commerce. It is even worse for the public to help make such enterprises successful by buying the articles so manufactured.

A long and determined fight was waged in many states for years to abolish this evil but in the past few years they have let up on the matter and the ghouls are getting a fresh foothold in some of the states. The only safe guarantee that one is not purchasing the product of some of these institutions is to demand the union label on the goods bought.

THE SHIPPING BOARD REEKED WITH INEFFICIENCY, CORRUPTION AND GRAFT.

For a long time there have been whisperings and charges of mismanagement and graft in the U. S. Shipping Board, but recently Chairman Lasker, who a short time ago was appointed chairman and took charge of affairs, after making an investigation of the Board's books and accounts, made a report in which is shown corruption and downright stealing on the most colossal scale of any public enterprise undertaken by the Government and amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. He states the books of the Board instead of keeping an accurate account of its receipts and expenditures, were seemingly kept to hide its transactions and prevent an accurate check on its affairs.

Chairman Lasker states in his report that the expenses for the past year were \$409,461,734.22, and of this amount \$307,035,428.34 were not to be accounted for. The total expenditures of the Board last year amounted to \$680,000,000 and only \$160,000,000 of this amount went for the payment of new ships.

Aside from the dishonesty and graft, the Board displayed shocking stupidity and inefficiency. Seventy-five per cent of the receipts from operation of ships cannot be accounted for. One ship, "American Legion," was remodeled seven times after starting its construction, at a cost of between six and seven million dollars and was scarcely worth \$3,000,000 after completion.

This is the same Board that haggled and harassed the shipyard employes during the war and refused to concede a fair wage to them; it is the same Board that recently cut the wages of the men operating the ships and refused to enter into any kind of an agreement and refused to even allow representatives of the men to go aboard the ships to look after their welfare.

With such wholesale looting and dishonesty going on, no wonder they didn't want outsiders around; they might discover this dishonesty.

The daily papers fed up the people on supposed defects and imaginary shortcomings of the men building the ships during the war and seemingly never tired repeating these stories, but strange to say, very little outside of a preliminary announcement of the colossal fraud has been printed about it. It makes a big difference to them evidently whose ox is being gored. From all disclosures, evidently, the best thing to do is to clean out the whole rotten mess and start all over again with practical men of experience in charge.

BEWARE OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

We are frequently reminded of the necessity of abolishing private employment agencies and the real need for the establishment of government offices, both state and national, by accounts of abuses practiced and of their taking unfair advantages of the unemployed. The latest case coming to our notice is that of the "Business Men's Employment Bureau" with headquarters in the Interstate Bank Building, New Orleans, La. We have before us one of their application blanks to be filled out by those seeking employment. Besides having to give a full history of their past life and their hopes and aspirations for the future, the applicant has to solemnly bind himself to pay forty per-cent of his first month's wages to this agency for the opportunity to earn a living. They have to pay a certain part of this sum on accepting the position, so much on receipt of their first pay, and the balance on receipt of their second pay; therefore if the position pays \$100 per month, the one accepting the position at their hands, must pay this agency \$40, and even though the victim has been out of employment long enough to have exhausted all their resources, they must pay this blood money to these highwaymen out of their first earnings.

It should not be possible for such conditions to exist in any place in America where human welfare is given any consideration. However, we have long been convinced that such like practices cannot be prevented until all private employment agencies have been abolished and free government agencies established in their stead.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS RANKLY UNFAIR AND SHOULD BE RESISTED.

Of all the "Open Shop" unfair and dishonest schemes, the individual contract system is about the worst and is only resorted to by unfair and tyrannical, union labor hating, employers. For it is the prime object to destroy all vestige of organization among their employes and hold them in a kind of slavery, working them long hours, night or day, whenever it suits their fancy and pay them starvation wages.

The Moore Drop Forging Co. of Springfield and Chickopee, Mass., undertook to install this system in its plants last December and as a result, three hundred workmen refused to sign away their manhood and freedom and were locked out and have been out since; owing to the prevailing unemployment the company has secured a few strike-breakers, but as most of them were untrained men they have not succeeded in doing very much.

Here are the conditions this company tried to force upon its employes; all would have to sign an application blank stating the position sought, at such wages as each would agree to work, the hours were "To be arranged as employer deemed expedient" not exceeding blank hours per week. Overtime was to be optional, but it did not say whether with employer or employe, presumably the former, for which time and a half would be paid. Here is the meat in the cocoanut and is given verbatim: "Factory conditions are accepted as satisfactory and will not be the subject of a controversy during my employment, though suggestions for improvement will be welcomed by employer. I understand that employment is upon a strictly non-union basis and I agree that while retained in employment, I will not be or become a member of any trade union. That if I hereafter apply for membership in any trade union I will at once notify my employer who may thereupon terminate my employment. That upon termination of my employment for any reason, I will not in any manner annoy, molest or interfere with the business, customers or employes of said employer."

Such conditions are next to involuntary servitude and against all the

principles of equity, justice, and fair dealing. What right has an employer to undertake to prevent their employes from joining an organization of their trade? They would have as much right to undertake to prevent them from belonging to a church or joining a fraternal society or even undertake to say what they should wear or eat.

President O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department, reports that practically all of the forgings made by the Moore Drop Forging Co., are used by Ford and Dodge Brothers Automobile Companies. Therefore our members should send letters to these companies protesting against the use of the products of this unfair company. If they will do so it is bound to have weight in forcing a discontinuance of such a rankly unfair system.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Brother Frank M. Wageman, President and Business Agent of District No. 4, Union Pacific Railway System, with headquarters in Omaha, Nebr., was a business visitor to Headquarters recently while on his way over his district.

"Mr. C. L. Shamp, Secretary and Treasurer of the Stationary Firemen, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., and his daughter, were recent visitors to Headquarters, investigating our financial record system, with the idea of installing a new system for his organization.

Brother S. V. Acosta, of New Orleans, La., was a recent visitor to Headquarters, on business. After a couple of days stay in the city, he returned to the Metropolis of the Gulf.

Brother W. L. Hart, Secretary of Lodge 155, Bloomington, Ill., was a visitor to Headquarters recently on business for his Lodge. He reports much dissatisfaction at the present unsettled conditions affecting the Railway Employes.

Mr. J. F. Denny, step-father of President Franklin, passed away August 16th, at his home in Irwin, Mo., at the advanced age of eighty years. President Franklin, being in attendance at an important conference in Chicago, was unable to be present at the funeral. The Journal joins in extending sympathy to all members of the family in their bereavement.

Labor Day this year, from all reports, will be celebrated more generally than ever before, and if the weather is fair, parades will take place in most cities. Our members should take an active part in these celebrations, and especially so this year, if possible, to let the open shoppers and other enemies of organized labor see that we are standing shoulder to shoulder with our fellow members in defense of justice, a square deal and a living wage, and that our determination to secure same is just as firm as ever.

As we close this issue, important conferences of the officers of all railroad organizations are being held in Chicago, on matters vitally affecting all railway employes; the action of the Labor Board is ordering the cutting out of extra pay for over-time and Sunday work, which has been the rule on most roads for years, and the efforts of the railroads to turn their repair shops over to fake or outside concerns and contract with them for repairs, in order to evade the provisions of the transportation act, are matters that will likely be acted upon. To allow this action of the Labor Board to stand in the matter of cutting out extra time for over-time, would have the effect of doing away with the eight-hour law and working the men all kinds of hours at the whim of the officials. Before the roads were taken over by the Government, the men on a large number of railroad systems had agreements for years, allowing them extra pay for over-time, and all have insisted on this rule everywhere, and they cannot surrender this important matter at this time because of the ill effect it would have. The effort of the officials to lease out their shops and contract for repairs, besides being an effort to evade the transportation laws, is another new found way to further milk the income of the roads, not for the benefit of the stockholders of the roads, but for the inner circle of those in control. It seems to be the present policy of the officials to aggravate the present situation and keep the men in a state of turmoil and strife, instead of trying to reconcile the differences between themselves and the employes, and secure their co-operation and assistance in conducting the roads in an efficient manner. This situation is becoming plainer each day and the public will hold them accountable for the results. We hope the men will not allow their patience to become

exhausted until the matter can be fully thrashed out and adequate remedies applied, or all efforts to do so exhausted.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

The Genesee Boiler Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Kansas City Boiler Works, Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.)
Shamrod Welding Co., Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.)
Flnucane Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Unfair.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.)
The Lucey Mfg. Co., Chattanoga, Tenn. (Strike on.)
Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
Cramps Ship Yard, Philaidelphia, Pa. (Strike on.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Benver, Colo. (Unfair.)
S. F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Unfair.)
Provo Foundry and Mach. Co., Provo, Utah.
The Portland Co., Protland, Me. (Strike.)
The Contract Shops, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Strike.)
Southwest Mechanical Co., Ft. Worth, Tex. (Unfair.)
Oscar Daniels Ship Yard, Tampa, Fla. (Strike on.)
Solar Refining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)
Riter-Conley Co., at Paragon Oll Co., Toledo, O. (Strike on.)

on.)
Mathilson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va. (Strike on.)
Mathilson Ship Building Co., of Chicago, Ill. (Strike on.)
Lebannon Boiler Works, Lebannon, Pa. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)

Fabricated Ship Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike on.)
Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La. (Strike on.)
Dominion Shipbuilding Yard, Toronto, Ont., Can. (Strike on) on work being done by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Dominion Government.
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R. (Federated strike on.)
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn. (Strike on.)
Cosden Refining Co., Tulsa, Okla. (Lock out.)
Heine Safety Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
O'Brien Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Hummell-Dawley Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Hummell Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
John Nooter Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
John Nooter Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Alois Aufrichteg Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Phil A. Rohan Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Phil A. Rohan Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)
Higgins Bros., Bayonne, N. J. (Unfair.)

Correspondence

EAST MOLINE, ILL.

It was July 5th that the Associated Press gave wide publicity to the annual assembly of the State lodge of Illinois, held in Galesburg, Ill., which indicated one continual round of pleasure. The gathering reflected a wholesome spirit of good-fellowship and of united ambition on part of the officers and representatives alike. dence of that spirit on this occasion explained why Illinois state stands on top in recent reports of the joint legislation Board and its accomplishments in the interests of every union workingman or non-union workingman in the whole state. And it's a mighty good thing, said one delegate, that had never been in attendance before, every once in a while to meet on common ground away from the pressure of the boiler shop and to be reminded that all of us in an organization like this state, are working towards a common object and striving to do the same thing, namely to lay plans for the future interest of the human side of life.

In order to do this and to secure the best results it will be necessary to lay aside all jealousies and personal animosities, having in mind only the welfare of the workers and the best interests of humanity. Members of the labor legislative Board stand willing and ready at any time to give any information necessary relative to the method, action and procedure of the last assembly of senators or representatives that gave support to such measures of interest to the people of this state of Illinois.

There can be no question of the fairness but that every subordinate lodge in the state should help and maintain this work and defeat the efforts of the enemies of organized labor. But until this is done and you act intelligently, supporting with united ambition, there is but little hope for improvement in the action of the General Assembly of this state.

This is written you, who may have voted to side-step the State lodge movement, and ask such members to rescind their action, in the good judgment of our membership, and we gratefully acknowledge to you our wishes to thank you; for your application of affiliation with us, that stronger uniting of Boiler Makers and Helpers may be understood. You are the road and channel of all riches. You provide the whole world with food. The whole world is interested in your welfare at the present time. And all the gold of the world comes from you by collective bargaining and it is of particular value to help protect labor and improve conditions which primarily concern the workingman of the state of Illinois.

Now let us see how the high tax bill affects the things in which the workers are primarily interested. Let us take the cost of the worker's family. What does it consist of? Food requires 40 per cent of the income, rent 20 per cent, clothes 15 per cent, fuel and light 6 per cent, furniture 4 per cent, and in big cities the percentage for rent is likely to be much larger—and the rest very little of it for recreation, education, insurance, and some of it for the practice of religion. So with so little of it left for education how will your pay envelope affect the tax bill if something is not done to eliminate such legislation. This bill imposes a tax on every item that goes into the building of a home, on furniture, on clothing, on books, and on everything else.

The value of such associations as the one of Illinois is being rapidly appreciated all over the United States and similar organizations have been formed in the different crafts. It is the intention of the Illinois State lodge to make a drive for 100 per cent membership. The constitution is plain. Its power says we stand shoulder to shoulder in observance of our rightful and constitutional power about revenues. And no offi-

cer would be tyrannical enough to forfeit his faithfulness vested upon him to be responsible to decide contrary to the constitutional sources of revenue in maintaining the good work performed by the Illinois State lodge labor legislative Board, and when you expect to get ahead in the world you must not minimize the importance of your affiliation in the plan of upbuilding your own affairs.

And we trust that before the July meeting, 1922, which will be held in the City of Joliet, Illinois, that the full light of intelligence aided by co-operation and affiliation, that a roll call of 100 per cent may answer

the call.

Thanking you in advance for the fullest success, fraternally yours, Robt. Duff.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to inform you of the death of our esteemed Business Agent, Brother Frank Condon, who, while on his way to his office, was struck by an automobile, receiving a broken leg and internal injuries,



Frank Condon (deceased), Former Business Agent Lodge 1, Chicago, Ill.

and after three weeks of intense suffering it was God's will to take him from us.

Brother Condon will be greatly missed by the members of Lodge No. 1 and his many life-long friends. He was a loyal union man and a very faithful worker for the organization which he represented for the past fifteen years.

His funeral was a very large one and was attended by Wm. Atkinson, Jos. P. Ryan, and Chas. MacGowen, from the Grand Lodge, many members of the Chicago Building Trades Council, and a large number of the Boiler Manufacturers. A large number of Brother members were present and acted as Honorary Pall-bearers.

Our hearts go out to his wife and family in deepest sympathy in this hour of their great affliction. Time will lighten it, though the sadness will never pass entirely away.

Hoping you will do us the favor of publishing this in your next issue, we wish to remain, Yours Fraternally, E. Sheehy, M. Maley, P. Crotty, Committee.

PIECE WORK AS IT LOOKS TO ME.

Chicago, Ill.

My views are that the owners of the plants that perform piece work are trying to have one gang perform the work of two gangs and they are giving a reduction in their wages for their efforts. It has caused more enemies and jealousy and not to mention the strikes among the ranks of labor than any other cause known to labor.

Men that have done piece work know this from experience. Say a gang takes a job at such a price and the foreman will inform this gang that such and such a gang did it for so much, and the foreman is told to give it to them as they are money mad, and right here is the first cause of jealousy among these gangs, but in the meantime the owners have caused this to be spread among the men that perform piece work. and after investigating the gang will find out that the foreman never offered the job to such and such a garig and have caused these gangs to be at logger heads—more piece work efficiency.

I know the above lines are true and can be told by a lot more members of the organization who have had the same lesson as

the writer.

Piece work is a blow to the man who works with the tools and his gains are not enough to mention, after he has given his life's labor in body and health, and is not able to do any kind of labor and the old saying is "Over the Hill to the Poor House for Me."—Pat L. Pillon.

Newark, Ohio, August 1, 1921.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This will inform you of the necessary changes in the roster account of changes being made in the officers of District Lodge No. 31, the change being the result of the election at our fifth regular convention which was held in Cumberland, Md., July 22-23, 1921.

President, J. B. Ungruhn, Railroad Avenue Hartwell, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-president, E. M. Gerrity, 7838 Escanaba Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Miler, 431 Eddy Street, Newark, Ohio. Executive Board Members: G. A. Rinick, 1513 Jackson Street, Baltimore, Md.; John Roche, 2104 Obear Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Hess, 68 Stainton Avenue, Dayton, Ohio; W. H. Riker, 310 Penn Avenue, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Wish to make the following corrections in the list of lodges affiliated with this dis-

trict:

Strike out Lodge 5 and insert 49; insert 200; insert 402, and add 744 which lodge is in place of Lodge 5 of Cleveland, Ohio.

In conclusion desire to say that this convention was the most orderly and self con-

ducted convention that I have ever had the pleasure to attend. Each and every delegate was sober in thought as well as in mind and body, due to the fact, no doubt, of the serious condition in unemployment over the entire system, which is more or less general over the country.

With best wishes and kind regards, I beg to remain, fraternally yours, E. J. Miller, Secretary-Treasurer District No. 31.

Oakland, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The fight between Capital and Labor is getting more bitter every day and the solution up to the present time has been cast aside by the rank and file of labor only to be picked up by our dear friends, Capital, and used against us. In writing this I am asking you if possible to find space in our Journal for publication and I hope that the brothers who read what I have written will come back with more, expressing their views.

We are all agreed that Organized Labor, which of course in this fight means unorganized as well, is in a very tight hole at the present time; the reason for mentioning Organized Labor at any time is simply that our opponents have to make their attack on the Organized Body for the same reason that the soldiers of an enemy country make their attack on the strongest citadels of the defendant country, knowing full well that when the strongholds fall that are fortified, the others cannot help but fall as they have no protection or leadership. Hence the attack on Organized Labor first, knowing full well that when the Organized fall the unorganized will be as pulp in the hands of the capitalists. Consequently the rule applies in this fight of Capital and Labor, as Capital at this time is doing all in its power to bring us back to serfdom or wage slavery.

The Schwabs, Gearys, Morgans and the Stillmans of this country are on the alert always, like a good boxer looking for an opening to start the attack when the enemy is off its guard or in a defenseless position. No mercy is shown and nothing else matters until victory is perched on their shoulders.

We might well ask ourselves why this very noticeable minority of our country can win their battles. I may say that their weapons are the same that brought the Hessians to this country to fight our forefathers in their battle for Independence-"money." Yes, the ammunition brought the Hessians to this country to kill and ravage in our fight for national freedom in 1776 is the same article used to fill the lobbys, yes, our halls of congress. our state legislatures and even our courts of justice are contaminated by the parasites of Wall Street, either in a direct or indirect way, to further the ends of their masters instead of justice. Have we a remedy? Will Organized Labor alone do it? I am afraid not, yet it will be a strong support. Our enemy does not depend on numbers, then where the solution.

A great poet and dreamer once said: "Allow me to make the songs of my country and I care not who makes the laws."

Will the patriots of Wall Street change that quotation by placing laws for songs, and songs for laws, and here's your solution. I can help my argument in this way best: England with the strongest organization of Trades Unionists in the world could gain no headway while Parliament was in the hands of the bosses; eventually they started to send their representatives to Parliament and a great change came, although not perfect by any means, it is giving the laboring classes a voice. I ask any thinking member of ours if a law like the Esch-Cummins bill could have passed through the Imperial Parliament with its ninety members of Labor sitting there. Not a chance. Then why not have our people assist in making the laws directly.

In any city in America over the 200,000 mark we could send our representatives to congress by combining on one man. Some may shout politics, but wait. I am not suggesting party politics, neither am I suggesting a new party, at the present time I am afraid a new party would not be a success, but why not use the same weapon that the enemy uses. His hand is in all parties. He has his Underwoods in the Democratic party and his Eschs in the Republican party. He gets them both elected, under our primary laws. He puts his man up in the strongest party-parties don't bother him for he looks for results. Are you adverse to take a clever point from the enemy. hope not.

Now why not have our people in every city get behind a strong Trades Unionist in the primaries of the strongest party in their city, whether this party be Republican, Democrat or Farmer Labor, combine on him at the general election like the bosses. We also want results and again like the bosses we should not care under what political head it comes.

We have in congress at the present time two notable examples of this, John I. Nolan of California, and Casey of Pennsylvania, one a Republican, the other a Democrat, but both active Trades Unionists. When a bill comes up that is a slap at Labor they are always on the job combating it with all their energy. Fifty more men of a like caliber would soon place the manufacturers' combine "Hors de Combat." Why not begin now. Our Journals could well be used for propaganda of this kind. The interest at stake is the same as that for which we are organized, the uplift of the human family. the equalization of laws.

Now fellow Unionists come out in the open and give your views. Let us get together like the bosses, formulate some plan and then all together let's go. Fraternally

yours, Dominic Kane.

FROM LODGE 515, BOSTON, MASS.

Louis Taschereau retires from the Boston & Maine Railroad on pension August 1st, after 52 years of continuous service, he having entered the service of the old Eastern road in 1869 when wood burning locomotives with diamond stacks were in use. During his length of service he has seen many changes in the railroad business and many railroad officials come and go. Mr. Taschereau was counted a good Boiler Maker and belongs to the Boiler Makers Brotherhood and has been employed at the new Somemville locomotive shops and previously at many different points on the Boston & Maine. At the time of his retirement he is still active and able to do a good day's work. He is now 75 years old and has been presented with a handsome traveling bag and pipe by his fellow workers before he leaves for Ottawa, Canada, where he is to make his new home.-John Cormier.

Sheffield, Ala., August 5, 1921.

Whereas, Henry Ford, of Detroit, Mich., has made a proposal to the United States Government for the privilege and right to lease and operate for a period of one hundred years (100) the Wilson Dam, situated at Muscle Shoals, Ala., also Nitrate Plant No. 1, at Sheffield, Ala., and Nitrate Plant No. 2, at Muscle Shoals, Ala., for the manufacture of nitrates, at a cost not to exceed 8 per cent profit. The fact that Mr. Ford proposes to conduct Nitrate Plant No. 2, which was formerly built in time of war, by the United States Government, for war purposes only, into a plant suitable for the manufacture of nitrates, appeals to us as one of the first steps in the direction of securing cheaper fertilzer for the farmers

throughout our country.

Whereas, it's a well known fact and we doubt if there can be found one who will not agree with us that the price of fertilizer in the past as well as the present prices, which are being exacted from the farmers throughout the United States, are almost prohibitive. Believing that the offer of Mr. Ford is as good, if not the best that can be made by any one; also the coming of Mr. Ford to this district and the State of Alabama is not only in itself a distinct compliment to those of the several Southern states, but on the other hand will enable all of our people throughout the United States to share in the benefits to be had from the operations of said plants by Mr. Ford. Owing to the fact that Mr. Ford has demonstrated beyond any question of doubt that there are few, if any, who are his superiors in business; seemingly his greatest ambitions are becoming more manifest daily in so much as to say: "He profits most who serves best," likewise as the profits increase from the products of his plants, so does the pay of all employes in his service. Therefore, be it resolved,

First—We, the members of Jeffries Lodge No. 344 International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers of North America, heartily endorse the proposal as made by Mr. Ford to the United States Government. Be it further resolved,

Second—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Officers of the B. H. of B. M., the American Federation of Labor; likewise the American labor paper published by labor at Washington, D. C. Also each member of the United States Congress from the several Congressional Districts of Alabama; also the two United States Senators from Alabama, and the Alabama State Federation of Labor. And we most respectfully solicit your aid and co-operation and urge the United States Government to accept Mr. Ford's offer.—J. A. Grimes, M. A. Roach, W. H. Brooks, Committee.

Springfield, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother

It is with regrets that we, the members of Lodge 81, announce the death of Mrs. Marguarite Gerbing, wife of Brother George Gerbing of 1024 South Eleventh Street. Brother Gerbing and relatives have the deepest sympathy of their many friends in their sad bereavement. Fraternally, Frank J. Engel, Michael Tiernan, Committee.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Respecting the suggestion that a campaign of opposition be inaugurated in behalf of the members of our organization, following up the policies and details of piece work, laid out by the efficiency experts is worthy of consideration from more keener and matured minds than mine.

However the necessity of abolishing an unjust discrimination against humanity is-always in the fore, and has the sanction of anyone who considers his fellow workman a necessary addition to this never ending fight for a just scale of wages, based upon reports submitted through various agencies that have a reputation for correct statistics.

Now is the time to bring about that much needed enthusiasm on the part of the brothers who have suffered through its effects not materially but morally and physically in addition to possibly being the cause of having aided the different groups who are opposed to the principles laid down

by organized labor.

Indirectly of course as no man is willing to sacrifice his independence without some show of resistance, if shown and told the truth. Today finds a depression in industrial centers never known before, and still with business practically at a standstill these same groups are in a position to fill any order no matter how big and continue to defy me, you and the other fellow who helped to stock their warehouses to overflowing in a time of national stress and emergency, in order to save our government's honor, forgetting our own desires and sacrificing all to bring about a just deal for all. Not so with our employers who use human beings the same as chips in a poker

game, and continue their game of chance and crooked at that, without fear of interruption from anyone except labor organizations.

Therefore Labor has got to launch a strong offensive in an effort to abolish these different systems of production that destroys the vitality needed so much for the strenuous occupations in the different branches of our trade. Respectfully, James Ford, Local 429.

East Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother

As a result of the dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge by which the lower reinstatement and initiation fees will hold good until October 1, 1921, for Lodge 585, it is hoped that our membership will soon increase again.

Brother Bernard F. McDonnell, a charter member of Lodge 585, who as treasurer of



Photo of Headstone Erected to the Memory of Former Int. Organizer John Dick, by Lodge 585, Boston, Mass.

the relief committee in the 1913 strike, did a great deal of good work in relieving the distressed and suffering, while he regrets very much the present state of indifference to our organization in this section of the country, feels hopeful and he says "Lodge 585 will live and be a potent force for the material welfare of the men of our trade in Massachusetts when the names of those seeking the lodge's downfall will be only a shadowy memory."

The members of Lodge 585 heard with much sorrow of the death in August of Brother Anthony Chiesa, known in life as "Tony Church." He was a loval member of the lodge, even when his union membership involved great sacrifices. His surviving widow, children and other relatives have the sympathy of a legion of friends in the loss of a warm hearted friend and a devoted father, husband and son. Services were held on August 4 over his body at St. Lazarus Church, East Boston. Lodge 585 showed its respect for the late brother with a beautiful floral wreath marked "Sympathy of Lodge 585," and by the attendance of a delegation of members at the funeral. Tony Church was a "diamond in the rough" and his memory will be revered among his townsmen when the recollections of the union exterminators in Boston will be as hazy as the origin of the American Indians.

An enduring block of fine granite inscribed "John Dick, died July 29, 1919," erected by Lodge 585, now marks the last resting place of the late Brother Dick at Forest Hills Cemetery, Massachusetts, a sincere tribute by the men of this city to

one of their best friends.

President William F. Irwin used good judgment in the selection of the memorial to Brother Dick and he had the able cooperation of Brothers Richard McGee, John J. Minton, William F. Nyham, James F.

Spiers and T. J. Farmer.

Brother Richard Doucette announced at our August 1 meeting of the arrival in America and the burial with appropriate military honors, of his brother, William Doucette, who made the "supreme sacrifice" over there in the World War with the American heroes who helped to stem the flood of Hun invasion that threatened for awhile to engulf France and England and made possible the invasion of America by the myrmidons of the mad Kaiser. Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, Corresponding Secretary Lodge 585.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Bro Casey:

Kindly insert the following resolution in the next issue of the Journal:

The officers of Local No. 416 of Cleveland, Ohio, wish to extend their heartfelt sympathy to Bro. Frank Gulke for the loss of his beloved wife, who passed away at Mount Sinai Hospital, Aug. 4th. Fraternally yours, Harvey E. Kinch, C. & R. Sec'y.

A DEFINITION OF A SCAB.

At a conspiracy trial held some years ago the prosecuting counse! gave the following definition of a scab: "A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublesome times they are detested when peace returns; so when help is needed the scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp a benefit he never labored to procure. He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for momentary approbation he would betray friends, family and country; in short he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeymen and is himself afterwards sold and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to all posterity.-Jas. J. McLeske, Member in Good Standing Lodge No. 257.

August 8, 1921.

To the Officers and Members of the I. B. of B. M., I. S. B. and H. of A., Brothers Greetings:

Subject matter discussed-The vote now being taken on our entire membership relative to reducing our Grand Lodge dues to what they were before the last Grand Lodge

Convention.

Our entire membership now have before them the opportunity to decide if their Grand Lodge dues are to be reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.00 per month for mechanics, and from eighty-five cents to sixty cents per month for helpers and apprentices, or back to what they were prior to the 1920 Grand This matter is now be-Lodge Convention. fore you, in a proposed amendment to the constitution from Subordinate Lodge 126, and contained in the circular letter under date of July 26, 1921, from the International President's office.

Every one of our lodge now has, or should have, in their possession a sufficient number of ballots, to afford every one of our members an opportunity to express themselves one way or the other on this important matter, which directly and materially effects each and all of us, and as the lodge who initiated this proposition, we are quite aware that much can be said both for and against the subject, however, it is our intention to endeavor to acquaint our membership, why in our opinion, our dues should be reduced.

First: When our dues were at the old rate they were as high, and in most cases higher (with few exceptions) than the Grand Lodge dues now charged by the other metal and railroad shop trade unions. This includes those unions who have just

recently increased such dues.

Second: While we are favorable to "high" dues, if by that term is ment a reasonable "percentage" of our member's 'normal average earnings," we feel that obtained, with the old, or proposed amount, and that, plus the amount generally charged for district and local lodge dues and taking the "normal average earnings" of our members, about 2 per cent of their wages was paid in dues, which sould be considered reasonable.

Third: A reduction of our dues from the present amount will no doubt have a favorable effect upon our present membership, as well as the ex-members who have become delinquent by the thousands in the last year, and to who it will require every inducement to again get them to again become members, which is of vital importance to all concerned.

Fourth: Many thousands of our present

membership are not working sufficient time to earn anything near the "normal average wages" at the present time. The proposed reduction in dues would be of considerable benefit and encouragement to them.

Fifth: All of our members have been compelled to submit to a reduction in "real wages," and the end of which, we regret to have to admit, does not as yet, appear to

be in sight.

Out of respect for the delegates who were responsible for increasing the dues at the last convention, while no doubt acting in what they considered as the best interest of our membership, they could not be expected to forsee the unfavorable developments which have since taken place and briefly referred to above. But if the convention was to be held this year in place of last, we are quite sure the dues would not be increased.

For those who think by placing our dues high enough, we could successfully combat the power possessed by the employers with their almost unlimited resources, both financial and otherwise, we cannot agree. That can and will only be accomplished when the workers as a "class" realize the need of using their political power in their own interest.

In conclusion we wish to forcefully remind our members that our constitution provides that a majority of at least 50 per cent of our members in good standing as shown by the preceding quarterly report of the I. S. T. must vote on a proposition to

enact it into law.

This means that 35,795 of our members must cast their vote on this issue and a majority of them vote favorably to carry this proposition, so it is up to every member who is sufficiently interested to not only vote himself, but to see that every other member also votes and have same in the mail before September 30. Yours fraternally, Committee on Amendment, J. M. Couttie, President; A. D. Adamson, Secretary; R. F. Chadburn; J. Hawthorne, Jr.

Mandan, N. D.

Dear Sir and Brothers:

To the members of our International Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

Greetings: Organized labor and organized farmers in the state of North Dakota have joined hands and secured control of the political powers, thereby making laws with the sole object of serving the ducers which are the farmers and workers.

Whereas, This combination has placed upon the statute books of the state of North Dakota the greatest constructive program for labor that has ever been enacted into laws, not only in the state of North Dakota, but in any state in the union, and,

Whereas, This legislature includes a housing law which compels railroad companies to provide a suitable building to protect the carmen from the bad weather in all seasons, compensation law, mining inspection law, minimum wage law, anti-injunction law, full crew law, eight hour law for women, and also the home building law, which makes it possible for any working man to own his own home, and,

Whereas, The Bank of North Dakota is the foundation of this great program, and,

Whereas, The money kings of the state and the nation are bucking the Non-Partisan League, which makes it a hard matter to dispose of the bonds of North Dakota, therefore the state of North Dakota comes to organized labor for assistance.

Therefore, Be it resolved, that we, the members of Missouri Slope Lodge No. 721, at a regular meeting on July 28, 1921, request of our International Executive Board to take action and buy a substantial amount of the North Dakota State Bonds and deposit their surplus funds in the Bank of North Dakota.—Joe V. Boehm, President; Ferdinand Knoll, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; Wm. Wetzstein, Treasurer.

Cape Charles, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly give the following, space in the next issue of your Journal:

The members of Local No. 251, Cape Charles, Va., present this in commemoration of our departed Brother, C. W. Ehrig, who was taken from our midst, August 6, 1921, and passed to the Great Beyond. He has been in our ranks since we organized here, and he was a loyal worker for our cause. He was kind, sympathetic and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and we unanimously extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved widow and relatives in their hours of sorrow.

The members of No. 251 also wish to extend their sympathies to Brother Sidney Davis and family, whose father died July 31. We all feel with Brother Davis, and desire to extend our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement. Fraternally, H. E. Robertson, E. M. Henderson, Committee.

> The heart lying dead, The eye cannot see.

-Carlyle.

The pages of the "Journal" are open for the discussion of the Piece-Work or the Road Hog Question that has been fostered, mid-wifed, advanced and agitated by 24 national associations of industry, 570 employer's organizations, in 260 cities, in 45 states, and greatly reinforced by 1.850 local chambers of commerce, spread over the United States. The injecting of Unions in, as it exists in the oil fields today, is merely collateral to the question, and should receive scant consideration. The real issue, when reduced to its lowest terms is; "Let live as well as live." Those six words cover a wide latitude and expands the issue till it becomes as broad as the horizon.

So little can be said favorable to piecework that to discuss it in the columns of the "Journal" appear not only out of place but silly, and should be closed and non-debatable at meetings for the good of the order. To my way of thinking, a discussion on the question is as much out of order as to discuss black is white, and wrong is right.

Prior to the year of 1914, the business moved along as smooth and serene as a chip on the Wabash. The men that followed the work previous to the above mentioned date were men with minds, wills and determinations so compactly interwoven and welded as to conditions and wages that they composed a single unit. They were all men of the same calibre, and our wages was all the traffic would bear, and we followed the business for revenue only. What a difference in 1921. A short space of seven years. If there is an open shop exhibition of physical endurance to be staged even in Arkansas today, no advertisement is necessary when the Chicago ring-master and Cincinnati clown appears on the job. They generally find a surplus of performers at the tub. And to see them circulate around the clown and fire wall reminds me of a group of hungry Italian depositors milling around a busted bank. What is the Union coming to when paid-up members will parboil themselves in the rays of a mid-summer sun, doing more than one hundred feet, which has been the recognized standard day's work for more years than a generation. What great advantage will these men gain by binding themselves to the Erectors Association, or by becoming allies in their dirty work, and have succeeded in making vagrants of millions of their fellow men, with natures and wants exactly like their own, that are blackening the highways and byways today.

Evolution has caused us to go from bad to worse in the last seven years. The good old names of "Pat" and "Slim" and "Tom" and "Tim" have been cashiered, lost in the shuffle, side-tracked or knocked in the clear by such substitutes as "Bud" and "Bill" and "Hank" and "Hen," who will sweat blood for a corporation at the capitalists own terms from sun to sun, and their whimpers are no louder than the wailing of the Death

Valley opossum.

On account of the lowly silver dollar beating back to its own, we are forced to take a 15 per cent cut. A dollar today, so far as the "tankie," the rough-neck and the pipe-liner are concerned, is not worth as much in July, 1921, as it was in July, 1918. Every article we have to have to prolong our existence has increased in price with the exception of working shirts, which have been decreased 10 per cent in price and 20 per cent in quality. Those articles that have decreased, we have no use for whatever, such as paint brushes, gasoline and Goodrich Tires in Akron. I would advise the rough-neck, when he enters a short or-

der dump, if he has the interest of his country at heart, when he calls for a mess of paint brushes, to be sure and see that the handle is scraped or painter's colic may become epidemic. Also to have the iron band and tacks removed, even the iron constitution will not prevent the stomach from rusting. Gasoline or any other liquid is useless to the "Tankie" only as a beverage. As it will not mix with "Java," it is useless to him, a great admirer of mixed drinks. So far as the poor pipe-liner taking less pay on account of rubber declining 30 per cent, I cannot see where the benefit The distance is too great for comes in. him to work in the Southern Arkansas and board in the northern part of Ohio. Furthermore, a rubber "mulligan" is not digestible and it, in many cases, creates a bouncing heart. John D. Murphy.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a word or two in the Journal, if there is room, to let our brothers know that we are holding our own with the Pennsylvania Railroad and making them fight every minute of the day and do some tall thinking and scheming outright.

Our chairman, H. S. Jeffery, of the Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Boards, formed a Research and Publicity Bureau, which is kept up by donations from the employes of the railroads. All railroad labor lodges within a radius of fifty miles were asked to join the bureau with us to publish and distribute among railroad employes, stockholders, clergymen, attorneys, congressmen, senators, and the public generally, the truth and soundness of our cause, and it has W. W. Atterbury on the run.

Also will enclose a resolution which I would like published, if possible. All men who are named have had their cards revoked or will have in the near future. Thanking you in advance, I am, fraternally yours, James D. Slaughter, Secretary Local No. 514.

Resolutions Adopted by the Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Boards.

To the Members, Six Shop Crafts, Greetings:

The Advisory Board in its sessions, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 26 and 27, 1921, adopted the following two resolutions:

Resolution No. 1.

The Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Boards commends and endorses the position and course taken by the officers of System Federation No. 90, and affiliated crafts, in their continuing as representatives of the six shop crafts. We believe in the sacred principle that employes have the right to organize, and that government of those to be governed shall be through agreement negotiated by representatives selected by the majority.

We commend without stint such loyal members, who declined to be a party, either directly or indirectly, to the plan of individual representation. We further commend such of our members, who, when called upon to perform certain duties in behalf of our organization, responded to that call despite the fact that they have been ridiculed and unjustly criticized by some without full knowledge of the facts.

Resolution No. 2.

The Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board feels—and justly so—that those who participated in the conferences with the railroad to negotiate an agreement (Penn Railroad hand picked delegates) clearly made known that they were hostile to the principles and ideals fostered by the A. F. of L.

We condemn the piece-work method of work, and take a like position with respect to those who advocate piece work, also those who have recently voted for its reestablishment.

We condemn each and every person who voted for the establishment of a dual organization recently created, and given the name of "The Brotherhood of Shop Crafts, Eastern Region, Pennsylvania System."

We challenge the honesty and fairness of the election of the approximate one hundred six (106) persons who met with the management to negotiate an agreement.

We further challenge each and every one of those co-called representatives to prove that the majority of their craft on their respective divisions indicated through their ballot such persons were desired as their representatives.

We state without qualification or fear of contradiction that one, Theo. Davis, now recognized by the company as General Chairman Six Shop Crafts, Eastern Region, did not receive from among the total force of forty-four (44) boiler makers and helpers, employed on Camden Terminal and Atlantic Divisions, a single vote, excepting, perhaps, his own.

We take the position that inasmuch as E. R. Arnold, Sheet Metal Workers Lodge 543, I. L. Statts, former member Lodge 753, and Howard Emberger, Lodge 514, were not fairly and justly elected by a majority of their craft, that in their assuming the office of chairman, of their Craft, Eastern Region, they are not authentic representatives of their respective crafts, and assumed office by reason of an improper and illegal election, and in defiance of the will of the majority. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon each and every employe, six shop crafts, who believes in "majority rule" and "collective bargaining," to support System Federation No. 90 and affiliated crafts in any course or action it deems essential and necessary to take to have decision No. 119 by the United States Labor Board promptly and properly applied by the Pennsylvania Railroad, according to the letter and spirit of the decision.

Omaha, Nebr.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing a photograph of the offi-

cers of Lodge 663.

They are from left to right: Wm. Stitt, corresponding secretary; Bert Williams, financial secretary; Sam Mellon, vice-president; James Crabtree, president, and the



Photo of the Officers of Lodge 663, Omaha, Neb.

two sitting are, on the left, Tony Donorico, and on the right, Emmett Boggs, members

of the committee.

The members of Lodge 663 held a picnic at Valley, Nebr., recently which was a success, and all had a good time swimming and many other good games. Yours fraternally, Wm. Stitt, Corresponding Secretary.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish the following by Lodge 308 in the next issue of the Journal regarding the death of Brother Wm. Pettigrew's wife.

God in His precious love has called to His heavenly home the wife of our esteemed Brother Wm. Pettigrew. We, his fellow brothers, extend to him and his family our heartfelt sympathies in this his sad hour of bereavement, and pray that the Almighty Father may console and comfort him and that his sorrow may be lightened, knowing that she has gone to a world filled with happiness. Stephen D. Bagley, Secretary.

Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It was the will of our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, our beloved brother, Carl F. Janson, who was a charter member and also our first president, and we, the brothers of Lodge Monadnock No. 371, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, and pray that the Heavenly Father may console them in their sorrow.

Brother Casey will you kindly publish this letter in the next issue of the Journal and oblige. Fraternally yours, John J. Leary, Corresponding Secretary Lodge 371.

Parsons, Kans.

At the last regular meeting of Sunflower Lodge No. 7, Ladies' Auxiliary, the following resolutions were adopted. Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove from our midst, to the land where she shall know no sorrow and feel no pain, our beloved sister, Blanche Moore. Resolved, that we, her sisters of Sunflower Lodge No. 7, do hereby extend to her husband and family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of bereavement and sorrow, and pray that the Almighty God may comfort and console them that they may bear their trial with fortitude.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be forwarded to her husband and family and a copy be forwarded to the Journal for publication.—Mrs. Zita River, Mrs. Mollie Kendrick, Mrs. Irene

Sloan.

Bayonne, N J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a regular meeting of Lodge No. 607, held on the above date, I was instructed to inform you that this Local wants the firm known as Higgins Brothers placed on the unfair list.

This firm is composed of former Union men, who, after receiving all the help we could give them, decided that being a Union man was not as profitable as being a seab. The members of this firm are Thomas W. Higgins, Reg. No. 64062; Michael Higgins, Reg. No. 170967; Patrick Higgins, Reg. No. 170961; William Borrmann, Reg. No. 104696; Albert Borrmann, Reg. No. 104695.

As this firm has consistently refused to pay the scale of wages in force in this locality, and are preventing firms that are fair from getting the work, Lodge 607 wants all Union men to stay away from this firm and have this published in our official journal. Hoping to see this in the next issue of The Journal, fraternally yours, Thos. F. Roberts, secretary Lodge No. 607.

Parkersburg, W. Va.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As you are seldom bothered with any news from Local 143, I am sending you a few facts which I think will be of interest to all readers of the Journal, especially those that are out of work.

The railroad shop here has practically been closed since April 2, and other industries are as bad, if not worse. The Board of Commerce, or some parties unknown are carrying on or causing a lot of newspaper propaganda to be published in the local papers, which leads men in other cities to believe Knoxville is on the boom.

On July 5th the Southern Railway called back to work about 350 of the 900 suspended mechanics of all classes. The next day both local papers carried flaming headlines declaring the railroad company back to normal. Southern Railway employs 350 to 400 mechanics. Naturally this lead men out of the city to think that they could secure jobs here. Consequently Knoxville is running over with men of all classes from out of town,, not mentioning the several thousand residents who are out of work. The purpose of these newspaper propagandists seems to be to fill the city with hungry jobless men in order to get them to work for as near nothing as is possible. Please publish as much of this as space permits and advise all members that there are no prospects of getting work in Knoxville, as there is only one contract shop here and there are about 100 boiler makers out of work who live here. Yours fraternally, C. H. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary.

Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

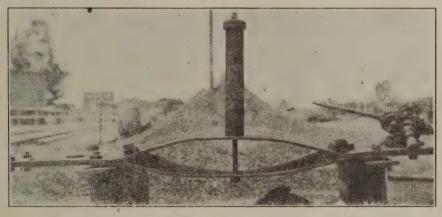
Please insert this in our next Journal: The officers and members of Local 219 extend their heartfelt sympathy to Brother A. J. Fischer and family in the bereavement of their beloved wife and relative. Yours fraternally, T. E. Lyon, Corresponding Sec-

THE HACKETT PLATE TIGHTNER.

Especially adapted for use in oil refineries on tanks and stills, in ship yards for bolting up keel plates, etc., on all shaped plates, boilers, riveted pipe and structural steel work. This machine has shown by demonstration that it will do in 15 minutes the

on his model for a long time Mr. Hackett finally succeeded in inventing a machine that will be hard to improve on.

The machine is not only a wonderful time saver, which we all know means dollars, but is also a saver of material. It does away



An Efficient Bolting-up Machine Recently Invented.

work requiring two hours time by hand. Can be operated by air or by hand. When using air the ordinary air motor is used. The fact that it is air operated makes it by far the fastest working machine of its kind on the market. Its strength is only limited by the strength of the air motor driving it. It is compact in construction, durable and is built in such a shape that it can be operated in any position with equal success. Is now in use in a number of large industries and is giving entire satisfaction. It is built for rough usage and has nothing that is easily gotten out of working shape.

This machine was invented and patented by Mr. G. V. Hackett, superintendent of the boiler department of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Sugar Creek, Mo., and is another case of necessity being the mother of invention. The plate tighteners his men were using would not do the work quickly enough nor good enough and after working

with the use of various size bolts as was necessary when bolting up patches or drawing together sheets of steel by hand or with the ordinary plate tightener. The Hackett plate tightener is in a class by itself for the reason that it will do the work in half the time required to do it with other plate tighteners and also on account of its compact, durable construction and ease of operation.

Lodge Notices

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Alfred H. Carter, Reg. No. 305727 Boiler Maker, kindly notify his mother, Mrs. A. Carter. 513 W. 103rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Doyle and Rock-Local 143.

Any secretary receiving the clearance cards of Brothers R. E. Doyle, Reg. No.

162512, or B. R. Rock, Reg. No. 107786, will please hold same and communicate with the undersigned, as these brothers made false statements to secure transportation, and Local 143 had to pay for same. F. M. Fair, B. A. Local 143, 435 Watauga Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

Lost Receipt Case-Uddenberg.

Lost—Due book and receipts belonging to E. W. Uddenberg, Reg. No. 157168. Anyone finding this due book will please notify Louis Lindsley, Cor. Sec. of Lodge 116, Brainerd, Minn.

Whisenaut-Lodge 567.

This is to notify secretaries that T. R. Whisenaut, Reg. No. 288790, has no clearance card. Was suspended for non-payment of dues, and still owes Lodge 567 \$6.00 borrowed money, besides various other amounts. Lem Arnold, Cor. & Fin. Sec., other Lodge 567.

Settlement Made-Gallagher.

James M. Gallagher has made settlement of claim against him by Lodge 101, and is entitled to all rights and privileges of a member. This claim was paid some time ago, but through an error, his name was not removed from the double Lodge notice containing same as promptly as it should have been, due to an oversight.

Settlement Made—Shortell.

Brother Wm. Shortell, Reg. No. 393283, who has been advertised as owing me money, has paid same, so kindly take his name from advertised list, D. J. McGuinness, Fin. Sec., Lodge 163.

Lost, Due Receipts and Clearance Card-Hart.

Pritchard J. Hart, Reg. No. 106533, of Lodge 8, reports the loss of his receipt case and clearance card at or in the vicinity of Souix City, Iowa. Anyone finding same please return to Adam Rueckel, Fin. Sec., Lodge 8.

Stolen, Due Receipts and Withdrawal Card -Frasure.

The due receipt case and withdrawal card of B. R. Frasure, Reg. No. 273579, welder, a former member of Lodge 679, Milford, Utah, was stolen. Should anyone try to use card, please hold it and notify. Wm. E. Fernly, Sec., Lodge 679.

C, B. Duncan-Lodge 664.

Any secretary taking up the card of Brother C. B. Duncan, Reg. No. 171898, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing the Local \$25.00 borrowed money. Jos. Wolfe, Sec. Lodge 664.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Kodera-Lodge 591.

Any Secretary knowing the whereabouts of Brother James Modera, Reg. No. 70029, will please hold card and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill of \$25 that this lodge went good for.—B. F. Diggins, Cor. Sec'y. of Local 591. April Journal.

Fowler-Lodge 101.

Any Secretary taking up the card of J. F. Fowler, Reg. No. 360412, will please bold same and notify the undersigned, as he left here owing borrowed money to Local 101 and a member of the lodge,—Roy Evans, Sec'y., Lodge 101. April

Mahar-Lodge 211

Mahar—Lodge 211

Any Secretary taking up the card of Joseph Mahar, Reg. No. 66887, please hold same and communicate with Local 211, as this brother left this local being short several hundred dollars belonging to 211 and also had strike money belonging to some of our brothers with him when he left. If any Secretary or brother knows where this brother is located, kindly notify Local 211, 25 Berry Street, Newberg, N. Y.—H. E. Embler, Sec'y, and B. A. April Journal.

Hall and Black-419.

Wm. Hall, Reg. No. 40597, borrowed money from a brother and will not make settlement. J. G. Black, Reg. No. 397567, left city owing two bills he denied having made. Any Secre-tary taking up cards of either will hold same and correspond with G. P. Fuller, Sec'y., 419, Luretha, Ky. April Journal.

Griggs-Lodge 112.

Brother Edward Griggs, Reg. No. 306184, left here owing a board bill of \$43.90. This brother has lost one eye. Brothers be on the lookout for the fellow and do not let him betray your trust.—J. E. Jackson, C. S. Lodge 112. April Journal.

Hughes-Lodge 112.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Bro. W. P. Hughes, Reg. No. 272002, tell Bro. Hughes to write Lodge, 112 within the next thirty days, as there is a matter that must be adjusted.—J. E. Jackson, C. S., Lodge 112. April Journal.

Ready-Lodge 77.

Brother Chester Ready left this local owing a bill, but we still hold his card. Will any Secretary or brother knowing of his whereabouts please get in communication with Lodge 72.—Wm. T Best, C. S., Local 77. Agril Journal.

Moore-Lodge 698.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother F. L. Moore, Reg. No. 21874, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary R H. Powell, Local 698, Hoxie, Ark, as he left here owing borrowed money, a board bill, grocery bill, dry goods bill and doctor bill. Also \$21 belonging to this local.—R. H. Powell, C. S., Local 698. April Journal.

Atchison-Lodge 217.

Brother E. Atchison, Reg. No. 258976, left this local owing a board bill of \$13. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please correspond with the undersigned. T. W. Howet, Sec'y. April

Coleman-Lodge 116.

All Secretaries are asked to look out for Brother Thomas Coleman, Reg. No. 11304, who left here owing a bill of \$16. We will hold his clearance card until the bill is paid.—Louis Lindsley, Cor. Sec'y. April Journal.

Fitzell-Lodge 655.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Jerry Fitzell, Reg. No. 425594, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left here owing Lodge 655 and several members some money.—W. A. Holt, Cor. Sec'y., 655. May

Cobb--∠Lodge 180.

Any Secretary taking up card of Edward Cobb, Reg. No. 164151, will please hold same until he pays board bill he left in Memphis, Tenn., amounting to \$50.50, to Mrs. I. L. Thomas. Please correspond with the undersigned concerning same.—T. I. Morgan, Sec'y. Local 180. May Journal.

Thurston-Lodge 209.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Bro. J. H. Thurston, Reg. No. 116919, will please hold same and correspond with Lecal 209, Denison, Tex., as this brother left here owing a bill which one of our members stood good for.—H. P. Morrow, Sec'y., Lodge 209. May Journal.

Jones-Lodge 101.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Bro. O. C. Jones Reg. No. 96607, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing the local borrowed money, which another brother stood good for.—Roy Evans, Sec'y., 101. May Journal.—

Ryan, Kerrigan, Whalen & O'Brien

—Lodge 163.

Any Secretary taking up the cards of Brothers James Ryan, Reg. No. 76695. James Kerrigan, Reg. No. 281004. James Whalen, Reg. No. 127490 or P. J. O'Brien, Reg. No. 110060, will please hold same and correspond with Lodge 163, as these brothers owe for money they borrowed from Fin. Sec'y. McGinness. June Journal.

Taylor-Lodge 671.

Any Secretary taking up card of Brother Ed. Taylor, Reg. No. 192309, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing the Railroad Inn a bill. J. R. Greer, C. S. L., 671, P. O. Box 1019, Lincoln, Nebr. June Journal.

Meyer-Lodge 155.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother Fred J. Meyer, Reg. No. 265842, please hold same and notify Cor. See'y., Local 155, Bloomington, Ill., as this brother borrowed \$10.00 from this local and promised to pay it back within 30 days and he has failed to do this. W. L. Hart, Fin. & Cor. See'y., Local 155. June Journal.

Vollmar-Lodge 227.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Alb. Vollmar, Reg. No. 124688, will please hold same and notify the undersigned as this brother left owing a bill amounting to \$10.00 which two other members stood good for and had to pay.—Walter Pasko, Sec y., Lodge 227. July Journal.

Burke-Lodge 736.

All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of Wm. Burke, Reg. No. 76847, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing \$200.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues.

—A. R. Lehman, Sec'y., Lodge 736. July Journal.

McNeal-Lodge 261.

This is to give notice to all Secretaries that the card of Floyd McNeal, Reg. No. 278516, is being held by the B. A. of Lodge 261, for non-payment of money borrowed. By action of Lodge 261. David Glick, B. A. July Journal.

Berger-Lodge 32.

Any Secretary holding the card of Brother O. A. Berger, Reg. No. 356890, will please hold same until this brother pays for a pass from Kanass City, Mo., tô Falls City, Nebr., which he received from Lodge 32 in April.—W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., Lodge 32. July Journal.

De Vere-Lodge 285.

Robert DeVere, Reg. No. 219866, former financial secretary of Local 285 left this vicinity with a shortage of \$66.77 charged against him, dues he had collected but had failed to turn in. Any Secretary taking up his card will please hold same and correspond with K. S. Wallace, Sec'y., Lodge 285, Long Beach, Calif. July Journal.

Armstrong-Lodge 449.

Any Secretary taking up the card of G. W. Armstrong, Reg. No. 273127, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill.—P. T. Bawdon, Sec'y, L. 449. August Journal.

In Memoriam

Brother Max Henshall, Member of Lodge 104. Seattle. Washington.

Brother Alfred Christiansen, Member of

Lodge 104, Seattle, Washington.
Brother Sidney Quinrade, Member of
Lodge 104, Seattle, Washington.

Brother R. Fowler, Member of Lodge 392, Calgary, Atla., Can. Died on July 7th.

Brother Dennis McCullough, Member of

Local 419, Somerset, Ky. Died July 14, 1921. Brother Gus B. Day, Member of Lodge 7,

Buffalo, N. Y. Died recently.

Brother Andrew F. Heintz, Member of Lodge 179, Denver, Colo. Died July 7th.
Brother Jas. J. McNamara, Member of Lodge 179, Denver, Colo. Died July 14th.
Brother Robt. W. Koontz, Member of Lodge 143, Knoxville, Tenn. Died recently.

RELATIVES OF MEMBERS.

Mrs. Mary Ann Spillman, mother of S. G. Spillman, and grandmother of F. L. Spillman, died July 3rd, at Logan, Utah.

Son of Brother William Benzel, of Lodge 7, died recently.

Mrs. L. H. Wolbach, mother of Brothers R. T. and C. C. Wolbach, Members of Lodge 143, Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Jas. R. Nance, father of Brother J. H.

Nance, Member of Lodge 143.

Infant daughter of Brother W. C. Loy, of

Lodge 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died recently. Mrs. Henry Collis, wife of Brother Henry Collis, Member of Lodge 143, died recently.

PATENTS Promptness Assured. Best Resulte Booklet Free. Highest References

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, PATENT LAWYER,
624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

BEATS 10c GASOLINE

Increases Power and Mileage 40%



Amazing auto invention. Wonderful new carburetor. Guaranteed to re-duce gasoline bills from one-half to one-third and increase power of any motor from 30 to 50 per cent.

Sent on 30 DAYS' TRIAL
Fits any make of ear. Put on in a few
minutes. Fords make as high as 40
miles to a gallon of gasoline. Other cars show proportionate increase. Take advantage of our special 30-day
trial offer. Name your car. AGENTS WANTED

AIR FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.
1402 Madison Street

"HEAD LAYER OUTS WANTED"

By Next Spring, 1922, the greatest building wave in history promises to be under way. That means, lots of Boilers, Stacks, Breechings, Uptakes, Smoke Boxes, Tanks, Hoppers, Chutes, and 1,000 other things to be layed out. PREPARE YOURSELF NOW.

We train you in your Own Home to lay out Geometrically anything and everything you will ever meet with.

Full Information Free.

ST. LOUIS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

4543 Clayton Ave.



GET RID OF THAT Free Trial Treatment

Sent on request. Ask for my "pay-when-reduced" offer. My treatment has reduced at the rate of a pound a day. No dieting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Let me send you proof at my expense.

DR. R. NEWMAN Licensed Physician k, 286 Fifth Avenue, New York, Desk H 501

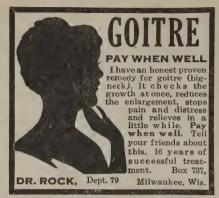
New York,

Guarantee

Most modern and lasting of re-constructed tires. These semi-cords are heavily reinforced with Gen-ine New Goodyear or Miller "geared to the road" treads and will give wonderful service. Do not confuse them with sewed or half soled tires. A remark-able low factory purchase enables us to offer these guar-anteed tires at smashed prices. Standard TUBE FREE Fresh Stock Make 28 x 3 30 x 3 30 x 3½ 32 x 3½ 31 x 4 32 x 4 33 x 4 34 x 4 32 x 4½ 33 x 4½ 34 x 4½ 35 x 4½ 36 x 4½ 33 x 5 35 x 5 37 x 5 \$6.90 7.15 8.35 \$12.90 12.90 13.40 9.10 10.20 10.70 13.90 14.40 15.10 10.95 11.70 15.60 SEND NOMONEY

Pay only after examination at express office. Unwrapped section for inspection. If eash with order, deduct 5 per cent. Cost you nothing to send for tire. Write today. Returnif notlike new.

HUDSON TIRE CORP. 358A Harrison and Peoria Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.



WHY GROW OLD

Glands of Young Animals Said to Renew Youthful Vigor!

Noted European scientists declare that the vital glands of young animals have remarkable powers for renewing vitality and building up weak, rundown men and women.

FREE Trial Offer

We have made arrangements to supply a highly concentrated extract (Glandine) containing the active principles of the glands of young animals, to men and women everywhere, with the understanding that results must be entirely satisfactory or there is no charge and the person using the extract is to be made the sole judge.

Amazing Results

People who have taken GLANDINE only a few days have written letters telling of results that seem astonishing. Don't doubt. Don't hesitate. Try GLANDINE at once. We assume all risk, You none. Results must amaze and delight you or there is no charge whatsoever.

Send No Money

Simply send your name and address and learn how you can take GLANDINE in the privacy of your own home, under our absolute guarantee of satisfaction or no charge. Send no money. Accept this FREE Trial Offer TODAY.

GLANDINE LABORATORIES
1551 South Clark, Suite 1551 , Chicago, Ill.

If Ruptured Try This Free

Apply It to Any Rupture, Old or Recent, Large or Small and You Are on the Road That Has Convinced Thousands.

Sent Free to Prove This

Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 79A Main St., Adams, N. Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support or truss is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such danger from a small and innocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table? A host of men and women are daily running such risk just because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has aided in the cure of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once, using the coupon below.

777 0 701 7		Rupture	
W. S. Rice, In		dams, N. Y.	
You may's Treatment of Rupture.	send me er your stimi	ntirely free aulating applica	Sample tion for
Name			
Address			
State			

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MEN-TION THE BOILERMAKERS JOURNAL.

DO YOU WANT A BRAND NEW AUTO FREE



We not only give away this Ford auto, but hundreds of dollars in cash and scores of other valuable prizes. Bicycles, Guns, Warches, Talking Machines; something for everybody. Everyone who answers this can have a prize. There are no losers, Nothing difficult to do. Everybody wins. Someone gets this new, latest model Ford Auto free. Electric starter and lights. Do you want it? Write today and be first. FORD WILLSON, 141 W. Ohio Street, Dept. 3322 Chicago, Ill.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., OCTOBER, 1921

NUMBER 10

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Office of Editor-Manager, 314 Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

THE JUDICIAL VETO WHOLLY WITHOUT AUTHORITY IN THE CONSTITUTION.

By Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The three-fold division of constitutional government is into the Legislative or law-making department usually divided into two bodies i. e., a Senate, and a House of Representatives; the Executive, and the Judicial. The only interference with the supremacy of the law making department is that in this country, but in very few other, the executive has a qualified veto upon the action of the legislature. In England the veto of the king though not formally abolished has not been exercised for more than two centuries i. e., not since 1707. Even the power of the House of Lords, their senate, has been practically abrogated for many years by the act which provides that when the House of Commons has passed an act which the House of Lords has rejected, but which the House of Commons has again reenacted it becomes law without the consent of the upper house.

In this country the president retains the veto power which was put in the constitution one century and a third ago, but it is not an absolute veto, merely a qualified veto which can be overruled by a two-thirds vote in each house and this has been very often done. Even a qualified veto by the executive is now obsolete almost everywhere except in the United States. In most of our states, though never in all, there is a qualified veto which enables the governor to prevent the enactment of any act unless it is again passed, as in Congress, though all the state constitutions do not require a two-thirds majority for that purpose.

The above statement contains all the authority that exists anywhere by any constitutional authority to prohibit, or interfere with, the enactment of any statute by the law making body of any country. In 1803 Chief Justice John Marshall secured by his personal influence a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States that that court could set aside, and hold invalid any act of Congress which a majority of

that court should, at any time, hold to be in conflict with the constitution of the United States. Such doctrine had never been advanced by any court, in any other country, save once only in England and then the Parilament had promptly hanged Chief Justice Tressilian and exiled the balance of the court for life to France. The offence was never repeated. It has never been followed by the courts in any other country, though all of them now have written constitutions except only in England.

This decision of the United States Supreme Court was rendered in the case of "Marbury v. Madison" by the influence of Chief Justice Marshall a bitter personal and political enemy of President Jefferson and is in direct opposition to constitutional government everywhere which has never recognized any authority of the courts to vitiate legislation or to exercise any function in regard to it other than to interpret the meaning of the language used by the legislative power. 'Indeed such actions is in di-rect violation of the language of the con-stitution of the United States which provides that when a bill has passed both houses of Congress and has been approved by the president; or if disapproved by him, has been again passed by a two-thirds vote in each house; "it shall become a law." The makers of the constitution clearly thought that when a bill had received the approval of both houses and the president (or on failure to receive the approval of the president had been again passed by a two-third vote in each house) that it was conclusively presumed to be in accordance of the constitution and that if it was not, Congress would express the public opinion to that effect by repealing the act.

An act so entirely unprecedented, except in the case of Chief Justice Tressilian, in all the other countries and so directly in conflict with the language of the United States Constitution which bestows so such

powers upon the courts was bitterly denied when first asserted and has been questioned ever since.

When the court so held on a memorable occasion, Andrew Jackson tersely said "so John Marshall has made his decision, has he? Now let us see him execute it," and it was never executed but remained always a dead letter. The same was the practical result in the Dred Scott case and when Congress anticipated another attempt to set aside a statute Congress passed an act forbidding the Supreme Court to take jurisdiction and it obeyed in the "McCardle case," 74 U.S. (7 Wall), 506.

It will be asked "upon what basis then has the doctrine of the judicial veto rested." On an argument once when counsel had made a bold statement the judge asked the opposing counsel to state his reasons in opposition. He replied "that statement which seems to have impressed your honor rests solely upon the imperturbable perpendicularity of assertion on the part of counsel for the other side." Those who stand for self-government and the right of the people to enact their own laws subject to approval by themselves, as to the constitutionality and the desirability of legislation, may well reply that the assertion of the superiority of the courts over the wisdom and integrity of both houses of Congress and the president has no basis save in the imperturbable perpendicularity of assertion by a majority of the court in assuming authority in their own behalf not warranted by any intimation in the constitution and in direct conflict with its provisions which provide that the enactment of Congress, with the approval of the President, "shall become law"—sub-ject, of course, to repeal by the representatives of the people—but not by a majority of any court.

The constitution recognized the advisability of a qualified restriction upon the legislative power by giving the executive the veto, but did not make that veto absolute, subjecting it to be overruled by the sober second thought of Congress if it adhered by two-thirds vote to, its former action. It is the height of unreason then to suppose that the constitution could have given the power of an absolute or irreviewable veto when it has not been expressly conferred.

No power more fatal to government by the people could have been devised for unlike the president and the Congress the judges are not elective nor are they subject to review by the sovereign power, the people, by their terms being limited. On the contrary they are appointed to office and hold for life. For them to take the veto power is to assume arbitrary supremacy in the control of government. We can not assume that they will not err in their construction of the constitution, since the very basis of their assumption of the power is that both houses of Congress and the president have erred in the particular matter be-

fore them. Besides that court held the legal tender law illegal and then held it legal. They held the income tax legal for a hundred years and then held it illegal. They have reversed numerous decisions of their own court thereby holding that the court is not infallible.

Moreover, they have repeatedly held an act invalid by majority of one vote. This rests the government not upon the intelligence and integrity of both houses of Congress, with the approval of the president, but upon "the infallibility of the odd man upon the court."

With such tremendous power, without any expression in the constitution conferring it, and its decisions dependent in the last analysis upon "the odd man" in a body, holding not by election but by appointment and for life, is it any wonder that great aggregations of wealth have always been influential in selecting the depositaries of that irreviewable and arbitrary power and that while men of intelligence and high personal character have been selected as judges, most of them have been from the class which achieved their high place at the bar as representatives of the great vested interests, and their very integrity causes them to view questions after they reach the bench from the same standpoint that they contended for vehemently at the bar, which views had influence with those who supported their selection for appointment.

Power so vast, so irreviewable, so arbitrary and so utterly at variance with precedent and without authority in the constitution can not fail sooner or later to cause serious, if not fatal, embarrassment. It did so in the Dred Scott case, and it took four years of war and three constitutional amendments to cure it. It did so when the court reversed, by a change of one vote, the decision by which, following the precedents of a hundred years, it had upheld the income tax. It took the people of this country nearly twenty years to cure that by the adoption of the sixteenth amendment, during which time in defiance of the act of Congress, the masses paid billions of dollars in taxes which Congress had ordered paid out of the incomes of the rich.

Who knows when again the "infallible odd man" may flout both houses of Congress and the president by assertion of his power. Is it wise to subject one hundred millions of the foremost people on this earth to the irreviewable power "of the odd man" and subject their will to his?

The income tax law was enacted by a unanimous vote in both houses of Congress. The irreviewable, irresponsible, "infallible odd man" on the court changed his vote over night and reversed the decision which following the precedent of a hundred, years had reaffirmed it. Can irresponsible and unauthorized power go further than this?

It has never been alleged that there is a

line in the constitution which confers this power upon the court. If there is such, let it be pointed out and it will end the controversy. The only reply has been that the court has repeatedly upheld the decision made in "Marbury v. Madison." But one hundred times zero is zero still, and as the original decision was without authority its reptition can not give it any added force.

Congress denied the court such power in the "McCardle" case and the court held that it had no power to disobey Congress.

The government of this country should be confided to its people, to be exercised through their duly elected representatives, who are the sole judges of their fidelity to their trust subject only to review by the people themselves.

GENERAL SECRETARY HILL'S REMARKS ON BATTLESHIP BUILDING.

Worthy Brothers:

Shall we build four extra super-dreadnoughts? That is the question at present before parliament and the country. Our members are very much concerned, as it is estimated that these four ships will cost 28 million pounds and, as a rule, the first estimates for warships are far short of actual costs of completion. These ships (if it is decided to build them) are to be given to private firms, and if each of the four goes to a different district then each one will give employment to an average of 500 men for a period of three or more years. I am putting this to our members, of whom many thousands are out of employment and have been idle long enough to draw all the unemployment benefit due to them from the society and from the state.

That is one side of the picture.

Here is the other side.

During the war we learned, through appalling losses, that we could not risk our big ships at sea even under the protection of swarms of fast torpedo-boat destroyers hiding them with clouds of smoke, and defending them against submarines with depth charges and all the latest devices for locating and destroying the underwater craft of the enemy. These big ships, on both sides, were most of the time in harbor, protected by mine fields and impregnable forts.

They held up half our naval men in idleness whilst the men on the small craft, including the auxiliary fleet of trawlers, toiled 24 hours a day to keep the seas open for our transport and our trade.

It was the little "uns" and our craft of commerce which saved us from defeat. The

big "uns" were white elephants.

In spite of this experience, which gave the coup de grace to the big ship, our lords of the admirality, "who throughout the war did nothing in particular and did it very well," have decided that the big ship is the thing if it is much bigger and dearer than any we or any other nation has built before.

The official reasons for building these ships are cheefly that Japan and America are building big ships and, therefore, we must do the same. Before the war we built big warships just because Germany built big ships and whilst we thought it foolish for Germany to build big ships our experts thought it wise on our part to be twice or three times as foolish by building two or three times as many.

To-day the German fleet is at the bottom

and they cannot build a fleet for the next forty years. America is our Comrade of the Great War. Japan is our own special Ally. Yet, we are told by our Government that we must keep our eye on them and start the same competition in armaments with them as we did with Germany—a competition which can only end in one way—in war.

No! It is not America and Japan that we need fear most. It is France. We fought to destroy German militarism, but we only destroyed the German people and transferred militarism from Germany to the victors. Since our victory we have been wasting our money and the lives of our sons in Mesopotamia, in Russia, in India, and in Ireland.

France, however, has swallowed more than we of the military poison and has become the military dictator of Europe. Since the Armistice France has repeatedly carried through military coups without consulting us in matters on which we were entitled to an equal voice and vote. It is not by building warships that we will save ourselves from France. That can only be done by building a "League of Peoples," in which France and we and all other nations will pool our brains in the world's welfare, instead of each devising the biggest guns to blow these brains out.

It may be that there is another reason why our Government has decided on big ships. This Government is controlled by "Big Business." Big Business is not by any means national. It is international. If Big Business gets one Government to spend 30 millions they will send their agents to America and Japan and France and to all the Governments, and by the same scare arguments by which they have persuaded our Government they will persuade other Governments to spend millions. The British shareholders will sing "God Save the King" and hoist the Union Jack. The American shareholders will sing "Yankee Doodle" and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Each will be the most bigoted patriot in his own country and curse the blasted foreigner, and the annual dividend meeting of their international company they will drink and smoke and laugh together as they divide profits out of the ammunition they sold to all nations to destroy each other.

If anyone doubts that Big Business could so disastrously influence the Government let him note that for the first time since Royal Dockyards were established the whole of these "Big" contracts go to private firms.

Our Governments are going to a great international conference on disarmament next month. Why, in God's name, should they decide on a fleet of the biggest ships with the most and biggest guns ever floated just before they go?

Why should we, the biggest of nations, destroy the hopes of people of all nations in this great conference, the object of which is to turn swords to ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks?

Now, all this will appear to some as if I were taking the bread out of the mouths of our own members. But if we inquire into the reason of the present depression we will find that it is war that has put Big Business more absolutely in control than it has been for generations, and they have told trade unionists at wage conferences that they are going to use that power to reduce wages below pre-war standards.

They shall not make another war if I can do anything to stop them, and it will be a great and glorious day for the International Trade Union Movement when we can say to the international war-mongers-for-profit, "Not a ship, not a gun, not a son or a brother of ours shall we give for wars which benefit only the financiers and the profiteers."

The building of battleships will never help

our unemployed. Every warship we build will increase international suspicion, reduce trade and cancel a score of merchant ships.

We have lost our trade because we have lost control of our Government.

The workers in France and in America have lost control to a greater extent than we have. The world is in the hands of "hard-faced men" who tell us they must have unemployment as it is the only way to break down not only wages, but to break down the spirit of the workers until we are so much clay in the hands of the incompetent potters who are for ever breaking us on their wheels.

We shall regain our trade. We shall abolish unemployment more easily in peace than it was abolished in war, and to a much more useful purpose. We shall all have work and rejoice in our work when we calmly and legitimately take our place as equals with all men in the ordering of our daily tasks and in the making and administering of the laws under which we live.

Meantime, it is a question of relieving the existing distress, and even this will not be done adequately unless those who are in need take a hand in organizing the efforts to this end.—Monthly Report, United Society of Boiler Makers & Iron & Steel Shipbuilders of Great Britain.

PERHAPS MISLED.

Figures given by William G. McAdoo, in his letter on debts of the railways to the government, are startling.

But the most astounding thing in the case is the fact that two statements clash so absolutely as those of President Harding and the former secretary of the treasury and director general of the railways. Mc-Adoo knows what he is talking about. Harding must be presumed to know. The variance rises above a mere matter of error. It goes to the integrity of whoever is wrong.

The president in recent statements has led the people to believe—and most of them have believed—that the railways owe the government an amount around half a billion dollars, and that the government owes them something like the same amount.

McAdoo says the railways owe the government a billion or nearly a billion more than the government owes the roads. He quotes the contracts. He says the books will show this.

He says that the president has been "misled."

This is not the word for it, unless the

president blindly has trusted perfidious advisers. This is perfidy on the administration's side, or bold and shameless falsehood on that of McAdoo, a man whom the people have believed trustworthy.

The administration forces did not want McAdoo to testify at the Senate hearings. They refused to allow him to do so. Senator Stanley had to read McAdoo's statement in the form of a letter on the floor of the Senate.

Why did they want to silence McAdoo? Why do so many reactionary papers play down McAdoo's statement?

It often has been said the administration is under promise to pay back to rich campaign supporters reduced taxes and otherwise.

The tax revision bill is easy on the millionaires as compared with the poor and moderately well-off. Is that repayment?

But this political railway horror is repayment multiplied over and over again if the administration is trying to conceal a billion dollars which the roads owe the government.—Cincinnati Post

HIGH COST OF LIVING FALLS \$8,000.

Seats on the New York Stock Exchange have dropped from \$90,000 to \$82,000, a decrease of \$8,000 from the last sale. This ought to be of great comfort to working

people pressed by the high cost of living, for the speculators on the stock exchange have to collect the cost of these seats from the nation's producers.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City, Missouri.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION STILL IN A CHAOTIC STATE.

No improvement in the railroad situation has developed since our last issue, and in the main, all are marking time, waiting for developments.

The officials of the roads are seemingly backing the Pennsylvania Railroad in its defiance of the orders of the Labor Board to treat with its organized employees instead of the fake union organized by it.

Now the officials of this road must conform to the orders of the Board or place itself outside the pale of the transportation laws; they must accept all rulings of the Labor Board and not such as they wish and ignore the others. After all its cajoling, brow-beating and unfair tactics in trying to drive its employees outside the ranks of organized labor, it could only secure the nominal acceptance of only about 10 per cent of them, it hasn't a leg to stand on and if its officials were honest and tried to be fair they would frankly acknowledge their failure and make peace with their organized employees, but they are seemingly determined to follow their unfair and dishonest course to the end of the rope.

An overwhelming majority of all branches of railroad service have voted to reject the cut in wages, by action of the Labor Board, according to all reports, and this may yet force a crisis in the whole situation. The cut has been in effect for the past three months and the roads are still receiving the billion and a half increase in traffic rates given them last year, a part of which was to take care of an increase in wages for their employees, which the Board, by its action, has deprived them of.

There are a number of other important and far-reaching problems that the Railroad officials have created in their efforts to disrupt their employees, which must be settled in a satisfactory manner before the situation can be cleared up, and as the managers are not showing the proper disposition to settle them, the situation will likely get worse before it clears.

The men have shown their earnest desire to get together and settle the matter, but they cannot do so alone. It takes two to make a contract, and it would take the united efforts of all to straighten out the tangled screen of the affairs of the railroads in the United States in a satisfactory manner. Now is the time for our members to show unity and solidarity of purpose, activity in their duties and level-headedness in their actions and thereby be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

UNEMPLOYMENT HAS BECOME A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., has sounded a timely note of warning of the danger of suffering and want which is bound to come as a result of unemployment which has assumed such large proportions in the United States, unless there is a very material change for the better in the near future. Winter is fast approaching, and the resources of those out of employment is becoming exhausted, therefore, it is necessary that a prompt remedy be applied, or else soup houses and bread lines will be necessary in our large cities.

Instead of Congress appropriating five hundred millions of dollars for the benefits of the railroads, it should use such a sum in starting public works and needed improvements in orders to give work to those desiring and needing it.

We have engaged in many campaigns for the relief of the people of other Nations of the world during the past few years, all of which were most commendable, and we eagerly supported them in every way possible.

At the present time an appeal from the millions of starving people of Russia has come, and a campaign for their relief has been started, and while we fully sympathize with it, we feel that our first duty is to our own people at home. Instead of depending on public subscriptions for this relief, it seems to us that it would be much better for our government to extend its credit to the people of Russia, in the shape of a loan, which they could repay when they have recovered from their present deplorable condition.

In the meantime public sentiment should be aroused to the serious condition confronting millions of our own people. States and municipalities should be urged to start improvements in every way possible in order to furnish work for the large army of those now vainly seeking it. This of course is but a makeshift and cannot remedy the cause of the existing conditions, but it will greatly reduce unemployment and consequent suffering, until industry becomes more active and normal.

THE A. F. OF L. URGES DISARMAMENT PARADES.

The A. F. of L. urges that Central Labor Unions throughout the country organize disarmament parades and mass meetings on Armistice Day, November 11th, the third anniversary of the surrender of German autocracy, and the day on which the International conference on disarmament

will assemble in Washington on invitation of our government.

Such a demonstration, embracing not only the members of organized labor, but all other lovers of liberty and of their fellow man, would be a fitting reception to the delegates to this conference, representing the nations of the world, and show them how earnestly the people of America desire world peace and disarmament, which would lift a mighty burden from the Nations of the world, whose people are groaning and impoverished as a result of same.

It would also remove the temptation of some mad zealot, seeking personal aggrandizement, to start another world conflagration from which we emerged only three years ago.

As Armistice Day is a holiday in most states, these parades could

be formed in the afternoon of November 11th, after which the marchers could be addressed by good speakers and suitable resolutions on disarma-

ment adopted.

If such demonstrations are staged in all cities, towns and hamlets, they are bound to have great weight and influence on the assembled delegates.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY ADVOCATES COERCIVE LAWS FOR LABOR.

In addressing a joint meeting of the American Bar Association and of the Ohio Bar Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, recently, United States Attorney General Daugherty is reported as advocating the creation of "an agency of government" for compulsory investigation of "threatened strikes, lockouts and similar controversies." Evidently Mr. Daugherty got his ideas from the Lemieux Act of Canada, Industrial Disputes Act of Colorado, and our "can't strike" act of Kansas. Were Mr. Daugherty a mere private citizen, no one would pay much attention to his mouthings, as few knew or heard tell of him until he was appointed Attorney General by President Harding, but as a Cabinet Officer his words assume more importance, as it indicates the trend of sentiment actuating the present administration.

We are told that "Coming events cast their shadows before them." and likewise, "From the fullness of the heart, the mouth speaketh," and these words from Attorney General Daugherty indicates that a move for repressive laws against organized labor, may be expected from the present administration, whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself, for it is not likely that he would publicly advocate such far-reaching measures unless he had good reasons to believe they would meet the approval of the administration. So far the acts of President Harding shows that he is in full accord with the desires of big business and without sympathy for the members of organized labor in their aspiration for a square deal. Therefore, we should prepare to meet the future efforts that will likely be made to place labor in a state of bondage and chain them to the treadmill of a ceaseless life of toil without hope of bettering their condition.

We are told that this Mr. Daugherty has aspirations to become a United States Senator from Ohio, and that he will likely be a candidate for such next year. Now is the time for the working people of Ohio to thoroughly organize their forces to defeat him, and instead, to elect a real representative of the people as senator. Unless they organize ahead, and work out a sane and systematic campaign now, their efforts to defeat Mr. Daugherty, should he be a candidate, will be in vain; but with proper organization and efforts, the working people of Ohio, with its large urban and city population, can elect whom they desire. Let us hope they will arrange and carry out such a campaign and thereby set a laudable example for the working people in other states to follow.

CONGRESS RUSHES TO THE AID OF THE RAILROADS.

Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of millions of the people's money has been given to the railroads since government operation of these roads ceased, Congress hastens to their aid again with an appropriation of \$500,000,000, while at the same time these roads owe about one and a half billion dollars to the government for new motive power and rolling stock purchased for them while the government was operating them. It is proposed to fund this indebtedness and pay it back some time in the dim future, if ever, for with the present policy of milking the

roads of their substances by every conceivable way, the roads will likely

continue to be hard up and in need of more government aid.

They were given a large increase in traffic rates last year under the plea of having to grant an increase in pay to the employees, and while the Labor Board ordered a cut in wages some time ago, no indication of a cut in traffic rates is apparent.

We were told the government operation of these roads were inefficient and wasteful, and that they should be turned back to their former operators, so that efficient and economical operation might ensue, but so far the opposite has resulted, the roads farmed out the repairs of their rolling stock and motive power to private parties, and paid them two and three times what it would cost to have the work done in their own plants. Since this has been exposed, they show an inclination to lease out their shops to fake companies in order to evade the transportation act, use open shop methods, long hours, low wages, handy men and all.

It looks as if those in charge of the roads are trying to find new means to milk the roads and compel the people to pay enormous charges for transportation, or force the government to take them off their hands and pay for the billions of watered stock as well as other billions of bonds charged against the roads for which they scarcely realized fifty cents on the dollar.

For the past twenty years or more they have been pyramiding their indebtedness, making it larger and larger all of the time and apparently they have come to realize the hopeless task of paying off this indebtedness

and satisfy the greedy demands of Wall Street for profits.

Senator Jones, of Washington, recently transmitted a report to Chairman Lasker, of the Shipping Board, which he states was made by "an experienced railroad man tremendously interested in the upbuilding of the Merchant Marine," in which it is charged the railroads made secretagreements with foreign shipping companies, by which the great bulk of American Commerce was given to these companies, instead of to the U.S. ships, and as a consequence only about 30 per cent of our Commerce is carried in American bottoms, thus forcing most of our Merchant Marine vessels to be tied up.

These officials, in concert with other open shoppers, have been prating of Americanism, while doing all they could to discredit our Merchant Marine. This shows the sham and hypocracy of their mouthings of pa-

triotism.

It is time to call a halt on Congress in subsidizing these roads for the benefit of those who are exploiting them for profit and not for service of the public.

CONGRESS SHOULD PASS A COMPENSATION LAW FOR MARITIME SHORE WORKERS.

Some time ago the supreme court of the United States handed down a decision to the effect that those engaged in repairing vessels, long-shoremen and others are not covered by state compensation laws and therefore they are without remedy in case of accident or death, except through the hazard of a suit for damages, which are expensive, long drawn out and uncertain in results.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, and known as H. R. No. 5351, which is drawn for the purpose of relieving this situation, and has the active support of the Metal Trades Council of New York City and vicinity, as well as that of the Metal Trades Department.

As a large number of our members who work on the repairing of

boilers, ships, etc., in dry docks, along wharfs and in the harbors of the United States, all lodges should take an active part in petitioning their Congressmen and Senators in its behalf.

Accidents among those engaged in this class of work occur most frequently, causing a large amount of suffering and loss of income to the victims and their families. The need for a just and equitable compensation law was vividly illustrated recently by the explosion aboard a Standard Oil tank steamer, which had been placed in the Morse Dry Dock in Brooklyn, N. Y., for repairs, Without warning, there was a violent explosion, which ruptured the ship in many places and violently shook the whole surrounding neighborhood, causing the instant death of four persons and the serious injury of seven others.

The explosion took place at noon when half of those employed aboard ship had left the ship for lunch. Had the explosion taken place when the men were at work, no doubt a much larger number would have been killed or maimed.

There is absolutely no reason why the victims of industrial accidents should bear the burden of them. It is just as legitimate a charge against the industry as is the material used in doing the work, and this fact should be brought forcibly to the attention of those who can give relief, which, in this line of work, is that of Congress. Get busy, Brothers, and push this humane legislation to a successful and early enactment.

The House Judiciary Committee having this bill under consideration consists of Congressmen Volstead, of Minnesota; Graham, of Pennsylvania; Dyer, of Missouri; Walsh, of Massachusetts; Reavis, of Nebraska; Classon, of Nebraska; Boies, of Iowa; Christopherson, of South Dakota; Yates, of Illinois; Goodykoontz, of West Virginia; Hersey, of Maine; Chandler, of New York; Thomas, of Kentucky; Sumners, of Texas; Montague, of Virginia; Wise, of Georgia; Tillman, of Arkansas, and Dominick, of South Carolina. It is especially important to write these at this time, so that a favorable report may be made to the House.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT LEADS IN SLASHING WAGES.

An Associated Press dispatch recently announced that Secretary of the Nevy Denby, had approved a new wage scale for navy yard employees, recommended by the Department Wage Board, which make cuts in wages ranging from ten to twenty per cent in the rates of the men. We are told the cut for artisans is from 13 to 14 per cent, technical employees, 10 per cent; clerks and supervisors, 15 per cent, and 20 per cent for certain others of the supervisory forces. Seventy-three cents an hour is the maximum for first class mechanics after they have served six months. The Board stated the new rates were 45 per cent above the pre-war rates, but at the same time admitting the cost of living was eighty per cent above that of 1913. Therefore, the men in reality are getting 35 per cent less than they did in pre-war time, under these new rates as measured by the purchasing power of a dollar. Why the Navy Department should lead in slashing wages, we are unable to say, unless it is to make the men bear a very large part of the burden of reconstruction, and lead the way for the open shoppers to follow.

In addition to this large cut the men are placed on a five-day week; that is, those that were not laid off.

No doubt vigorous protests will be made by the men at the arbitrary and unjust actions of the Wage Board, and we hope they may get a reconsideration. If it is necessary to do the work usually performed by Navy Yard employees, then they should be paid a fair standard of wages for doing so. With wages being cut and the cost of living going up, the men are being caught between upper and nether millstone.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION WOULD USE PROPAGANDISM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The American Bankers Association has started a movement to have its paid representatives deliver a course of lectures in the public schools

throughout the country.

This information was brought to light recently as the result of a conference of a delegation of Bankers of this city and the local Superindendent of Education, in which the bankers sought to have certain hours set aside each week for the students to listen to these lecturers, which they claim is for the purpose of enlightening the students on the banking business. However, on the face of it, it does not look probable that the Bankers Association would go to the trouble and expense of introducing this matter merely to inform public school scholars on the principles of banking. It is more likely a move to use it as a propaganda to create a favorable impression on the minds of these scholars in reference to the records and practices of the banks.

We are inclined to think too much of this kind of work has been indulged in already. The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., charges that various kinds of propaganda favorable to big business, open shop methods, etc., are being used in the text books used by our public schools, and we have reasons to believe the Rockefeller Foundation and other like agencies are exercising a large influence in controlling the policies of our

public school system.

We believe a course teaching the academic principles of banking is wise and wholesome and should be taught in all schools above the grammar grade, but this work should be done by paid teachers of the public

school system.

There is no room and less reason for allowing any one to use our schools for propaganda as the bankers propose; they have no more right to do so than Organized Labor to start a course in Unionism, or the Bolshevists to teach their ideas of an Utopia.

We have even heard it proposed to teach the children of Kansas the

ideas of Governor Allen's "can't strike" legislative enactment.

No doubt others would want to follow with their views on the banfulness of tobacco, sinfullness of innocent amusements, beauties of Sunday blue laws, etc. No matter what the bankers' intentions are in reference to these lectures, they should not be allowed to introduce them in the schools, for once the innovation is introduced, others will want to follow, and our schools would soon develop into institutions for the teaching of propaganda, and freak ideas of all kinds instead of furnishing of an education.

THE COST OF LIVING CLIMBING UP AGAIN.

Notwithstanding the widespread slashing of wages and the great amount of unemployment existing in the United States at the present time, the cost of living has gone up during the past month, according to a bulletin issued by the Department of Labor under date of September 17. The retail price of food advanced 4.3 per cent during the month of August. This embraces 45 kinds of food and is based on the prices prevailing in 51 of our principal cities.

Present wholesale prices of commodities over those of 1913 show

the following increases: Food 52 per cent, cloth and clothing 79 per cent; fuel and lighting 82 per cent; building materials 98 per cent; chemicals and drugs 61 per cent, and for all commodities, 52 per cent. However, the retail prices will average more than 50 per cent higher.

Price experts, we are told, hold out slim hope for a decrease in the very near future. They were lowered long enough to form an excuse to lower wages, and now they are going up again, and we are told they will be still higher this winter. Economists say this insures "equilibrium and stability," but this is small comfort to the consumer. The fact of the matter is, the dealers are profiteering. They are not content with what was considered a fair profit a few years ago, and are getting theirs while the getting is good.

'Financial America," in a recent issue, partially explained the situation in a few words when it stated that "a few of the profiteers, after a mere pretense of yielding, are digging in where they stand." Why labor should be called upon to accept a reduction in wages is not clear, unless it is they are expected to bear the whole burden of reconstruction and

getting back to normal conditions.

PLANTATION BARONS OF HAWAII WANT TO IMPORT CHINESE.

While millions of people are out of employment in the United States at the present time, a large and powerful lobby is in Washington working on the members of Congress, trying to secure the enactment of a law per-

mitting them to import hoards of Chinese labor.

The Chinese and Japanese have over-run these islands already, and outnumber the white inhabitants three or four to one, and to permit the further importation of Coolie labor would result in driving out American labor in all lines of industry, and turn the whole islands over to them and a few rich plantation owners.

If they are willing to pay a fair wage they need not have a scarcity of help, for a large number of people in the United States would be glad

to go there and accept employment.

Our Lodges should adopt resolutions on this matter and send to their

Senators and Congressmen.

Big business in the United States are seemingly inclined to aid in this matter as it would set a precedent and be offered as an excuse for such legislation to import Chinese to labor in the United States-some of them are itching for just such a law. They would destroy the future welfare of their country in order to get cheap labor to satisfy their greed for gain.

THE OPEN SHOPPERS BIG INSURANCE SCHEME FAILS.

Some time ago it was announced that a Mutual Insurance Company had been formed for the purpose of insuring employers against loss of profits while their employees were on strike, and it was loudly claimed that this would make the winning of strikes impossible for employees. However, the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and a test

recently came for this new scheme.

The open shop printing firms grasped this as a weapon against the printers, many of whom have been on strike against a violation of an agreement, by their employers to reduce hours to 44 hours a week, and when the time came to fulfill their agreement they refused, so the men went on strike. Evidently the employers soon began to present claims for benefits from their insurance plan, but evidently their claims were not cashed, as we are told that more than a million dollars' worth of

claims accumulated, and instead of meeting them the Employers' Mutual Insurance and Service Co., of Baltimore, asked for a receiver. This Company must have done a land office business before claims began to come in, as we are told it had written strike insurance for 30 industries in 40 states.

The Insurance Commissioners of Maryland, in making a report to the court in the receiver-ship proceedings, states the liabilities of the company exceeded its assets more than one million dollars.

Thus another pet scheme of the Manufacturers Association to "bust the unions" has failed, and another object lesson of the fallacy and failure of this unjust fight against organized labor. Sooner or later they will come to realize that the money they used in fighting the unions, if used to pay better wages, would have brought them far greater returns.

QUOTATIONS.

. I never yet heard man or woman much abused that I was not inclined to think better of them, and to transfer any suspicion or dislike to the person who appeared to take delight in pointing out the defects of a fellow creature.—Jane Porter.

We mount to Heaven mostly on the ruins of our cherished schemes, finding our failures were successes.—Alcott.

Discontent is the source of all trouble, but also of all progress in individuals and in nations.—Auerback.

Such is the emptiness of enjoyment that we are always impatient of the present. Attainment is followed by neglect, and possession by disgust.—Dr.: Johnson.

Never join with your friend when he abuses his horse or his wife, unless the one is about to be sold and the other buried.—Colton.

The greatest enemy of knowledge is not error, but inertness. All that we want is discussion and then we are sure to do well, no matter what our blunders may be. One error conflicts with another, each destroys its opponent and truth is evolved.—Buckle.

That which is won ill will never wear well, for there is a curse attends it, which will waste it, and the same corrupt dispositions which incline men to sinful ways of getting, will incline them to the like sinful ways of spending—Mathew Henry.

Dissimilation is but a faint kind of policy or wisdom; for it asketh a strong wit and a strong heart to know when to tell the truth, and to do it, therefore, it is the weakest sort of politicians that are the greatest dissemblers.—Bacon.

A certain amount of distrust is wholesome, but not so much of others as of ourselves; neither vanity nor conceit can exist in the same atmosphere with it.—Madame Necker.

It is thy duty oftentimes to do what thou wouldst not; thy duty, too, to leave undone that thou wouldst do.—Thomas a Kempis.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

The Genesee Boiler Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Kansay City Boiler Works, Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.)
Shamrod Welding Co., Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Billborg Boiler Works, Houston, Texas. (Strike on.)
Bre'ipso Oil Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.)
The Lucey Mig. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. (Strike on.)
Aiax Boiler Works, Bupply Co., Denver Colo. (Unfair.)
Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (Strike on.)
Aiax Boiler Works, Derver, Colo. (Unfair.)
S. F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Unfair.)
Provo Foundry and Mach. Co., Provo, Utah. (Unfair.)
The Portland Co., Portland, Me. (Strike)
Southwest Mechanical Co., Ft. Worth, Tex. (Unfair.)
Oscar Daniels Ship Yard, Tampa, Fla. (Strike on.)
Bolar Refining Co., Lima, O. (Strike on.)
Biter-Conley Co., at Paragon Oil Co., Toledo, O. (Strike on.)
American Ship Building Co., of Chicago, Ill. (Strike on.)
American Ship Building Co., of Chicago, Ill. (Strike on.)
Menamara Bros., Boller Shop., Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)

Fabricated Ship Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike on.) Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, La. (Strike on.) Dominion Shipbuilding Yard, Toronto, Ont., Can. (Strike on) on work being done by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Dominion Government.

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R. (Federated strike on.) Misneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn. (Strike on.)

Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. (Federated strike on.) Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn. (Strike on.)

Costele Refining Co., Tulsa, Okla. (Lock out.)

He'ne Striety Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)

Rummeli-Dawley Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)

Rummeli-Dawley Co., St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)

Missouri Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)

Missouri Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)

Alois Aufrichteg Co., St. Louis Mo. (Strike on.)

Phil A. Rohan Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)

Campbell & Dwyer Boiler Works, St. Louis, Mo. (Strike on.)

Higgins Bros., Bayonne, N. J. (Unfair.)

2.00

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Lodge

The following is a list of locals who gave
financial assistance to our members of
Local No. 44 at Pueblo, Colo., and No. 77
at La Junta, Colo., as per circular letter
issued from the International President's
office. On behalf of Locals No. 44 and No.
77 we wish to express our appreciation for
the generous contribution for this very
worthy cause.
The total amount contributed was \$941.63.

and was divided on a pro rata basis between Local No. 44, Pueblo, Colo., receiving \$502.15, and No. 77, La Junta, Colo., receiving \$438.48.

After the money had been distributed we received \$1.00 from Lodge No. 132. This will also be forwarded to the two locals

WIII	also be forwarded to the two lo	cals.	044	wabash, mu
			336	Marion, O
Fraternally yours, Joe Flynn, International			337	Winslow, Ariz
Secretary-Treasurer.				TT
			340	Herington, Kans
Donations Received for Relief of Lodges No.		345	San Antonio, Tex	
44 and No. 77.		346	Trenton, Mo	
Lod			351	El Segundo, Calif
	<u> </u>	A		
No.	City	ount	355	Conneaut, O
2	Atlanta, Ga\$	10.00	364	Frankford, Ind
3			366	Clovis, N. M
		10.00	374	Hammond, Ind
10	Indianapolis, Ind	4.00	376	Mt Vornon O
15	Dubuque, Iowa	10.00		Mt. Vernon, O
17		10.00	384	Peru, Ind
22	Danville, Ill	5.00	397	Stroudsberg, Pa
26			402	Portsmouth, O
		10.00	416	Cleveland, O
29	Roanoke, Va	5.00	420	Arkansas City, Kans
32	Kansas City, Mo	10.00		
38	Omaha, Neb	5.00	434	Chicago, Ill
40	Ft. Wayne, Ind	5.00	446	Alamosa, Colo
42		2.50	449	Sapulpa, Okla
	Nashville, Tenn		450	Washington, D. C
49	Youngstown, O	5.00	463	Balboa, C. Z
58	Raton, N. M	15.00		
62	Ft. Madison, Ia	5.00	467	Portsmouth, N. H
64		10.00	485	Green Bay, Wis
65	Victoria, Va	5.00	496	Huron, S. D
	Tittle Deels Awls		499	Burlington, Ia
		41.75	507	Atchison, Kans
68	Pine Bluffs, Ark	5.00	512	Mauch Chunk, Pa
84		10.00		
91	Cincinnati, O	5.00	519	Willard, O
92	Los Angeles, Calif	5.63	524	Murphysboro, Ill
95	Evenguille Ind	1.00	543	Wichita, Kans
	Evansville, Ind		545	Renova, Pa
,96		25.00	549	Middleport, O
99	Newark, O	5.00		
101	Rawlings, Wyo	10.00	564	Lancaster, O
104		25.00	567	San Angelo, Tex
105		20.00	568	Tacoma, Wash
			571	Centralia, Ill
111	Missoula, Mont.	5.00	572	Vancouver, Wash
116		10.00	577	Cumberland, Md
121	Temple, Tex	2.50		
123	Livingston, Mont	9.60	586	Slater, Mo
127		25.00	594	Stanbery, Mo
137		5.00	599	Paragould, Ark
	Paducah, Ky		610	Kansas City, Mo
139	Dayton, O	1.00	623	Oakland, Calif
144	Cedar Rapids, Ia	28.75		
161	Boone, Ia	5.00	662	Wymore, Neb
198		10.00	664	Green River, Wyo
199	Horton, Kans	5.00	674	Elko, Nev
209		2.00	697	Ashland, Wis
209	Denison, Tex	2.00	051	Asmanu, Wis
			i	

219 Wilmington, N. C. 226 Spencer, N. C. 231 Olean, N. Y. 233 Oakland, Calif. 244 Sioux City, Ia. 247 Tacoma, Wash. 257 San Francisco, Calif.	
226 Spencer, N. C	
231 Olean, N. Y 233 Oakland, Calif 244 Sioux City, Ia 247 Tacoma, Wash 257 San Francisco, Calif	5.00 10.00 10.00 25.00 10.00 4.00 23.00 5.00
244 Sioux City, Ia	10.00 25.00 10.00 4.00 23.00 5.00
244 Sioux City, Ia	10.00 25.00 10.00 4.00 23.00 5.00
247 Tacoma, Wash	
257 San Francisco, Calif	10.00 4.00 23.00 5.00 5.00
	4.00 23.00 5.00 5.00
262 Terre Haute, Ind	23.00 5.00 5.00
264 Long Island, N. Y	5.00
286 Fort Scott, Kans	5.00
295 York, Pa	
304 Charleston, Mass	
322 St. Louis, Mo	
323 Chickasha, Okla	
324 Wabash, Ind.	
336 Marion, O	7.00
337 Winslow, Ariz	10.00
340 Herington, Kans	
345 San Antonio, Tex	10.00
346 Trenton, Mo	10.00
351 El Segundo, Calif	10.00
355 Conneaut, O	2.00
364 Frankford, Ind	5.00
364 Frankford, Ind	5.00
374 Hammond, Ind	5.00
376 Mt. Vernon, O	
384 Peru, Ind	5.00
397 Stroudsberg, Pa	10.00
397 Stroudsberg, Pa	5.00
416 Cleveland, O	5.00
420 Arkansas City, Kans	
434 Chicago, Ill	5.00
446 Alamosa, Colo	5.00
449 Sapulpa, Okla	
450 Washington, D. C	10.00
467 Portsmouth, N. H	5.00
467 Portsmouth, N. H	5.00
496 Huron S D	5.00
499 Burlington, Ia	10.00
507 Atchison, Kans	5.00
512 Mauch Chunk, Pa	
519 Willard, O	
524 Murphysboro, Ill	
543 Wichita, Kans	
545 Renova, Pa	
549 Middleport, O	2.00
549 Middleport, O 564 Lancaster, O	10.00
567 San Angelo, Tex	3.00
568 Tacoma, Wash	20 00
571 Centralia, Ill	5.00
572 Vancouver, Wash	5.00
572 Vancouver, Wash 577 Cumberland, Md	4.00
586 Slater, Mo	5.00
594 Stanbery, Mo	5.00
599 Paragould, Ark	2.00
610 Kansas City, Mo	5.00
623 Oakland, Calif	15.00
662 Wymore, Neb	2.00
664 Green River, Wyo	5.00

Lodg			Lodge	
No.	City	mount	No. City	Amount
	Breckenridge, Minn			
	Detroit, Mich		W. E. Dwyer	1.00
720	Kingston, N. Y	5.00		-
727	Spirit Lake, Idaho	5.00	Total	\$940.63

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

(Period August 16 to September 15, 1921, Inclusive.)

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1921.

St. Louis Contract Shop Strike. August 16 to September 2 the writer was

engaged in assisting the members of Lodge 27 in connection with the strike in seven shops who have endeavored in every way to install the open shop in the boiler and tank industry in St. Louis, Mo. It is a pleasure to report that not a single desertion after ten weeks on strike. The following features concerning the strike will afford thought for the Journal reading membership and it is the hope of the writer that all local lodges will respond to the letter of appeal issued by Lodge No. 27 when they read the following items.

Financial Support Rendered Lodge 27.

As a result of the letter of appeal from Lodge 27 and after visiting numerous trade unions in the city of St. Louis with a committee, I am pleased to report the following progress toward financing the strike and aiding those members who, while on strike. are ineligible to the strike roll in the International Lodge under our laws.

Subordinate Lodge Donations. Previously reported, September....\$ 183.86

1 10 1	roughly reported, peptember	100.00
Lodg	ge. Location.	
95	Evansville, Ind	1.00
209	Denison, Tex	1.00
62	Fort Madison, Ia	2.50
72	Portland, Ore	5.00
607	Bayonne, N. J.	10.00
568	Tacoma, Wash	15.00
713	Breckenridge, Minn	2.00
126	Winnipeg, Man., Can	5.00
199	Horton, Kans	1.00
684	Provo, Utah	5.00
11	Minneapolis, Minn	1.00
91	Elmwood Place, O	5.00
348	Covington, Ky	1.00
534	Murphysboro, Ill	5.00
542		5.00
719	Detroit, Mich	5.00
121	Temple, Tex	5.00
8	Columbus, O	5.00
253	Bakersfield, Calif	5.00
137	Paducah, Ky	10.00
219	Wilmington, N. C.	5.00
38	Omaha, Nebr	20.00
576	Wichita Falls, Tex	5.00
363	East St. Louis, Ill	10.00
363	A Former Member (Lodge 27)	2.00
To	otal up to Sept. 2\$	320.36

						, ,	
94	Louie	Ona	anizatio	aine I	Done	ations	
				ons i	2011		
Desilding	Prime at		12			0 100	an

100.00
100.00
50.00
50.00
50.00
25.00
20.00
10.00
10.00
10.00
10.00
535.00

Regular Strike Benefits.

Previously Reported, September...\$3,470.00 Additional Strike Benefits...... 1,220.00 Total up to Sept. 2.....\$4,690.00

Exchange on Bonds.

Previously reported September....\$ 400.00 John Coots, I. V. P.

Total up to Sept. 2.....\$ 500.00 Recapitulation.

Regular Strike Benefits paid by In-

ternational Lodge Sept. 2.....\$4,690.00 Donation by Executive Council International Lodge Exchange on Bonds International Lodge, Vice-Presidents Maher and 500.00 nate Lodges Sept. 2..... 320.36 Donations received from St. Louis 535.00 Organizations Sept. 2..... Donations 10 percent weekly earnings members working Sept. 2... 436.10 Donations regular strikers toward members not on strike roll..... 40.25 Miscellaneous Donation (former

Total all sources toward financing strike Sept. 2, 1921.....\$6,781.71

 ~ 10.00

member Lodge No. 27).....

Traveling Members, Notice!

The members of Lodge No. 27, St. Louis, Mo., are on strike against the OPEN SHOP, REDUCTION IN WAGES and ABROGA-TION OF AGREEMENT at the plants of the RUEMMELI-DAWLEY MFG. CO., PHIL A. ROHAN BOAT, BOILER & TANK CO., JOHN NOOTER BOILER WORKS, MISSOURI BOILER WORKS, ALOIS AUF-RICHTIG MFG. CO., HUMMEL BOILER WORKS, and the CAMPBELL BOILER WORKS. Before going to work in St. Louis,

Mo., you should report at the office of Lodge No. 27, 1121 North 7th Street, Henry Siekmann, Secretary.

Chicago, III., Lodge No. 1625, Santa Fe Local Federation.

Leaving St. Louis Sept. 2 to spend Labor Day in my home city, I have been occupied in Chicago Sept. 3 to 15 in connection with matters pertaining to Lodge No. 1, Lodge No. 625, and other organization matters referred to me by headquarters. With General Chairman System Federation No. 97 and General Chairman Bro. Walter Nash, Machinists Southern Pacific System Federation No. 114, the writer attended a federated meeting on Sept. 13 of the Santa Fe Local Federation, which was well represented, and information given the men regarding the present status of railroad affairs.

Appreciation.

In behalf of Lodge No. 27 and our organization, I desire to publicly thank, through the Journal columns, the St. Louis trades

and labor union, Building Trades Council, Street Car Men, Electrical Workers, Upholsterers, Auto Painters, Building Laborers, Steamfitters, Lathers, Carpenters District Council, Shoe Workers, Machinists, Bricklayers, Stationary Engineers, Stationary Firemen, Iron Workers, Railway Clerks, Paperhangers, Sign Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Teamsters and United Garment Workers Unions for the courtesies extended the committee of Lodge No. 27 and the writer, access to their meetings and for the contributions towards the strike of our members in Lodge No. 27. To Lodges 322, 276 and 363 Boiler Makers I express my sincere thanks for the donations and co-operation rendered. To the Subordinate Lodges we are grateful for your contributions, and to Lodge No. 27, its officers and members. who so loyally worked in harmony with the undersigned, I am truly grateful.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOS. P. RYAN, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

The following report for the Official Journal of the International Brotherhood will be as brief as possible in consideration of the industrial situation that confronts the general labor movement of our country, which all fair minded men agree to be an economic crime that has forced millions of wage earners out of employment so as to force wages down to a starvation level. Why "don't the financial exploiters of labor advocate a reduction of the fellow higher up, and show at least a disposition on there part to shoulder a responsibility that organized labor had no part in bringing about." No. "Close up the industries of the Nation and complete their inhuman work against the wage earners of America." Yet, in the face of present conditions the labor movement of our country can never be crushed by a financial CLIQUE that knows no country, or respects no law, even laws that they alone are responsible for having enacted, as the labor movement is here to stay, because it's a legitimate business institution for the moral. social and financial welfare of its membership, and for that reason our constitutional rights will never be surrenedered in the onetime land of the free and the home of the brave.

There is no change of industrial conditions at Portsmouth, Norfolk or Newport News, Va. However, many trades unionists in that section are still hopeful for improved conditions in the near future. May their confidence be a reality soon from Maine to California, as confidence is badly needed at this stage of the game with the open-shop chorus singing its last and mournful notes, entitled, The Union Shop Is Here to Stay.

The situation at the Norfolk Navy Yard affecting all crafts is about the same, owing to Congress not making the necessary ap-

propriation to carry on the work on hand, which is claimed is the cause of hundreds of employes being furloughed and discharged, and further, I desire to report that the recent policy either on the part of the Navy Department or the local naval officials at the Norfolk Yard calls for a searching investigation in order to find out who is responsible in taking advantage of the present industrial situation in discharging employes who, after long and faithful service, and dump them on the industrial scrap heap, with no possible chance to secure employment from outside corporations, if our great Government calls that inhuman policy justice, then I don't understand the fundamental principle of a Democratic form of Government, and to make matters still more serious for the mechanics employed in yard, many have been disrated from first class to second, and from second to third after holding first and second rating for years. The local naval officials inform the public through the press that the mechanics were disrated on their own request. But the in-formation given the writer is to the con-trary—was accept a disrate or be fired was the ultimatum put up to faithful employes of Uncle Sam at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Nevertheless, regardless of future discrimination, if every employe at the Norfolk Yard again many of the disrated employes are willing to furnish affidavits that the above statement is correct.

Still another grievance at the Norfolk Navy Yard that calls for special mention in this report. The Chippers and Caulkers Local No. 162, all of whose members were employed in that yard, and in the recent discharge every member of that local were given discharge slips, while non-union and delinquents were held in the service. Such

unfair and discriminating deals on the part of whoever is responsible for it calls for a sweeping investigation on the part of the Secretary of the Navy in order to give the union chippers and caulkers an opportunity of defending their position in placing the responsibility where it belongs for such unfair tactics in the industrial operation of a Government navy yard, or in other words, the attempted introduction of the open shop. And further, I am of the opinion that the higher officials of the Navy Department are not aware that such discrimination is carried on against a body of mer chanics whose efficiency has never been questioned during their many years as employes in the Norfolk Navy Yard. An investigation has been requested through the Chairman of the Central Wage Board (Captain Robinson), and same has been referred to Captain Willard, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Operations at Washington, D. C., and hope that in case an investigation is held that the evidence of the discharged chippers and caulkers will be conclusive in proving discrimination, because they belonged to a labor organization.

One of the largest meetings ever held in the City of Washington, D. C., by delegates representing their respective local organizations at Government navy yards, as well as International Officers, was called to order by President O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department on the morning of August 15th with Secretary-Treasurer Berres as secretary. The above meeting was called to discuss the many problems that now confront employes at Government navy yards, as well as protest to the Central Wage Board any reduction in wages at this time when food products were soaring skyward. However, after several hours' discussion, it was agreed by motion that the International Officers present would open up the question of wage and other grievances brought to their attention by many of the delegates before the Central Wage Board on August 15th. And I am pleased to report that the argument and appeal put up by the President of the Metal Trades Department and the President of the Pattern Makers League in defense of the crafts employed in Government navy yards was a fair and logical presentation of data against any reduction in wage, as well as the recommendation of the local wage boards of the various navy yards and naval stations, after which the individual navy yards committee went into session with the in the order named-Machinists, Boiler Makers, Ship Builders and Helpers, Blacksmiths, and so on, until all were given an opportunity to be heard.

On August 17th the Boiler Makers, Ship Builders and Helpers Committee went into session with the Central Wage Board at 10 a. m. and concluding at 12:10 p. m. The following delegates were present in the interest of the local organizations they represented. Norfolk, Va., Brothers Savage, Colein and Smith; Washington, D. C., Brothers

Goodman and Poor; Philadelphia, Pa., Brothers Gressall and Quinn; Charleston, S. C., Brother Panse, and Brother N. J. Davis, Legislative Representative at Washington, D. C., who represented our members in navy yards who failed to have a delegate present.

After the usual introduction to the board. a carefully prepared brief was read, outlining the entire situation in connection with the proposed wage reduction, as well as presenting data paid by corporations in the vicinity of all navy yards and in accordance with the date as presented, protested against the recommendation of the local wage boards as unfair and unjust, according to evidence presented them. Brother Davis: our legislative representative, made a strong appeal to the board against any reduction in wage and stressed his argument by figures and conditions to the board, that instead of any reduction in wage, the tendency should be upward, owing to ever continual high cost of food products, and I am pleased to report that our legislative representative at Washington ably represented the International in his fight for decent working conditions and a fair wage in Government navy yards.

Brother Savage, who represented the Boiler Makers, Apprentices and Helpers at the Norfolk Navy Yard, held the board to close attention for some time because of his continual protest against any wage reduction, and in substantiation of his protest presented a scale of wage paid by outside corporations in the vicinity of the Norfolk Navy Yard which was in direct contradiction of the recommendation made by the local wage board. He also drew the attention of the board to several grievances pulled off recently at the Norfolk Yard; namely, "the disrating of Boiler Makers who had held there rating for several years, as well as the discharging of Boiler Makers after many years of faithful service, which was wrong and unjustifiable and should be corrected by the Navy Department."

Brother Colein represented the Shipfitters and Helpers employed in the Hull Department and gave the board some very important information relative to the trade of Shipfitting from the Mould-Loft to the completion of the finished warship. He presented data to the board which proved that the present rate as paid the Shipfitters and Helpers should not be interfered with, and made a vigorous protest against any reduction in wage for the men he represented. He presented many matters and suggestions to help relieve the present unemployment situation, all of which were noted by the secretary of the board by instructions of the chairman.

Brother Goodman, representing the Boiler Makers and Helpers at the Washington, D. C., Yard, submitted an explanatory brief that covered the entire situation relative to the Boiler Makers at the Washington Yard and fully explained to the board the high-grade work turned out in the boiler shop in connection with gun mounts, torpedo tubes

and other important work relative to high power guns. He protested against any reduction in wage, and made his protest very plain to the board, in proving by affidavits that the boiler shops at Washington, D. C., were paying a living wage to their mechanics far in excess of recommendation made by the local wage board at the Washington Yard, and closed his argument with a strong and practical appeal for justice to the men he represented, all of which was noted by

secretary of board.

Brother Smith, who represented the Chippers, Caulkers and Riveters at the Norfolk Navy Yard, believe me, had a kick coming to him all right, and didn't fail to explain the position of the men he represented in protesting against any reduction in wages as a violation of the wage law enacted in 1862, as their affidavits showed a much higher rate paid by private corporations in the vicinity of the Norfolk Yard; yet the recommendation of the local wage board was otherwise. He also stressed a late grievance at the Norfolk Yard-the discharge of every union Chipper and Caulker-and pleaded with the board for an investigation to clear up a rather embarrassing situation at a Government Navy Yard. The charge was noted by the secretary of board.

The representatives from the Philadelphia, Pa., and the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yards also made a strong protest against any wage reduction at this time, and presenting affidavits to the board in contradiction of the local wage board's recommendation at Philadelphia, Pa., and Charleston, S. C., Navy

Yards, and concluding, appealed to the board to render a decision in accordance with the data as presented.

And in conclusion, relative to late wage meeting at Washington, D. C., the writer desires to express his appreciation of the practical argument on wage and other matters explained to the board by the Boiler Makers and Ship Builders and Helpers delegates on August 17th. May the result be successful for the men they represented, regardless of recommendations made by the local wage boards.

During the month of August was instructed by the International President to visit Newport News, Va., for the purpose of auditing the financial affairs of Lodge 55. Attended a regular meeting of Local 55 and arranged with the President of lodge, Brother Healey, and the financial officers, to carry out the instructions of the International President, and am pleased to report that a satisfactory audit was made and a copy of audit was mailed the International Office, and also one to the President and Financial Secretary of Lodge 55. The regular meeting above referred to was a very interesting one, owing to the acute conditions existing at the yard of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company, as well as the great number of members of Local 55 that have left the Ship Yard City on Hampton Roads because of the lack of employment.

Trusting for a change of conditions in the near future, I am, yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, I. V. P.

A REPORT OF DELEGATES TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

July 5, 1921.

To the Officers and Members of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America:

The undersigned, who had the honor to represent you at the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in the City of Denver, Colorado, June 13 to 25, inclusive, herewith submit their report and trust that their deliberations and action on the various subjects will meet with your ap-

proval.

The convention was called to order at the Convention Hall of Denver at 10 a.m., June 13, and was addressed by the mayor of Denver, the governor of Colorado, the president of the State Federation of Colorado, and the Hon. Edward Keating, after which the convention was turned over to President Samuel Gompers, who, in a very elaborate speech, outlined the last year's work of the A. F. of L. and dwelt upon the future of the American labor movement. In passing, it might not be amiss to say that some of the corporations and the labor-hating press came in for some very scathing remarks at his hands, which were well received and tended to show the public that the true facts had in many cases been misrepresented and withheld from them.

The Credentials Committee reported that they had examined and recommended that there be seated 509 delegates, representing ninety-three international and national organizations, four departments of the A. F. of L., thirty-two state branches, 113 central bodies, forty-six local trade and federal labor unions and five fraternal delegates. From time to time this list was increased by other delegates arriving, and it is estimated that the maximum number of delegates at the convention was very near 600.

It was indeed unfortunate that our Inter-

It was indeed unfortunate that our International President Franklin was unable, on account of business, to be present, and Brother Chas. Scott, on account of the fact that he had charge of the strike in the Pennsylvania regions, was also detained.

It will be impossible in this report to tell all or any great part of the many important items that came before the convention on account of space and the lateness in compiling this report for publication in this next month's Journal. The writer having been unavoidably delayed in getting it out on account of various reasons.

The second day was consumed in addresses by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Walker, fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress; Mr. Bush, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and the report of Prether Timothy Healy, fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. to the British Trades Union Congress. The report of the committee on rules and acceptance of resolutions consumed practically the remainder of the day.

On the third day the report of Brother W. G. Shea, delegate from the A. F. of L. to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. was received.

All of these reports contain much food for thought, and if it were possible, should be read by every member of this organization, as many things that are of vital interest to the general labor movement are contained in them. Should any of our members desire them I am sure that copies of the proceedings can be obtained from Secretary Morrison at Washington. My opinion is that it would be well worth while for us to read them, as they give much information that is of much value.

A number of prominent citizens of various sections of the country addressed the convention on the fourth day, among them being Col. Alvin M. Owsley, Director-General of the American Legion, in which he stated that the Commander of the American Legion directed him to go to Denver and say to the A. F. of L. representatives and to all labor, that the heart of the Legion

beats for you.

Another very interesting address was delivered by the Rev. G. S. Lackland of Denver, and could be read with profit by all.

On the fifth day the committees began to report, and the work of the convention was carried on with much dispatch and harmony.

The sixth day of the convention was given over to entertainment in the way of a trip to Colorado Springs and a visit to the Printers Home at that city. The City of Colorado Springs and the surrounding country is awe-inspiring, but from a standpoint of something that is really worth while, is a visit to that wonderful home that has been erected and is maintained by the printers' union. Should the printers or organized labor never do anything more, that home will stand as a monument representing the thing that organized labor stands for-HUMAN-ITY. With this thought in view, would it not be advisable for the members of this organization to begin to think of something of a similar nature for our members, and when it shall have been consummated, we could look with pride to our handiwork and say to all, "We are indeed our brothers' keeper."

Perhaps the address that caused the most favorable comment of all that was delivered to the convention was the one delivered by the Bishop J. Henry Tihen of Denver. Were it possible, your representatives would be pleased to quote this address in its entirety, and do recommend to the editor of our Journal that if space will permit that this be done.

Mr. Glenn E. Plumb on the eighth day addressed the convention on the railway situation, and his address was well received and contains much food for thought.

At this time the Resolutions Committee announced that they were ready to report, and things began to hum. A number of resolutions bearing on the rallway situation and the Irish question were among the most important that was considered by them and consumed major portion of the time of their report. A very concise but conservative substitute was recommended for all of the Irish resolutions and was adopted. delegates present, who really were interested the most vitally in Ireland, felt that in the adoption of this resolution that the convention was doing about all that could be expected of them. The majority of the Resolution Committee did not in the opinion of the minority treat the railway situation just exactly fair, so a minority report was submitted by them. The report of the min-ority was adopted, which was practically the same as the resolution adopted at the Montreal Convention, although it was just a little stronger. A large number of resolutions dealing with nearly every subject that could come before a convention were handled and the most of them dealt with in a manner to leave no unpleasant recollections. Quite a number of jurisdictional disputes were handled in various ways. Among them the dispute between our organization and the oil workers. In our opinion the matter was settled satisfactorally, provided the workers adhere to the decision. That is, to leave our members alone and quit soliciting their membership at any place. A number of conferences were held with the officials of the iron workers, and we were successful in having them agree to publish in their Official Journal the decision of some years past with instructions to their members that these decisions must be lived up to. This agreement will also be published in our Journal and will be notice to our members that the terms of the agreement must be respected. A resolution introduced by a negro delegate, which in some respects concerned our organization, was referred to the convention, and the matter was settled by the adoption of the committee's report that the organizations get together at some time in the near future and try to determine some method of settling this controversy.

The Law Committee recommended that the date of the conventions in future be held in October instead of June, but their recommendation was defeated. They also recommended that the selection of the convention city be left in the hands of the Executive Council. This was also defeated.

The next and perhaps the most important matter transacted was the election of offi-Without going into details, will say that all of the old officers were re-elected. The most of them without opposition. President Gompers was opposed by Brother Lewis of the Mine Workers, but was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. This is the only place that our delegation had a split;

in conclusion, will say that while this report does not cover in detail the work of the convention, it would be almost impossible to write it without printing the daily proceedings. I am sure that should you feel especially interested in any subject that you can

get that information from the proceedings that can be had or by writing to any member of the delegation.

Trusting that our report will meet with your approval, we are yours fraternally, L. A. Freeman, John Dohney.

Correspondence

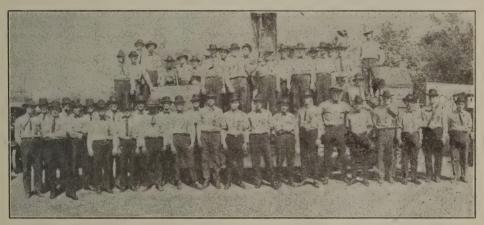
San Antonio, Tex.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am sending you under separate cover a photo of the members of this local that participated in the Labor Day demonstration. The entire demonstration was the largest ever held in this city. There were approximately 8,000 men in line, according to the open-shop tally ,which was as near accurate as could be had.

Organized Labor has survived the on-

and he addressed the Federated Crafts from the S. P. I. & G. N., S. A. & A. P. and M. K. & T. There were several hundred present. He gave the men a personal message relative to the next move that is being contemplated by the department, and his talk was the best that has been given to the men during their recent wage and working agreement dispute. He brought the facts home to every man that was present, and needless to say, the effect that this sermon had on the men



A group of the members of Lodge 345, San Antonio, Texas, Labor Day, 1921.

slaugh of the so-called American-planners, who, I will venture to say, that when this country was at war that not twenty percent of their would-be patriotic members were with the colors. It was in this historical city that the open-shop movement was hatched from a rotten egg, and it has spread to every corner of this globe. The first legitimate Open-shop Association that was given a charter to function under any state laws was in this state and the men have awakened to the extent that they are segregating their friends from their enemies at the polls. We were successful in our recent municipal election of putting the union candidates in office, and there is a state-wide movement which has gained great impetus to send a Farm-Labor man to the United States Senate in the spring.

Brother W. A. McCarthy, who is an executive Board member of division one of the Railway Employes Department from the Sheet Metal Workers, was in this city a few days ago on his way home from Chicago,

was good. The men are eager for all questions to be settled promptly either one way or the other, as the company is making hay while the sun shines, and motive power that may cause us trouble is being put on the side tracks all white leaded and ready to help defeat our purpose.

In conclusion, I think that there is one movement that should be given an unlimited amount of publicity in the columns of our Journal, and that is the "Six work-day week" for all of the shop crafts, and thereby eliminate all overtime. If it is necessary for seven day assignments, then it can be so arranged that the men on these assignments be required to lose one day every week, be it Sunday or Monday, overtime boards should be burnt up, and if a man has the misfortune to have to work overtime, let him lose an equivalent amount of time during the week to equalize it, and thereby prolong our stay on Mother Earth. It is a well established fact that it was the enormous amount of overtime made by the shop crafts that

was the target for all the arguments that brought about our recent wage reduction, and if we had established this practice ten years ago, and maintained it, we would not have thousands of our brothers running around in a circle looking for a job. Think it over, brothers, and give it wide publicity in your meetings, in the shop, and everywhere it will do good.

Trusting that the picture will be re-produced in the next issue of the Journal, also the above article, I am f atornally yours, J. M. Morgan, Pres., Local 345.

East Bostom, Mass.

Lodge 585 at its August 15th meeting was honored by the presence of our worthy Sixth International Vice-President, Brother John J. Dowd, who in addressing the members spoke in his usual forcible and interesting manner, saying in part: "Mr. chairman and members, I have come here into this New England district to look it over and see what conditions are. In New York about 90 per cent of our members are unemployed, and it seems as if the situation is the same here and all over the United States! Hearing that a gas holder is about to be started at Nashua, N. H., felt that I should visit Boston and try to secure employment for some of the idle members of Lodge 585, whom I think would be glad to go there. The employers are taking advantage of the business depression to reduce wages, etc., and if ever there was a time when the members of this organization should stay together it is now. Don't drift away, take advantage of the out of work receipt system and keep in continuous good standing. Don't deprive your dependents of death or disability benefits. This depression, it would appear, cannot last much longer. Already signs of improvement have begun in New This local has a high reputation known all over the country, which I would regret to see lost. What is needed is a stirring up in the shops to induce delinquents to get right again and retain their membership, for their own good, for just now the employers are riding us as hard as they possibly can, but we should not get discouraged entirely, for this is not the first time that our Brotherhood and this lodge has fallen down. We have told the great captains of industry, who have in vain tried to muzzle our voices, that labor will come back, and will force the issue and be more determined than during the war, when the employers wrapped themselves in the folds of the American flag, and called every attempt of the workers to better their conditions, as unpatriotic and treason. the war" they told us, and Labor did win the war, Labor built the ships, made the munitions and furnished the bulwark of defense for the Allied powers when the armies of the Central powers, intoxicated with vic-tory and blood lust had almost scaled the outer ramparts of Paris, and came very near

making possible the mad ambition of Teuton autocracy for world wide domination.

Today Capital has the most concrete organization I ever heard of, to antagonize Organized Labor. Thousands of our members have lost interest in their organization, and other thousands have of necessity gone to work in other industries. A small group of men are trying to retain conditions, but these loyal union men have been deserted by many for whose interest, as well as their own, they have made great sacrifices! We can hardly realize what Organized Labor is confronted with in America. It will take heroic measures to offset the Chambers of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association and the ninety percent of Congress that are absolutely opposed to Organized Labor.

Two weeks ago I met your former efficient organizer, Brother George J. McWilliams, and he sends through me his best wishes and warmest personal regards to the members of Lodge 585.

Our only hope of bettering our condition,. when business gets better, is to maintain our organization, for although efforts are afoot all over the country to annihilate trade unionism, the blood of innocent, lawabiding labor leaders and officers, murdered in cold blood by hired thugs, will prove to be the seed that will eventually blossom in the bright light of intellectual reasoning, to golden fruit. The wonderful battle that the members of our organization, under the brilliant leadership of that fearless leader, Brother Charles F. Scott, who have been on strike for many months against the Cramps Ship Yard at Philadelphia, are waging against the open shop and for the preservation of their organization is ample evidence that the principles of trade unionism in our craft along the Delaware River are too firmly instilled in the hearts and minds of our brother there to allow them to tamely submit to the forces of plutocracy attempting their destruction.

It gives me great pleasure to hear tonight that Lodge 585 has honored the memory of the late Brother John Dick, who in life was one of the most faithful standard bearers of our organization, by placing a majestic slab of granite over his remains. This is, I believe, the first memorial of its kind erected by a single lodge as the memorial to the late lamented International Secretary-Treasurer, Brother William J. Gilthorpe, was a tribute of esteem from subordinate lodges throughout our entire jurisdiction.

Brother Robert Baird, who served in the Navy during the late war, is gradually regaining his health and strength again after undergoing a very serious operation at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., will be good news to his many friends, who admire "BoBo" for his manly qualities and sunshiny disposition.

The many friends of the former efficient business agent of Lodge 585, Brother Richard McGee, now a member of Lodge 262 of Salisbury, N. C., will be sorry to hear of the death of his mother, a much esteemed resident of Roxbury, Mass. The deceased was born in Scotland in 1851, and came to America 40 years ago. She was the mother of fifteen children, seven of whom besides her husband survive her. Funeral services were held August 29th from her home, 20 Linden Pk., Roxbury. Brother McGee has the sympathy of all who know him in his bereavement. Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, Cor. Secy., Lodge 585.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find picture of Walter J. Brady, 405590, helper, who worked at this point.

Brother Brady sent his wife to the country for two weeks, and when she came back



Photo of Walter J. Brady, whose whereabouts is wanted by Lodge 257, San Francisco, Calif.

he was gone. He sold all the household goods and things that they had and left her without a cent to pay her rent with or live on. She has a small child to support. We took up a collection around the shop and got enough to pay her rent and put her on her feet.

We want his picture published in the Journal with a write-up to suit.

Anyone taking up his card will please hold same and notify the undersigned.

Hoping to see this picture in the next Journal, I am, yours fraternally, E. O. Packard, Secy. Local 257.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Brother Casey:

If space will permit, I wish you to insert the following in the next issue of the Journal, and let the rest of the world know that Local No. 416 of Cleveland, O., is still on the map.

At our last regular meeting, Aug. 15, we held a sort of a get together meeting and had a general good time, as many of the brothers had just returned to work after about four months' idleness and made a good turn-out. We also had a fine musical program, as follows: Brother President Parks, rendering a beautiful tenor solo, duet by Parks and Martin, Brother Fin. Secy. Martin rendering a baritone solo entitled "Asleep in the Deep," which was a great surprise to those that never heard the wonderful voice that cheered so many of the boys while over there. Business Agent A. C. Bowen gave a very interesting talk on union topics as they are today, Brother M. B. Kelly of International fame, later of Lorain, O., and now business agent of Local No. 5, gave the same convincing talk that he is capable of; Brother James Robb of Local No. 585 of Machinists, now representative of the Engineers' Co-operative Bank, gave a very interesting talk. Citing the many angles of the House of Morgan, and their purposes, Bro. Robb being a powerful speaker and a wonderful man to listen to. He can well be termed the silver tongued labor and financial speaker of the Middle West. Any local inviting him to speak will be well paid. Last, but not least, Brothers Frank Lapatch, Jackson and Bokal saw that the brothers had plenty to smoke and drink, as near as could be had under the existing laws. At the conclusion of the meeting all expressed their general satisfaction, and were glad to be members of 416. Trusting to see this in the next issue of the Journal. I remain fraternally yours, Harvey E. Kinch, Cor. Secy.

Dubuque, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please give space to the following in Journal at your convenience, and oblige members of Lodge No. 15.

The Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from this earth the beloved mother of Brother Albert Ohde and the beloved wife of Brother Jess Caldwell.

And we, their fellow members of Lodge No. 15, extend to them in this, their hour of bereavement, our heartfelt sympathy due to their great loss. Members of Lodge No. 15, Thos. A. Gorman, Secy.

Dorchester, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It was the will of our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother William J. Gray. And we, the brothers of Shawmut Lodge No. 250, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, there hour of bereavement and pray that the Heavenly

Father may console them in their sorrow. Kindly publish this letter in the next issue of the Journal and oblige. Fraternally yours, James Morrisey, Cor. Secy., Lodge 250.

Hoboken, N.J.

Dear Sir and Brothers:

Enclosed you will find a photo of several of our very good brothers who are employed by Central R. R. of N. J. in the marine repair department. Those on picture are as follows: In the top row reading from left to right are Brother J. H. Reilly, Sr., better known as "Sunflower Jack"; Brothers James Donnelly, Weekhawken's most popular violinist; Brother Robt. Gage, better known as "Gas Pipe Bob"; and J. H. Reilly, Jr., better known as the "Speed Demon."

In second row from top are Brothers Larry "Leatherneck" Smith, Jos. Fallon, better known as "Lollypop," and Foreman Wm. Coffey, champion soft shoe dancer of Sour



A group of the members of Lodge Hoboken, N. J. working for Central N. J. R. R.

Island. In the third row from top are Brothers Jack Coffey and Jack Ryan, better known as the "Murphy Sisters." They are both wonderful entertainers. Bottom row will introduce to our membership three celebrities-"Doc" Wm. Burns, the First Aid King, and undisputed Champion Pigs Feet Eater; Jack Sheehan, former Flyweight Champion of Irish Navy and model in sausage factory; J. McDermott, who when not working at the trade can be easily located at Terrace Garden Dancing Palace, N. Y., where he is in demand owing to the fact that he is such a wonderful dancer. Keep up the good work, Maurice.
In conclusion, I hope the remaining

months of the year will bring about better conditions throughout the entire country, and if the opportunity should again present itself as it has in the past, that the brothers will take advantage of same and be in a position to face such conditions as have existed in the past six or eight months.

With warmest personal regards to all, I remains, yours fraternally, D. J. McGuinness

Hammond, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brothers:

Please put the following appeal in the. Journal

In response to the letter of appeal issued all lodges by Lodge 374, which was approved by the International Lodge, I am pleased to report that Lodge 374 has re-

ceived the following donations:

ceived the following donations: Local Nos. 169, \$9.00; 94, \$5.00; 575, \$5.00; 359, \$5.00; 458, \$3.25; 140, \$3.00; 42, \$2.25; 402, \$2.10; 571, \$2.00; 635, \$2.00; 726, \$2.00; 257, \$2.00; 96, \$2.00; 116, \$1.95; *100, \$1.30; 597, \$1.00; 549, \$1.00; 315, \$1.00 416, \$1.00; 442, \$1.00; 58, \$1.00; 564, \$1.00; 713, \$1.00; 111, \$1.00 85, \$1.00; 193, \$1.00; 697, \$1.00; 38, \$1.00; 485, \$1.00; 121, \$1.00; 576, \$1.00; 610, \$1.00; 22, \$1.00; 324, \$1.00; 719, \$1.00; 310, \$1.00; 22, \$1.00; 54, \$1.00; 376, \$1.00; 617, \$1.00; 681, \$1.00; 507, \$1.00; 376, \$1.00; 687, \$1.00; 157, \$1.00; 662, \$1.00; 397, \$1.00; 687, \$1.00; 177, \$1.00; 662, \$1.00; 17, \$1.00; 695, \$1.00; 173, \$1.00; 62, \$1.00; 17, \$1.00; 697, \$1.00; 173, \$1.00; 687, \$1.00; 173, \$1.00; 384, \$1.00; 17, \$1.00; 467, \$1.00; 173, \$1.00; 384, \$1.00; 183, \$1.00; 101, \$1.00; 722, \$0.50; 144, \$0.50; 286, \$0.50. Total, \$91.35. The following is the summary of all

The following is the summary of all financial assistance received toward the benefit of R. J. Morrison, and we wish to thank all the lodges that sent donations. Rollo McWilliams, F. & C. Secy., Lodge 374.

Sioux City, Ia.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As Local 244 has not been heard from for a long time, will take the liberty to ask our editor to find space in our next Journal to inform the membership that Local 244, Sloux City, Ia., won first prize in our Labor Day parade, in which over four thousand took part. We had over a hundred boiler makers and helpers. The local furnished hats, ties and badges.

We have a good live local in this man's town. We had to rent a larger hall some time ago. Of course, Decision 229 was a bitter pill to take, but our boys are making the best of it.

Hoping things will readjust themselves in the near future, and that you will find space in the next Journal for this bit of news, I remain, yours fraternally, Frank Crumby," Cor. Secy.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a meeting of Lodge 588, this resolution was adopted:

Almighty God in His divine wisdom has called to Him the beloved son of our esteemed Brother, Ed Wolf, and we, his fellow brothers, extend our heartfelt sympathy to

him and family in their hour of sorrow. Fraternally—M. J. Hanrahan, Sec'y, Local

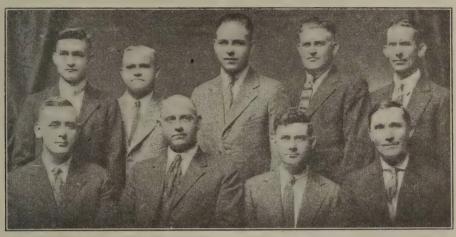
Shawnee, Okla.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing photograph of officers of Lodge 293, of which I would like to see in next issue of Journal. Seated, reading left to right: C. H. Irwine, Chairman Trustees;

employed in the Jackson Street shops in St. Paul, and ever since has been employed in the Havre shops.

He was esteemed by all who knew him, and we unanimously extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved widow and family in



A group of the Officers of Lodge 293, Shawnee, Okla.

A. S. Horn, Recording Secretary; C. E. Bennett, C. E., Trustee; Floyd Ott, President. Standing left to right: H. B. Freeland, Chairman of Shop Committee; Jas. Vandever, Vice-President; C. H. Dicur, Trustee; W. L. Garrison, Inspector; Harvey Lindsey, Secretary-Treasurer. Yours fraternally, Harvey Lindsey, Secy., Local 293.

TEXARKANA, TEX.
On August 15, 1921, it was the will of our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst into his presence, the beloved mother

of brother Frank Vaughn.

We, his fellow brothers of Texarkana Lodge Number 746, extend to Brother Vaughan and the remaining members of his family, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their dire extremity and hour of bereavement, and do pray that the Almighty God will-comfort and console the members of the family, that they be softened by the knowledge that they will again meet their loved one in a brighter and better world where sorrow and cares are not known. Yours Fraternally, H. Puiley, J. P. McNulty, Committee, Lodge No. 746.

Havre, Mont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly publish the following in the next issue of the Journal.

The members of Local 367, Havre, Montana, present this in commemoration of our departed brother, Joe Antol, who was electrocuted in the Havre shops on Tuesday, August 16, 1921. Brother Antol was a worthy member of our organization. He was born in Arok, Salas, Hungary, October 18, 1881. During 1907-8-9, Brother Antol was their hour of sorrow. Fraternally, H. E. Wigmore, Secy.

Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of Forest City Lodge No. 26 request that this announcement be inserted in the next issue of the Boiler Makers Journal and that copy be sent the family of deceased Brother J. W. Thorpe, who departed this life August 1, 1921.

"The members of Forest City Lodge No. 26 extend their deepest sympathy to the family of deceased Brother J. W. Thorpe, in their recent bereavement in the loss of their father who was Vice-President of Forest City Lodge No. 26, a whole-hearted organized labor man and a worker whose loss we mourn."—(Members of Forest City Lodge No. 26.) Yours fraternally, J. F.

Ritchie, Secretary,

Oakland, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

If space will permit I wish you would post the death notice of Brother J. C. Ma-

guire, No. 24432, who died August 9, 1921.

Brother Maguire was one of our active members until he took sick in June. He was noted for his kindness of heart, and his honesty and truth in the Labor movement was above reproach. Brother Maguire transferred into this Local from Local Lodge No. 285, November 26, 1920; he was well known amongst all the old timers of this District and in the north.

Trusting you can find space so the brothers will have due notice. I am, fraternally yours, P. J. Wilson, Sec'y.-Bus. Agt. No

233.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We have in our midst in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., which has sent many boxers before the public a promising boxer, known as Young Bridges, in the welter-weight class and is out with a challenge against any welter-weight in the United States.

Any welter-weight opponent who stands up against Young Bridges will find a two handed, shifty boxer and will be kept very busy during the bout. Young Bridges is endeavoring to do what other boiler makers are trying to do and that is to keep the boiler maker boxers before the public.

All challenges can be sent to R. R. Bridges,

All challenges can be sent to R. R. Bridges, 3152 Graceland Ave., or Cor. Sec'y. Local No. 51, 1934 Catherine St., Indianapolis, Ind.



Photo of Bro. Young Bridges of Lodge 51, Indianapols, Ind.

Hope that you will have space to publish and with best wishes I remain, yours fraternally, Albert Ginsberg.

Fond Du Lac, Wis.

Dear Str and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God in his divine wisdom to call from this earth the

loving daughter of our worthy Brother Edw. C. Chase, and the members of Lodge 401 extend to himself and family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sadness, and hope that the Almighty God gives them strength to bear the misfortune that has fallen upon them.

Hoping to see this in our next Journal, yours fraternally, Otto Datschepke, Secy.,

Local 401.

Kingston, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Work in Kingston in the Collingwood shipyards is not getting any better for the men. Piecework prevails and time and a half for overtime, with a ten-hour day. A cut in wages any time the company feels like it. You are not sure of your wage till you get your pay check.

The 16th of September the men were notified of a cut of 2½ cents an hour. Had the jobs been finished the company would have kept it out of their pay, which was about forty hours, or \$1.00 off each man.

Leach, of Collingwood notified the super-

intendent of this yard .:

Mechanics that drive the rivets, should they leak at the test, would have to caulk same at their own expenses. I see trouble ahead here, as the men don't intend to stand it much longer. Hoping to see this in our next Journal, I beg to remain, yours in union, Fin. See'y., Local 210.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I was requested by the brothers of Forest City Lodge No. 5 to have you publish the death of Brother Joseph Kaiser. We mourn the loss of this member. He was a good, faithful, hardworking, honest member for the past five years and a half. We also feel for his family he left at his death. He died August 30 at 8:30 a. m., and lived at 9419 Bessemer Ave. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, yours fraternally, J. W. Laughlin, Secy., Local 5.

DID THEY EARN THEIR BONUS?

Dear Sir and Brother:

LaJunta, Colo.

Did your children ever ask you what you done

In the great World's War over there, Yes, you can tell them with pride we fought the "Hun"

A solid response to our country's call when war we did declare,

Our duty for home, for uor country and right,

In the rich man's war, but the poor man's fight.

Yes and dear son your brother did go To Flander's Field where the poppies grow, To make the world safe for you and me,

To live in peace and harmony and all agree,

Into the battle we went with all our might.

In the rich man's war, but the poor man's fight.

Did we recompense our boys, who had the courage for to go,

And cross the little herring pond to meet that awful foe.

They had to take their medicine, no referee to say,

Or count you out when with the gas they put out the way.

Say, it was for you and me and honor "Bright"

In the rich man's war, but the poor man's fight.

Great God, what is the matter, in our right can we be,

A half million dollars for a fistic scrap to see.

Two big husky gladiators try to knock each other out,

While people 'round the ring they cry aloud and shout,

Say, when all was dark "were they within sight,"

In the rich man's war, but the poor man's fight.

I am sure you have seen as well as me,
At the corner with a tin cup on their knee,
Our "Khaki lads" sitting there to beg,
With both arms gone, aye and even a leg,
Can this be true what these boys have to do
After all they done, yes and with all their
might,

In the rich man's war, but the poor man's fight.

Did we get a square deal after all we done. For the brave old red, white and blue? "Old Glory" we fought for and trimmed the "Hun"

For the Stars and Stripes we were true, We donned the colors and fought for "Right"

In the rich man's war, but the poor man's fight.

Who is to blame, though I say it with shame,

That these noble lads now have to beg, Didn't they fill the bill and the rich man's "till,"

Their lives and their blood they shed, Some lost all their limbs, others lost their

sight, In the rich man's war, but the poor man's fight.

Did they earn their bonus, God knows full

No shirkers, no slackers, they went like men,

Some paid the supreme cost, like soldiers they fell,

Just for you and me they fought again and again.

Now we give them their bonus, and don't make it light,

It was the rich man's war, but the poor man's fight.

-Bro. Thomas Wallace, Boilermaker.

Elizabeth, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly give the following space in the next issue. The members of Local 176, Elizabeth, N. J., present this in commemora-



Photo of Bro. Jos. B. Strain (deceased) formerly a member of Lodge 176, Elizabeth, N. J.

tion of our departed Brother, Jos. B. Strain, who was taken from our midst June 28th, 1921, and passed to the great beyond. He has been in our ranks since we organized and was highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, and we unanimously extend our deepest sympathy to his beloved widow and relative in their hours of sorrow. M. J. Coyle, Cor. Sec'y., L. 176.

A REMINDER.

Los Angeles, Cal.

We are incessantly hearing the cry lately of the O. B. U. as being the ideal organization of the laboring people instead of the A. F. of L. For a few years it was the I. W. W. that was given as the one best bet for those who toil and don't want to I suppose we are all in that class, but necessity compels otherwise, consequently we are naturally eager to believe and listen to the orator who claims a sure cure for all our acknowledged grievances.

After the O. B. U. blows up, you may expect another beautiful piece of buncombe regarding the new scheme, the one and only hope for the poor down-trodden wage earner.

But watch closely and you will find the same characters with the same backing that was behind the I. W. W. and its baby the O. B. U. with the newcomer, and the only requisite necessary to membership will be the avowed purpose of killing the A. F. of L. and the Internationals comprising it.

Well, who would benefit the most if the American Federation of Labor and the legitimate organizations were dead? Whose interests would be most effected? answer is plain. The exponents of the Open Shop or American Plan. Then surely the men who have gone to such extremes to kill real Trades Unionism would be the financial backers, if not the actual instigators of the scheme to bust from the inside that which they have tried to do from the outside so long and failed. What a splendid opportunity for the National Erectors, the Manufacturers' Associations and the United States Chambers of Commerce, the avowed open enemies of the A. F. of L., to use those penny anti soap box orators, purporting to be friends of Labor and incidentally of the laboring people, to do for them the one thing they could not do-weaken the ranks of Labor by attacking the honesty of their leaders, etc.

Everyone of those cracker box characters I have heard take their first slap at the Grand Old Man of Labor—Samuel Gompers—and every time that Old Man goes up in my estimation, because it shows me that Old Sammy must be a great thorn in the Boss' side, or their tools would not be attacking him so bitterly, knowing that the bosses act differently from our people—they never attack their friends.

When the I. W. W. was started, their object given out openly was to break the A. F. of L. The red cards, it was thought, would appeal to the extremist in the movement and a split would ensue; but even the dissatisfied members of the A. F. of L. organizations saw that the end meant disruption, not construction; consequently, the Reds got nowhere. The war put the scare into the wobbly agitators; the Espionage Act shook all the bravado out of them and they flew to the shipyards like scared rabbits to their burrows. Then came the Armistice and with it the agitation for the O. B. U. WHY? For the first time in our history as Trades Unionists, we had become a power, and the bosses knew that unless they could start dissension in our ranks they would be at a disadvantage, and what better way than by using their old friends, the wobbly agitators who had joined the A. F. of L. organizations during the war?

The clamor for the O. B. U. was started as usual by attacks on Mr. Gompers, and whatever national officers they knew of. This time they tried to capture State Federations, Central Labor Councils, etc., by having their friends elected to the various

bodies. They succeeded in a few places notably in Canada, Vancouver and Winnipeg were carried away with a new idea of a grand One Big Union, where men could work for whom they pleased, when they pleased, and the wages to be equal on all jobs.

It was only to be wondered at that there were not more men carried away by those utopian ideas, but the thing soon collapsed, they found out the rainbow was as far away as ever; the awakening was a hard jolt to the honest wage earners carried away by the hysterical self-constituted leaders.

But the bosses had gained some of their ends. Within a year after the armistice was signed, they had attained part of their object, the ranks of labor were fighting among themselves, and oh, how the schemers must have laid back in their armchairs laughing at the suckers who played their game.

Well, boys, remember the old saying that the burnt child dreads the fire. If there is anything lacking or wrong in our Organization, you on the inside are the people to remedy the evil. As long as the members remain active the movemeit is safe. We have had depressions before and during them lost members, but recovered. The real Trade Unionist will stick in adversity as well as, in opulence, especially when the principle of Trades Unionism is at stake. Fraternally yours—Dominic Kane.

Moncton, N. B.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish the following in the next issue of the Journal:

The members of Lodge No. 378, Moncton, N. B., extend their deepest sympathy to Brother Charles Norton in his recent bereavement by the loss of his sister, Mrs. Charles Pepper.

The members also extend their deepest sympathy to Brother John Delay in his recent bereavement by the loss of his wife. Mrs. John Delay, and also his daughter, Mrs. Quirk. Yours fraternally, Francis M. Cove. Cor. Secy., Lodge 378.

Personal responsibility for the transmission of venereal disease has been unheld by both civil and criminal courts, says the U. S. Public Health Service. In Oklahoma a man has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for infecting a girl with syphilis. In Nebraska the court upheld a doctor who warned a hotel keeper that one of his patients, a guest at the hotel, had syphilis and had refused treatment and was consequently a menace to the public health. In North Carolina a woman has been awarded \$10,000 damages against her husband for a similar infection, and the Supreme Court upheld the judgment.

News of General Interest

THE RAILWAY SITUATION—WHO IS TO BLAME?

The following article is written after long and due consideration. A careful study has been made of conditions and the editor has talked to many railroad men, including the heads of various unions and the ordinary laborer on the roads:

The railroad working man has been cussed because of the wages he drew, because freight rates are high and because of passenger rates. It seems to be the general conception of opinion that the laborer is entirely to blame. The editor concedes the fact that about half of what is the matter with present high prices is due to the cost of transportation between the manufacturing point and the point of consumption. But the editor claims that it is the owners of the roads and not the employes that are holding up the American public and causing a general business stagnation.

After the outbreak of the war the rail heads said passenger and freight rates would have to go up so that they could meet the increase in wages that was demanded and the increased costs of new machinery, repairs, etc. The main cry was wages. American public stood the knife and the rail heads got tremendous increases. They passed a very small percentage of this on to their men. The war passed, prices commenced to come down on all commodities, but the rail heads yelled, "we are losing money; we cannot cut transportation costs."

Afraid to attempt to raise rates, they applied to the Railway Labor Board for permission to cut salaries. They were granted a hearing and a howl went up from their employes. At this time the editor talked to many leading railway workers. He asked all of them this question: "What are you workers going to do if the labor board grants this slash in wages?" The answer nearly always was a citation of figures showing just how small a percentage of the increases was passed on to the workers. But in every single instance these men said they were ready and willing to stand a cut in their wages, providing the rail heads would pass this cut on to the American peole, by giving them lower freight and passenger rates.

The Railway Labor Board met and heard the rail heads and granted them a reduction in the wages they were paying, but the owners have not passed this reduction on to the people. The employes are now arguing the question of a strike. Had this reduction been given to the farmers in the way of reduced freight rates for their farm products to the markets, ye editor does not believe a single word of protest would have gone up from the men.

It is very probable that the roads will again soon ask another reduction in wages. Will they pass this on to the people? Not unless they are absolutely compelled to do

During the war and while the railroads were under government supervision the records show that locomotives were repaired in various privately owned shops over the country at a cost considerably higher than the work could have been done for in their own shops. The workers claim this was done because the rail heads own these shops and they were gouging the government. The evidence lead prominent statesmen to also believe this accusation.

While the wages of the average railroad worker are higher than those of other laborers, the fact must be taken in consideration that it costs the railroad man more to live. Take for instance the railroad man in High Springs with a family. He must necessarily maintain a home in High Springs for his family. Say his run is from High Springs to Lakeland. He must maintain rooms and an eating place in Lakeland This is an added cost that the average worker does not have to stand. The editor was like many others for a long time. He thought the railroad worker was the man that was holding the people up, but he has been convinced otherwise. He now believes that it is the rail heads that are doing the holding up and American sentiment must turn against the big man, and not his worker.-Gainsville (Fla.) Daily News.

BUDGET FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

American housewives are being urged by high officials of the Government to adopt the budget system in family bookkeeping. Members of Congress who advocated and worked for the passage of the law creating the Bureau of the Budget insist that the same principle should be adopted in every home in the United States. Those who have made a study of the question contend that wives and mothers are better managers than are the actual breadwinners of the family.

Much of the financial difficulty in a great many American homes, the advocates of the household budget assert, is due to the lack of some system suitably apportioning hte family income to cover the cost of food, shelter, savings, clothing, and the other things which must be provided for decent and comfortable living, not forgetting provision for education nad wholesome recreation.

Failure of commercial establishments to

chart their course in such a way as to avoid the reefs and shoals of bankruptcy has resulted in many business shipwrecks. Lack of knowledge of the exact financial condition of his business has caused many a man whose conduct has been marked by enterprise and energy to come to grief. Many of the troubles and worries in the American home have been caused by the same sort of ignorance. The problem cannot be solved by merely living within the family's income. The contents of the pay envelope must be apportioned in such a way as to leave a reasonable sum each week for some safe investment. Treasury Savings securities are backed by the strength of the Government; pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, compounded quarterly, when held to maturity, and can always be converted into cash at more than the purchase price.

Recognition of the sad effects of the lack of system in family financing has caused many newspapers and publications to advocate the budget system for the household. The Boston Transcript, one of the oldest and most influential newspapers in the United States, in commenting on the campaign that is being conducted in Massachusetts by the Association for the Promotion and Protection of Savings, says that the failure of many wage-earners to save some part of their income is a situation that is confined to no one class of society. It creates conditions, says The Transcript, under which the well-to-do find patience and temper tried in efforts to keep the bills paid, and that among the poor the necessaries must often be dispensed with because the money that would have paid for them has mysteriously disappeared.

"The effort to inculcate habits of thrift among their employes is not new on the part of employers," continues The Transcript. "Plans under which the savings of the workers may be so invested as to make them virtual partners of employing concerns are familiar. There has also been persistent effort to educate wage-earners to habits of prudence and saving. But the campaign which has now been undertaken is more comprehensive in character than the mere preaching of care in expenditure, valuable as that may be. Here is an attempt to provide for the wage-earner a workable system for determining in advance how he shall spend his money. Obviously it involves the creation of methods of advice and instruction adapted to a novel and complicated task.

"The undertaking is one that deserves success. The day has gone by when Americans can afford to live up to their old-time reputation as a nation of extravagant spenders. There may be a prevalent idea in the Old World that every Yankee is a millionaire, but on this side of the water we know that the mass of our people must count the cost if they would live in comfort and share in the luxuries of life. It is a period when earnings are to be reduced in, many lines because of the readjustment from war-time to peace-time conditions. That makes it all the more desirable that not only the wage earner but the may with 'the white collar job' should learn how to spend to advantage."

Co-operation

PROFITEERING OF COAL BARONS PROMOTES CO-OPERATIVE COAL-MINING.

With the coal barons shutting down their mines and again threatening a national coal famine this winter unless the people pay them war prices and extortionate profits, a number of groups of workers and co-operators are securing coal mines and operating them co-operatively, not only to furnish a household necessity at a fair price, but also to provide employment for miners who would otherwise be out of work. In West Virginia 1,400 miners organized the Himler Co-operative Coal Company, and have supplied a half-million dollars to make it a success. These co-operators virtually own the entire town of Himlerville, including a bank, a weekly paper, and an electric power station to supply the homes of the coal miners with electricity at cost. Across the Tug River in Kentucky the workers have organized the Nebo American Coal Company on a co-operative basis, with a capital

of \$240,000 wholly owned by the miners themselves. The co-operative store at Boonville, Indiana, owns its own coal mine; and at Dugger in the same state another co-operative mine is producing 300 tons daily

operative mine is producing 300 tons daily. The secretary of the All American Cooperative Commission of Washington, D. C., in a statement issued to the press today, declares that since coal; which is the very basis of our economic life, is being manipulated and monopolized for the enrichment of a privileged few at the expense of the entire nation, we must have either co-operative operation of the coal mines by the workers themselves, or else complete control and operation of the mines by the federal and state governments, in line with the plan just advocated by Governor Blane of Wisconsin, Governor Frazier of North Dakota, and the leaders of other progressive states.

The average labor cost of mining a ton of anthracite coal, which sells for \$15.98 is only \$3.38; and in the rich bituminous field surrounding Birmingham, Alabama, coal which costs but \$2.25 a ton at the mouth of the mine sells for \$8.75 in the adjacent city. During the war one coal company plundered the people for as much as 7856 per cent profit on the capital invested in its mines, while many recent coal company

dividends exceed 100 per cent. The powerful coal barons have recently defeated all attempts at regulation by Congress. But regulation at its best only tinkers with the symptoms without removing the cause of continued profiteering in coal. Co-operative ownership and control of this vital natural resource can alone protect the people and the industries of the nation from further exploitation by the coal combine.

CO-OPERTIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY TO HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Central States Co-operative Wholesale Society of East St. Louis, Illinois, the supply center for many of the co-operative stores of the Middle West, announces its annual convention on September eleventh. The call for the convention, sent out by John H. Walker, president of the Cooperative Wholesale Society and of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, asks all cooperative stores of the Central States and all labor unions interested in the co-operative movement to send delegates to this convention. Among the important questions to be considered are the acquisition of flour and cereal mills to supply co-operators with union-made grain products at cost; an alliance with co-operative glove

and tobacco factories and other co-operative productive enterprises; the possibilities of co-operative banking "to transfer, the power and influence of money from the side of the exploiter to that of the worker"; the elimination of unnecessary middlemen, and closer contact with farmer-producers; the development of the co-operative education department of the Wholesale; the training of competent co-operative store managers; and the creation of a co-operative press.

The Central States Co-operative Wholesale is on the right road; for it is only by the federation of local groups of co-operators into state, regional, and finally a national organization that co-operation in this country can achieve the power and accomplish the results that it has in Europe.

CANADIAN FARMERS SAVE MILLIONS BY CO-OPERTIVE MARKETING AND PURCHASING.

Fourteen years ago the farmers of Canada organized the United Grain Growers, Ltd., for the co-operative marketing of their grain. That they have most successfully accomplished what the United States Grain Growers, Inc., is now striving to do for the farmers on this side of the border is indicated by the publication of their financial report for the past year. The 36,000 farmers comprising the organization, besides marketing 24,500,000 bushels of grain and 5,654 cars of livestock, thereby saving sev-

eral million dollars in brokerage fees and commission agents' charges, purchased through their organization at wholesale prices nearly \$7,000,000 worth of farm and household supplies, including coal, hay, twine and binding wire, flour and feed, fruits and vegetables, lumber, farm machinery, etc., at a saving of \$629,580.00 for themselves.

Co-operation is the price of agricultural salvation, whether in Canada or the United States.

CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY SERVES BY MAIL.

The Citizens' Co-operative Laundry, organized by union labor of Little Rock, Arkansas, announces a mail order service by which it can serve rural co-operators who want their laundry done in a model establishment at minimum cost. Since the parcel post charges on a ten-pound package amount to but 15c within a radius of 150 miles, this co-operative laundry can rapidly extend the splendid service which it has for some time rendered to the city workers.

Up in Seattle the Model Co-operative Laundry, likewise established by union labor, has proved so successful that a second laundry has had to be organized to care for the overflow work. Co-operative laundries have long been highly successful in Europe, and there is every reason why labor unions and co-operative societies should promote them in this country. The three main advantages of co-operative laundries are: (1) they remove much of the wash-day drudgery from the workingman's home; (2) they effect a considerable saving in the laundry bill, (the net profit reported by the National Federation of Co-operative Laundries of England for the past year is 12½ per cent); and (3), they provide employment at a living wage and under model working conditions for one of the worst-exploited groups of workers—the laundry employes.

TEN THOUSAND WORKERS GET DIVIDENDS.

On the last dividend-paying day, ten thousand working people passed through the central office of the Leeds (England) Industrial Co-operative Society to receive their patronage dividends on purchases made from the Society during the past year. of these, 7,700 draw their dividends, and the other 2,300 re-invested them in the busiuess.

The Leeds Society was organized by common working people of this English manufacturing city, and its achievements are an inspiration for co-operators in this country. Its membership now comprises hearly 100,-000 people, and the scope of its operations is indicated by the fact that it possesses more than 100 grocery stores, 80-odd butcher shops, and numerous dry goods stores, shoe stores, coal yards, and fish and vegetable stores throughout the city. The Society also owns nearly 100 factories for the manufacture of the products it sells, including boots and shoes, furniture, brushes, musical instruments, flour, harness and leather goods, bread, cake, and crackers, hams, bacon, and lard, shirts, hosiery and clothing, and other staple articles. The

sales of the Society exceed \$20,000,000.00 a year, and the dividend paid members has for some years ranged from 20 per cent to 22½ per cent. In addition to this ample financial dividend, the profits are used in part to maintain libraries, reading rooms, meeting halls, retaurants, and country recreation homes for the benefit of the members and employes; while more than \$30,-000 a year is spent on educational work to spread co-operative ideals.

The population of the city of Leeds is 435,000. There are 14 American cities with a greater population. Suppose that the working people in these 14 cities were to receive back 20 per cent of their annual food and clothing bills from the retail stores where they spend their wages! A 20 per cent saving in living expenses equals an increase in wages of just that amount. If English workers can do this, can not Ameri-

can workers do it too?

A. F. OF L. ASKS FOR COPIES OF IN-JUNCTIONS.

Washington-The A. F. of L. in a letter signed by Samuel Gompers and addressed to all national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies, requests that copies of all injunctions issued in labor cases and of decisions of courts relating to labor be sent to the president of the federation. The object of collecting this data is to be in position to give information to all labor organizations as to methods of procedure in cases of injunctions and to help them in court cases. The Denver convention of the A. F. of L. adopted strong resolutions against unwarrantable injunctions restraining labor organizations from adopting legitimate means to maintain American living standards. "Not only are the courts overstepping constitutional rights," the letter declares, "but they are building a wall of class distinction by enjoining trade unions from doing certain things that are declared lawful when done by associations of employers. Not long ago one judge who represents the reactionary members of the judiciary declared it to be the duty of the courts 'to stand at all times as the representatives of capital' in labor struggles."

No one is more worthy of contempt than the trade unionist who ignores the union label, card or button when spending money.

Lodge Notices

J. J. Joyce-His Brother.

Any one knowing of the whereabouts of J. J. Joyce, Reg. No. 12246, initiated in lodge 7, Buffalo, N. Y., will please correspond with his brother, Maurice Joyce, 400 North Jackson St., Lima, Ohio, as there is an estate to settle and he is very anxious to hear from him.

Walsh-Lodge 244.

Any Local taking up Clearance Card of Phillip Walsh, Reg. No. 261044, please notify Local 244, Sloux City, Ia., or Grand Lodge. as this brother changed dates on card deposited here from March, 1920 to March, 1921. Frank Crumby, C. S.

Due Book Receipts & C. C. Lost-James Addison.

James Addison, Reg. No. 65115, has lost has due book receipts and clearance card.

Anyone finding this book and card will please notify F. Brown, Sec'y., Lodge 356, Hammond, Ind.

Due Book and Receipt Lost-Brady. John Brady, Reg. No. 64784, reports the loss of his due book and receipts. Anyone finding same please notify James Christie. Fin. Sec'y., Lodge 308, Bridgeport, Conn.

Receipts and Clearance Card.—Olander. Harry E. Olander, Reg. No. 59829, lost his receipts, clearance card and \$9.00 in money on Mo. Pacific train between Kansas City and Ft. Smith, Ark., Aug. 28th Finder will please return to J. H. Byrum, Sec'y., Lodge 521, 416 North 6th street, Ft. Smith, Ark.

Receipt Book Lost-Bannon.

Lester Bannon, Reg. No. 34073, of Bowling Green, Ky., P. O. Box 212, has lost his receipt book. Finder will please return same to Brother Bannon or to J. F. Dalton, Sec'y., of Lodge 40, 306 W. Jefferson St., Louisville. Ky.

Transportation Service Discontinued-Lodge 82.

Owing to the Local having to pay \$65.96 for transportation, we will not secure same for boilermakers, until is cleared up. R. H. Kelly, Pres.; J. E. Sturgess, Sec'y.

Nevir-Lodge 82.

Any Secretary taking up the card of C. R. Nevir, Reg. No. 109413, will please hold same until he pays Local 82 \$21.92 for transportation that this local had to stand-good for. R. H. Kelly, Pres.; J. E. Sturgess, Sec'v.

Receipt Case Lost-S. M. Clayton.

S. M. Clayton, Reg. No. 85328, has lost his receipt case and receipts issued by Lodge 475. Finder will please return to W. E. Monahan, Cor. Sec'y., Lodge 475, 519 East Third St., Grand Island, Nebr.

Lineburger-Poston.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Wm. (Bell) Lineburger, please correspond with J. R. Poston, C. Sec'y. & Treas., Local 502.

Lost Clearance Card-Anderson.

Jos. H. Anderson, Reg. No. 120798, lost his clearance card issued by Lodge 596, in or about Casper, Wyo. Finder will please return to him at 203 Parallel Ave., Kansas City, Kans.

Lost Receipts-Crousley.

Lost on or about September 15th, the receipts for Bro. Albert Crousley, Reg. No. 43322, June, July, August and September. Secretaries look out for these receipts. W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., Lodge 32.

Rotter-Lodge 46.

Any Secretary taking up the card of J. C. Rotter, Reg. No. 12345, will please hold same and communicate with the undersigned, as this brother was found short of about \$150 while officiating as Financial Secretary for this local, and later signed notes for this shortage and now the same are past due and unpaid; further, that this brother is a suspended member, not having paid any dues since January, 1921.—Tony Accardo, Cor. Sec'y. L. 46, Cheyenne, Wyo.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Fitzell-Lodge 655.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Jerry Fitzell, Reg. No 425504, please hold same and correspond with the understgned, as he has left bere owing Lodge 655 and several members some money.—W. A. Holt, Cor. See'y., 655. Mas

Cobb-Lodge 180.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Edward Cobb, Reg. No. 164151, will please hold same until he pays board bill he left in Memphis. Tenn., amounting to \$50.50, to Mrs. I. L.

Thomas. Fluxes correspond with the understand concerning same.—T. I. Morgan, See'y., Local 188. May Journal.

Thurston-Lodge 209.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Bro. J. H. Thurston. Reg. No. 116919, will please hold same and correspond with Local 209, Denison, Tex., as this brother left here owing a bill which one of our members stood good for.—H. P. Morrow, Sec'y., Lodge 209: May Journal.

Jones-Lodge 101.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Bro. O. C. Jones, Reg. No. 96607, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing the local borrowed money, which another brother stood good for.—Roy Evans, Secy... which another ore 01. May Journal.

Ryan, Kerrigan, Whalen & O'Brien -Lodge 163.

Any Secretary taking up the cards of Brothers James Ryan. Reg. No. 76695, James Kerrigan, Reg. No. 281004, James Whalcn, Reg. No. 1247490 or P. J. O'Brien, Reg. No. 110060, will please hold same and correspond with Lodge 163, as these brothers owe for money they obrrowed from Rin. Sec. 7. McGinness. June Journal.

Taylor-Lodge 671.

Any Secretary taking up card of Brother Ed. Taylor, Reg. No. 192309, will please hald same and correspond with the undersimed as he left here oing the Railroad Inn a bill. J. R. Greer, C. S., L. 671, P. O. Box 1019, Lincoln, Nebr. June Journal.

Meyer—Lodge 155.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother Fred J. Meyer, Reg. No. 265942, please hold same and notify Cor. Ser'y., Local 155. Bloomington, III., as this brother borrowed \$10.09 from this local and promised to pay it back within \$0 days and he has failed to do this. W. L. Hart, Fin. & Cor. Sec'y., Local 155. June Journal.

Vollmar-Lodge 227.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Alb. Vollmar, Reg. No. 124688, will please hold same and notify the undersigned as this brother left owing a bill amounting to \$10.00 which two other members stood good for and had to pay.—Walter Pasko, Sec'y., Lodge 227. July Journal.

Burke-Lodge 736.

All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of Wm. Burke, Reg. No. 76847, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing \$200.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues.—A. R. Lehman, Sec. y., Lodge 786. July Journal.

McNeal-Lodge 261.

This is to give notice to all Secretaries that the card of Floyd McNeal, Reg. No. 278516, is being held by the B. A. of Lodge 261, for non-payment of money borrowed. By action of Lodge 261. David Glick, B. A. July Journal.

Berger-Lodge 32.

Any Secretary holding the card of Brother O. A. Berger, Reg No 356590, will please hold same until this brother pays for a pass from Kansas City, Mo., to Falls City, Nebr., which he received from Lodge 32 in April.—W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., Lodge 32. July Journal.

Armstrong-Lodge 449.

Any Secretary taking up the card of G. W. Armstrong, Reg. No. 273127, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill.—P. T. Bawdon, Sec. y., J., 449. August Journal.

Doyle and Rock-Local 143.

Any Secretary receiving the clearance cards of Brothers R. E. Doyle, Reg. No. 162512, or B. R. Rock, Reg. No. 162512, or B. R. Rock, Reg. No. 107786, will please hold same and communicate with the undersigned, as these brothers made false statements to secure transportation, and Local 143 had to pay for same. F. M. Fair, B. A., Local 143, 485 Watauga Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

Whisenaut-Lodge 567.

This is to notify Secretaries that T. R. Whisenaut, Reg. Ne. 288790, has no clearance card. Was suspended for non-payment of dues, and still owes Lodge 567 \$6.00 borrowed money, besides various other amounts.—Lem Arnold, Cor. & Fin. Sec'y., Lodge 567,

C. B. Duncan-Lodge 664.

Any Secretary taking up the card of brother C. B. Duncan, Reg. No. 171898, please hold same and correspond with the understaned, as this brother left here owing the Local \$25.00 borrowed mency. Jos. L. Wolfe, Sec. Lodge \$66.

De Vere-Lodge 285.

Robert DeVere, Reg. No. 219866, former financial secre-

charged against him, dues he had collected but had falled to turn in. Any Secretary taking up his card will please hold same and correspond with K. S. Wallace, Sec'y., Lodge 285, Long Beach, Calif. July Journal.

In Memoriam

John Olson, member of Lodge 340, Her-

ington, Kans. Died July 31, 1921. S. Crevilora, member of Lodge 266, Easton, Pa. Died recently.

Joseph Kaiser, member of Lodge 5, Cleve-

land, O. Died Aug. 30, 1921.

Wm. J. Gray, member of Lodge 250, Dorchester, Mass. Died recently.

J. W. Thorpe, member of Lodge 26, Sa-

vannah, Ga. Died recently.

Edgar Moore, member of Lodge 514, Philadelphia, Pa. Died July 20, 1921.

J. C. Maguire, member of Lodge 233, Oakland, Cal. Died Aug. 9, 1921.

Joseph A. Brodeur, member of Lodge 371, Lowell, Mass. Died Aug. 25, 1921.

RELATIVES OF MEMBERS.

Mother of Bro. J. Wiehl of Lodge 15, Dubuque, Ia. Died recently.

Mrs. Charles Pepper, sister of Bro. Charles Norton of Lodge 378, Moncton, Can. Died recently.

Mrs. John Delay, wife of Bro. John Delay of Lodge 378, Moncton, Can. Died recently. Mrs. Quirk, daughter of Bro. John Delay of Lodge 378, Moncton, Can. Died recently.

Daughter of Bro. E. C. Chase, B. A. of Dist. Lodge 15, C. & N. W. System. Died recently at Fon du Lac, Wis.

Mrs. Alice Boyett, mother of Bro. Chas. M. Boyett of Lodge 100, Marshall, Tex. Died Aug. 15, 1921.



Every piece in this big 31-piece dinner set is decorated with this beautiful Colonial Design in two colors. A flawless pure white with a dainty bue fligre design blending with a neat gold band. It is an exclusive design and will be admired by all your friends. The set consists of 6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 dosearts, 6 cups, 6 saucers, and a large meat platter Every woman admires this beautiful set. It will not cost you! cent.

FREE We want to give one lady in each town one flight of these beautiful dinner sets free for justa little easy work which you can do in an hour or two. You can be first in your town if you write today. Just send your name and address—post eard will do. N. DAVIS, 201 Friend Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

Address requests for information about clinics where venereal diseases are treated to your State Board of Health or the U.S. Public Health Service.



"HEAD LAYER OUTS WANTED"

By Next Spring, 1922, the greatest building wave in history promises to be under way. That means, lots of Boilers, Stacks, Breechings, Uptakes, Smoke Boxes, Tanks, Hoppers, Chutes, and 1,000 other things to be layed out. PREPARE YOURSELF NOW.

We train you in your Own Home to lay out Geometrically anything and everything you will ever meet with. Full Information Free.

ST. LOUIS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
4543 Clayton Avs.

MY BEST ELECTRIC BELT DAYS TRIAL



For Nerves, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lame Back, Headache, Circulation. Stomach. Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Any PAIN.

A. OWENS, Dept. 33 P. O. Box 861 Indianapolis, ind.

Renew Youthful Vigor!

Noted European scientists declare that the vital glands of young animals have remarkable powers for renewing vitality and building up weak, rundown men and women.

REE Trial

We have made arrangements to supply a highly concentrated extract (Glandine) containing the active principles of the glands of young animals, to men and women everywhere, with the understanding that results must be entirely satisfactory or there is no charge and the person using the extract is to be made the sole judge.

mazing Resul

People who have taken GLANDINE only a few People who have taken GLANDINE only a few days have written letters telling of results that seem astonishing. Don't doubt. Don't hesitate, Try GLANDINE at once, We assume all risk, You none. Results must amaze and delight you or there is no charge whatsoever.

end No Money

Simply send your name and address and learn how you can take GLANDINE in the privacy of your own home, under our absolute guarantee of satisfaction or no charge. Send no money. Ac-cept this FREE Trial Offer TODAY.

GLANDINE LABORATORIES 1551 South Clark, Suite 1561 , Chicago, Ill.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY MO., NOVEMBER, 1921

NUMBER 11

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Office of Editor-Manager, 314 Wyandotte Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

BLAMING WORKERS FOR RUINOUS RATES RILES EX-GOVERNOR.

By JAMES E. FERGUSON, Former Governor of Texas.

A little company is drilling for oil just thirty miles east of Houston. Last week it bought a car of fuel oil in Houston to be shipped to Sheeks, just thirty miles. The oil cost \$1.00 a barrel, or \$200. The railroad charged \$75 freight to haul the car thirty miles. In other words, the railroad charged nearly 40 per cent of the value of freight to haul it thirty miles. No wonder there is no business.

A man is a fool to think that as long as this legalized robbery is permitted that any sane man is going to try to do business. I saw this car arrive, and for curiosity I counted the number of cars in the train. There were eighty cars. Then I made a mental calculation, and multiplying the freight charge of \$75 on one car for thirty miles by 80, the number of cars in the train, and to my great astonishment I realized that one railroad train had, at the rate charged, made \$6,000 for hauling a train just thirty miles. As a freight train can easily make thirty miles an hour, I was further staggered by the fact that for the use of one freight train the railroad was getting \$6,000 an hour.

These are cold-blooded facts, and I dare any railroad official to deny it. The fact that it is authorized by law only shows that government has failed of its purpose in this country. To have passed a law granting the James gang the right to carry on their highway robbery would have been just as much justified. If the railroads think that the American people are going to put up with this very much longer they are badly fooled. No government that permits outrages of this kind can retain the respect of its citizenship very long. Suppose the government owned the railroads and was to attempt to perpetrate such charges—doesn't every intelligent man know that the people would soon overthrow that government?

Adds Insult to Injury.

And yet, to allow a thieving railroad corporation to do it, only adds insult to injury.

Oh, but some paid lickspittle will jump up and say that this charge for freight service is because labor gets so much of the revenues and therefore the blame is on the overpaid railroad man. Another lie—and let me prove it.

On this train of eighty cars there was an engineer, a fireman, two brakemen, and a conductor—just five men. Now, the engineer for this thirty miles received not to exceed \$2.00, the fireman \$1.50, the two brakemen \$1.00 each and the conductor \$1.50, or a total of \$7.00—just \$5,993 net to the railroad company for running one train thirty miles. Now, before we hang these thieves, let us show that we have given them a fair trial.

Suppose instead of one train crew of five men these cutthroat railroad corporations were required to have a whole train crew of five men on every car in the whole train. and for fear that something might go wrong with the cars while they were making this great long journey of thirty miles, that the railroads were required to have in addition to a full train crew of five men on each car—NOT ON EACH TRAIN, BUT ON EACH CAR—a car repairer on each car of the eighty cars in the train, who were getting \$1 an hour—then the expense bill would be \$7 for each train crew, and for eighty train crews it would only be \$560, and add \$80 for the eighty car repairers, and the total for the egihty train crews and the car repairers thrown in for running this train for thirty miles would only be \$460. Now, take this unthinkable expense from \$6,000, which the road highwaymen get, and they still have a net profit in operation of \$5,360.

Government Must Intervene.

I want to make a prediction, and that is that if the railroads do not voluntarily reduce rates, in the next three years the railroads will be taken by force by the government and maybe sooner.

Such action might be wrong and it may be right—circumstances are to be considered at the time. But I am telling what is going to happen.

Railroad rates are so high that nobody
—even the railroad officials themselves—

will dare to defend them. It is remarkable that an extortion so universally admitted has been permitted to continue this long.

It is all right to talk about the horrors of confiscation, and constitutional guarantees, but the Americans always suffer and endure just so long. When the burden can at last be borne no longer they will rise up in their righteous indignation and sweep this railroad crowd from the face of the earth.

The failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to act promptly in the matter shows that it ought not to exist. The creation of all railroad commissions was not so much to equalize rates as it was to prevent extortion on the people.—Labor.

INCREASING BUSINESS BY PREVENT-ING TUBERCULOSIS.

(Especially written for the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Journal.)

Every worker who is interested in his job today knows the amount of attention which is given to prevention of waste. But much more is heard of the loss by waste of material than of the far greater loss by waste of manpower. Yet, the economic loss to the nation due to deaths from tuberculosis has been estimated to be more than a half billion dollars each year.

Tuberculosis has been called the "disease which kills producers," for one-third of all persons who die between the ages of 15 and 45 are victims of this preventable and curable disease. The nature of tuberculosis is well-known today and numerous carefully conducted studies have demonstrated that its existence depends to a great extent upon conditions in which men work. There are naturally some particularly bad features about certain trades. Chief among these are the dusty occupations, for dust inflames the air passages of the lungs and makes these passages liable to the disease.

Not all dusts are dangerous, however, for coal dust apparently has no bad effect. Coal miners are even less likely than others to have the disease, and only one-third as many cases of tuberculosis appear among the coal miners in Pennsylvania as among other persons.

Of the trades showing a high mortality for tuberculosis, there are first, the grinders, then tool makers, brass workers, printers, stone-cutters, glass-cutters, potters, textile mill operatives, and all trades to which there is exposure to mineral and metal dusts. On the other hand, boot and shoe makers and millers have a very low mortality rate for this disease. In mining and the related industries the death rate from tuberculosis, with the exception of coal miners, is higher than for other work among working men and working women. This is particularly true of certain mining industries, such as, copper, silver and lead mining. The reason for this is apparent as

such mining is attended in most cases by the entrance of particularly hard, sharp, flinty particles, which find their way into the lungs and set up an irritation which makes fertile soil for the growth of the tuberculosis germ. Significant in this connection is the fact that out of 38,000,000 men and women workers in the United States nearly 4,000,000 or about 10 percent are employed in dusty trade industries and occupations.

Another fact which cannot be overlooked is that over 80 per cent of the miners range in ages between 15 and 44, the very age period when tuberculosis is always most prevalent. The problem of preventing tuberculosis in these industries, as in others, is a problem of saving not only manpower but millions of dollars in waste.

That it pays to prevent tuberculosis in industries is well demonstrated in the experience of such large concerns as the New York Telephone Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Sears-Roebuck Company, the International Harvester Company and many others. The actual dollars and cents saved to these concerns as a result of health work aimed against tuberculosis has demonstrated the value and soundness of their investments along this line. It not only pays to prevent tuberculosis directly in industries but it pays also to prevent tuberculosis in the general population, of which the workers and employers alike are a part.

There is abundant evidence that any community can purchase a reasonable degree of freedom from tuberculosis if it is willing to pay the price. This price is not excessive, probably not more than \$2 per capita, per year, spread over a generation.

It is obvious that every person whose life is prolonged by the prevention of tuberculosis means increased wealth to the manufacturer and merchant because of the added working capacity of the individual. is prevention a far away and hazy mirage. The fact is that the National Tuberculosis Association and its 1200 affiliated agencies are fighting a winning war against tuberculosis. In the fifteen years since the Association began its work the death rate from tuberculosis in this country has been reduced from 200 per one hundred thousand population to the present figure of 120 per one hundred thousand population. This has been estimated to mean a clear saving of 75,000 lives a year.

Thus, it has been clearly demonstrated that proper community organization can control disease and extent of control is dependent upon the intensiveness of organization. The sale of Tuberculosis Christmas Seals furnishes the funds and these seals will be offered throughout the country this December. Every person who buys Christmas Seals is helping in a fight to conserve human life and therefore, to prevent a waste of manpower in business.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No ing Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, 314 Wyandotte Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City, Missouri.

LEGAL NOTICE REQUIRED BY LAW.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Journal, published monthly at Kansas City, Mo., required by the act of

Iron Ship Builders' Journal, published models.

August 24, 1912.

Name of Stockholders: None.

Name of Editor, James B. Casey, Postoffice address, Kansas City, Kas. Business Manager, James B. Casey, Kansas City, Kas. Publisher, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. Names of owners, The International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

(Signed) J. B. CASEY, Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1921.

(SEAL)

ALLEN J. SEVER, Notary Public.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION STILL IN A STATE FLUX.

The railroad situation is still in a chaotic condition, and seemingly is in a worse condition than last month. The Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen and Switchmen have issued a regional strike order effective Oct. 30th, but whether this will be actually put into effect cannot be accurately surmised at this time, for the Federal

Administration is making efforts to avoid a tie-up.

President Harding summoned the public group of the Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission to a conference in Washington, and as soon as the Labor Board members returned to Chicago they made a request on the heads of the transportation organizations to meet them in a conference and they are supposed to be in session at this time. A general conference of the officials of the other railroad organizations, including those of the Railway Department, are also in conference at this time, but what the outcome will be cannot be foretold.

The Labor Board has handed down more decisions, some of them fair, but others, which are vital to the welfare of the men, are entirely unfair and unjust. One of these is that providing for the physical examination of the men. This is something the men have strenuously and successfully resisted for years, and they will hardly tamely submit to it now, for they realize that this is the means the employers would use to get rid of those they, for any reason, did not want, even though they may be the best of mechanics, and it is the unfairness with which it has been put into practice in the past, and likely followed in the future, to which they object.

Furthermore, very few of our members, or any others for that matter, who have put in years working on the repairs and upkeep of locomo-• tives that have not had some accidents that in some way maimed them,

even though it does not retard the performance of their work, and these could be used against them under this rule of physical examination, and thus be doubly penalized for bearing the burden of industrial accidents that are inevitable when large forces of men are working under high pressure and hurry to get engines ready for use.

Such a policy carried to its logical conclusions would hold in disgrace every one of our soldiers wounded in battle. This decision should and no doubt will be changed. The Board's decision in reference to day work is not frank and complete and is bound to produce more turmoil and strife by flinging the piece work proposition back into the arena of discussion and conniving.

The Board by its decision, based on arguments and investigation, by its terms admits the fairness of payment of wages on a day's work basis, but it at the same time goes out of its way to pointedly authorize the roads to endeavor to arrange for piece work by mutual agreement, while the Board must know, from the arguments submitted to it by the representations of the men, that they are overwhelmingly against the system. Evidently the Board has adopted the policy of undermining and taking away by piecemeal all of the fair conditions the men now have. Our members should stand closer together, keep a stiff upper lip and do as little outside talking as possible, and be prepared to meet the shock of any emergency that may arise.

SENATOR NELSON UNBURDENS HIMSELF OF A VICIOUS ATTACK ON LABOR.

In the Senate recently, Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota made a venomous attack on organized labor in which he accused it of being responsible for all of our present ills, from toothache to commercial paralysis, and threatened the dire wrath of the whole machinery of government against the railroad employes should they presume to strike, regardless of the justice of their cause, or provocation, deliberately planned by the railroad officials to force them to just such an action. However, Senator Nelson did not utter a word against these officials; evidently they can do no wrong, in his opinion.

Senator Nelson reminds us of Don Quixote, the famed Knight of Spanish fiction, that was ever ready to draw his sword, even in fighting windmills, to uphold the principles of chivalry, and the benighted Senator rushes blindly to the aid of the railroads and attacks effects, when as a public official he should be seeking the cause and applying an equitable remedy. Then quite likely there would not be even a rumor of a strike on the railroads, for all the employes want is justice and a square deal.

What kind of meat does this Caesar eat, anyway, that should prompt him to engage in a flamboyant tirade against two millions of hard-working, liberty loving citizens, because they take the only means at their command to redress grievances, and, too, without making any pretense at investigating the merits of their claims?

The trouble with this man is, he has been enjoying the benefits of public pap too long to appreciate the toil and struggles of the average working man to maintain a home and raise a family, and should be retired to private life.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES OVERWHELMINGLY AGAINST PIECE-WORK.

Railroad officials brought forward the matter of working piece-work,

as one of their schemes to reduce the wages of their employes, and this has been a live topic of discussion during the past few months.

The Labor Board gave a hearing on the matter a short time ago and it was disclosed from the testimony and arguments of the chairmen of the different crafts who appeared before the Board that the employes are fully aware of the evils and degradation of this system of work, and that they will not accept it without a bitter struggle, for they realize it would deprive them of all the advantages of the working conditions they now have as a result of years of struggles to secure, place their future welfare completely in the hands of their employers, and reduce them to stravation wages in the end.

No doubt the employers would willingly give liberal rates at the introduction of the system, as a bait for its acceptance, but the workers would soon find, as others have found in the past, that these rates would be gradually reduced until they would have to do twice as much work in order to make a living wage, and the task accomplished at the cost of their health and future well-being.

The piece-work system is inherently wrong in principle, for its sole object is to produce speed in performing work. This inevitably produces carelessness and slipshod methods of performing work, and applied to the building and repairing of boilers and ships, the system is not only wrong but criminal, for the safety of life and limb of millions of other employes and the traveling public depends upon the efficiency of this work, and therefore such a dangerous system should be prevented by law, if no other method is found effective.

The Labor Board rendered a decision on the application of the roads to place all workers in the shops on a piece-work basis, and ruled that the roads must pay all of its employes on a straight day's work basis. However, it threw a sop to the roads with the statement that a voluntary agreement between the roads and its employes would not be construed as a violation of their orders. Therefore it is up to the men to stand firm in this opposition to this iniquitous system.

A WAR DEPARTMENT "COMMISSION" WOULD INAUGURATE THE OPEN SHOP ON CANAL.

An Associated Press dispatch in the newspapers recently informs us that a Commission presumably appointed by Secretary Weeks of the War Department had recommended revolutionary changes in operating the Panama Canal. First of all it recommended that the Governor of the Canal Zone be directed not to make agreements or understandings with any of the Canal employers, and that he be prevented from dealing with any labor organizations, and that the "open shop principle" be put into effect on the isthmus and that a "substantial proportion of non-union men be employed."

We are told "the Commission fully believes in collective dealing between the operative and the executives on the Canal, and believes that thereby misunderstandings will be obviated and cordial relations attained, but it is opposed absolutely to having the policy of the Canal dictated by labor organizations of the United States, or elsewhere, and it is equally opposed to outside agencies coming into the Canal Zone and fomenting dissatisfaction."

This heavyweight Commission found that the employment of white citizens of the United States, instead of tropical negroes, was another

item of expense in running the Canal and recommends that the latter be employed in preference to our own people.

Other recommendations, we are told, include discontinuance of free housing, light, heat and other prerequisites given white employers.

We did not learn the names of those composing this Commission, or by whose authority they are acting, but judge from their reports that they were appointed by the Kaiser of Germany in the hey-day of his pompous reign, or by a former Czar of Russia, for no less an imperial autocracy would prompt such a heartless, cold-blooded and suicidal program, and if the present administration undertakes to carry the program into effect, they will find the people of the United States will not stand for it. We sent millions of soldiers to Europe to make the world safe for democracy and we are hardly ready to have such a despotism established on our own dung hill in any such way.

This report flippantly voices opposition to outside agencies coming into the Canal Zone and fomenting dissatisfaction. Why, the members of this Commission, by formulating such a report, constitutes one of the largest factors for thoroughly disorganizing the forces of labor on the Canal that we have ever heard of, and it will be strange indeed if even the publication of this report does not serve to demoralize the whole service there, which we believe has been loyal, efficient and satisfied for a long time.

If the administration is wise it will pigeon-hole the whole report, and give this Commission something useful to do, and in line with their limited capacity and knowledge.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS SEEK TO TRANSFER DUTIES OF LABOR BOARD TO I. C. COMMISSION.

In their, apparently insane, policy of running amuck and rough shod over every one who in any way opposes their fatuous will and desires, the railroad officials are, more or less covertly yet, trying to have the duties imposed upon the Labor Board by the Cummings-Esch Transportation measure transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission; no doubt believing it would be more responsive to their wishes in matters concerning their employes, and judging by this Commission's past record, the roads are about right in their surmise.

The Labor Board was created especially to iron out all differences arising between the railroads and their employes, and its creation was urged, along with the other provisions of the transportation act, but now that they have had their way in all other directions, so long, even the mild restraints imposed by some of the decisions of the Labor Board have become irksome and they arrogantly disregard all of its decisions that don't suit them, and they would abolish it forthwith.

Furthermore, this Board is composed of nine members representing three different interests, the employers, the employers and the public. Evidently their haughty spirit rebels at the thought of labor having a voice in passing upon their treatment of their employers. However, if the present transportation laws, which guarantee to the roads a most liberal dividend on the money actually invested, is to remain in force, we believe this Labor Board is not only desirable, but essential, for the orderly and harmonious operation of the roads, and should be continued.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was given enlarged powers and duties under the present transportation act, and it has extensive authority in determining the weal or woe of railroad employes, and; therefore, it should be the concern of all to get good level-headed and fair-minded men, with actual railroad experience, as members of this body. The only railroad experience that a number of the present members of that body has had is as railroad attorneys. We are informed that three vacancies will occur on this Commission, the first day of the coming year, and we hear the name of Mr. Frank McManamy mentioned as a capable man for one of these positions and we wish to heartly endorse the move for his appointment, for we believe that with his wide experience in positions of responsibility in railroad work, and his proven ability, well qualifies him as a member of the Commission.

In 1913 we went to Washington, at the request of our Executive Council, and helped to push the protest against his appointment as chief of Locomotive Boiler Inspection Service, because of his not being a practical boilermaker. However, he was later on appointed, notwithstanding the opposition of our Brotherhood. While engaged in this mission, we met Mr. McManamy, and was impressed favorably with his reputation and apparent ability, and that favorable impression has been strengthened by his good work since that time, and we hope he will be appointed as a member of this Commission, and we would urge our members everywhere to use every influence possible to further this matter.

PROFITEERING MIDDLEMEN WOULD PREVENT CO-OPERATION AMONG THEIR VICTIMS.

When you throw a brickbat up a dark alley and hear a howl you know you struck a dog, and by the same analysis, when you hear a howl from profiteering middlemen, you know they have been struck, if not with a brickbat, at least with something that hurt. A howl of this kind went up recently from the Grain Dealers' National Association, in convention in Chicago, against the co-operative marketing of grain by the farmers.

They see in this co-operative movement the end of their career of profiteering and are fighting desperately to disrupt the movement, and their special "Executive Committee" reported to their convention that it had sent out 206,000 letters to influential farmers and that 1,400,000 pieces of literature had been printed in eighteen states in an effort to discredit the co-operative movement, and that articles had been printed in nearly 700 magazines, farm journals and newspapers, and the Committee reported the "emergency situation had been met successfully." However, even with this widespread propaganda it is not likely that the farmers will allow these sleek shell-game performers to pull the wool over their eyes after the years of experience they have had with them. If they do they are indeed gullable and hardly deserving of better treatment.

The fact that these middlemen had engaged in such a large campaign against co-operation is one of the best arguments in the world why the farmers should support it all the more actively, for they realize its success means their elimination. A great many other profiteers are trying to discredit the real co-operative movement by starting fake co-operative concerns and squandering their assets, thus causing failure, and they are forming social organizations, similar to Kiwanis Clubs, and calling them co-operative societies. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce is also organizing the "American Bureau Federation" as a blind. However, these have nothing in common with the real co-operative movement among the working people and should be avoided. The benefits to be derived by real co-operative enterprises are only limited by the amount of effort capital and efficient management put into them. This is being demonstrated every day by a constantly enlarging number coming into existence.

We should encourage in every way possible the plan of direct trading with the farmers and encourage them to continue to support their co-operative enterprises, not only for their own good, but for ours as well, for these middlemen not only levy heavy tribute from the farmers but the consumers as well.

A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER SAYS BANKERS' GREED CAUSED PANIC.

In a recent article written for a Detroit paper Mr. William C. Durant, President of the Durant Motor Corporation and former President of the "General Motors Corporation," the blame for our present period of industrial stagnation is charged to the greed of the large bankers of the country; and the Federal Reserve Banking System is also blamed for not preventing these banks from practicing extortion on their patrons.

Here is an extract from Mr. Durant's article which makes serious charges against both the banks and the Federal Reserve Banking System:

"For the purpose of relieving the pressure and preventing money panics, the government created the Federal Reserve. It's a well known fact that high grade, progressive, solvent concerns in need of money to carry themselves through the readjustment period have been paying most outrageous commissions and bonuses for the accommodation (in some cases the terms have been almost confiscatory) while the Federal Reserve Bank, with full knowledge, stands idly by and permits this outrageous profiteering to continue.

"The Federal Reserve Bank has the power to stop profiteering in money, and its failure to do so is very largely responsible for the general business paralysis, the surrender of many of our splendid industrial institutions to the greedy money vultures, resulting in the present condition of discontent, unrest and its resultant vast army of unemployed."

This, from one with the large experience of Mr. Durant, stands as an indictment of the banks and the Federal Reserve Banking System. However, from all other information obtainable it is deserved and there is a real need for a change in the Federal Reserve Banking System. In addition to this former Comptroller of the Treasury Williams makes the charge that the Federal Reserve Board charges farmers' banks as high as 87 per cent for loans to aid the farmers and that small banks were skinned to aid the large ones. As the law is at present the banks have equal representation on the Board of Directors and the large ones are therefore in a position to dominate its policies and practices, and share with the government in the profits derived from the use of the government credit. The power of issuing currency and using the credit of our government is essentially a government prerogative and should not, under any circumstances, be delegated to private institutions and persons.

We felt at the time of enacting the present Federal Banking System that this was a serious mistake and it has proven so, when the first real test came, and unless a change is made in the present laws, this abuse of power will grow more serious as each recurring dull spell visits us.

Another law is seriously in need of amendment, and that is the Postal Savings Law. At the present time, we are told there is deposited in the Postal Savings Department of the post offices of the country a total of \$155,000,000 and on which the government only allows 2% interest, the maximum rate allowed under the present law, and according to the same law these deposits must be loaned to the banks at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and is loaned back to the government and others at two and three times that rate of interest.

Why the banks should be allowed to hamstring the Postal Savings is beyond comprehension and should not be allowed to continue much longer.

Senator Sheppard of Texas has introduced a bill in the Senate to change this and allow the depositors a larger rate of interest and to permit the government to invest these deposits in Government Bonds and notes. This would give an immense impetus to the deposits in this institution and foster a real campaign of saving among the people generally. For they would get a fair rate of interest and the government would get the use of a large part of the money it needs to borrow at a lower cost and this would result in a reduction of taxes, which would be a benefit to all. We hope this Sheppard bill will be enacted into law and we should do all possible to aid in the matter.

MINERS WOULD FORM NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

According to the daily papers, the United Mine Workers in convention at Indianapolis recently went on record as favoring the formation of a new political party composed of organized farmers and labor. At the same time, we are told, they endorsed the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota.

We believe it is the almost universal conviction among the ranks of organized labor that independent political activity is essential for the protection and progress of labor, and the continuance of our free institutions. How extensive this conviction permeates the ranks of the farmers is yet to be determined, although it is becoming more apparent that they are awakening from their apparent indifference and blind fealty to partisan politics, and are acting more independent. If these two forces could only be fully united in a political movement, they would sweep the country from center to circumference.

How to do this most effectively is yet to be solved; too many even in the ranks of labor yet shout for the party of their forefathers, unmindful of the fact that parties have long since lost their former significance and the fundamental principles of government which they stood for and now mean the same when placed in power, for both are dominated by the same pernicious influences. The work of correcting this and thoroughly unite all members of organized labor into a cohesive compact body, ready to vote as the majority of its members may decide, as unitedly and fully as they do in an industrial way, has yet to be accomplished.

In our humble opinion it would not be wise to jeopardize the future of the labor movement by entering it officially into the arena of politics, and place the responsibility of success or failure of such a move upon it.

For the sake of its future stability and success, it should continue a purely economic movement, but a way must be found to as thoroughly unite its members in a political way as it has succeeded in doing in industry. However, we do not agree with the miners, as to the advisability of forming a distinctive labor party, but believe it is wiser to act along the lines used by the Non-Partisan League, that is, in each state to start in at the bottom in the ranks of one of the old political parties and gradually get control of its management and then dominate its politics, and elect state and national lawmakers and other officers pledged to carry them into effect.

This is along the lines advocated by the American Federation of Labor

and we believe it is the wisest course to pursue.

Too often in the past, eleventh-hour movements have been made to carry, by a spectacular assault, some election, without any previous arrangements or plans. This is all wrong. The entire machinery from

the humblest to the highest party office must be gotten control of before

success may be obtained.

Let us hope that organized labor and the farmers will work out an efficient plan of co-operation, in time to carry it into effect at the next congressional election, so that we may put into Congress a large number of members of that body, who breathe the hopes and aspirations of the masses and who will work for legislation in their behalf.

IS THE COST OF LIVING STATISTICS BEING JUGGLED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF LABOR?

There seemingly is an effort being made to juggle the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics concerning the "cost of living," so as to make it appear that the necessaries of life and commodities of commerce generally have greatly reduced in price during the past year, and that they are still tumbling over each other, when as a matter of fact, with the exception of farm products and a few other items, the cost of living has not been reduced very much during the past year, and the present trend of most articles are upward rather than downward, and none know this better than those who have to meet the expenses of an average family. This juggling of statistics is no doubt in the furtherance of the campaign of wage reduction that has been going on all over the country for the past several months.

We received bulletins from the U. S. Bureau of Labor recently that were dated October 17th, and these go into minute detail concerning the cost of food, and manage to show a small reduction in some while others advanced. Then a whole page was devoted to statistics concerning the wholesale price of commodities in general, in which a decrease was shown during the past year, but not a line was given concerning the retail prices of these commodities, we believe because no reduction could be shown in the retail prices in general. If the statistics of this Bureau is to be of any value, they must be absolutely fair and as complete as they can be made.

SECRETARY-TREASURER DEAL OF THE COOPERS INTERNATIONAL UNION DIES SUDDENLY.

Mr. William R. Deal of this city, and for the past ten years Secretary-Treasurer of the Coopers' International Union, whose headquarters are located here, died suddenly on the 10th of last month. As he was apparently in the best of health, his death was a shock to his many friends here and in other sections of the country.

His remains were kept for several days, to permit friends and officials of the Union to arrive from a distance, and were interred in Highland

Cemetery, followed by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

His genial smile and sunny disposition will be missed by his family and legion of friends. May he rest in peace.

We were very much gratifed to learn, through Treasurer Neville of Labor, that Lodges 207 of Walnut Springs, Tex., and 594, Stanbury, Mo., had subscribed to Labor for their entire membership. They evidently appreciate the advantage of supporting and reading this live newspaper. We hope to have the pleasant, duty in the near future, of recording a long list of other of our lodges achieving the same task.

The Public Ownership League of America has called a public ownership conference to assemble in Chicago for a three days' session, commencing November 19th, and from an outline of the subjects to be discussed and the list of speakers who are booked to appear, it will be an imposing gathering of noted men, and no doubt the interests of public ownership will be advanced as a result. Some of the ablest speakers in America will deliver addresses on important subjects with which we are wrestling with at present.

The ever-increasing greed of private owners of public utilities make it more necessary each day that a change in the operation of these utilities be brought about, and the sooner a wise solution is reached the better off will be our people generally. A special rate of one and a half fare for the round trip, we are told, has been secured, and we hope a large attendance will be had. Further details of this meeting may be had by writing "The Public Ownership League," Room 1439, 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

We desire to express our appreciation for a copy of "Dynastic America and Those Who Own It," sent us by its author, Mr. Henry H. Klein, 158 E. 93rd St., New York City. This book gives the names of the owners of the great fortunes of the country, which constitutes the invisible government of our country at present, and the industries they are interested in, and the amounts of their holdings. It is a comprehensive and extensive compilation on this subject and must represent a large outlay of effort to secure the information given, as it contains a wonderful mass of detail on wealth concentration in the United States. Mr. Klein was formerly Deputy Commissioner of Accounts for New York City.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

The Genesee Boiler Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Kansas City Boiler Works, Kansas City, Kan. (Unfair.)
Kansas City Boiler Works, Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.)
Boiler Works, Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.)
More Boiler Works, Franklin, Pa., (Unfair.)
The Lucey Mfg. Co., Chattanoga, Tenut., (Strike on.)
Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., (Strike on.)
Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.)
S. F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Unfair.)
Provo Foundry and Mach. Co., Provo, Utah. (Unfair.)
Oscar Daniels Ship Yard, Tampa, Fla. (Strike on.)
Riter-Conley Co., at Paragon Oil Co., Toledo, O. (Strike on.)
Mathilson Alkall Works, Saltville, Va. (Strike on.)

American Ship Building Co., of Chicago, III. (Strike on.) Lebannon Boiler Works, Lebannon, Pa. (Unfair.) McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. Fabricated Ship Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike on.) Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, Va. (Strike on.)

On.)

Dominion Shipbuilding Yard, Toronto, Ont., Can. (Strike on) on work being done by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Dominion Government.

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R. (Federated strike on.)

Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. (Federated strike on.) Minneapolis Treshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn. (Strike on.)

Cosden Refining Co., Tulsa, Okla. (Lock out.) Higgins Bros., Bayonne, N. J. (Unfair.)

Official

Kansas City, Kas., Oct. 8, 1921. To the Officers and Members of All Subordinate Lodges:

Greeting:

In accordance with Article X, Section 5 of the International Lodge Constitution, we are giving you herewith the tabulated vote upon the proposition submitted in resolution from Local Lodge No. 126 of Winnipeg, Canada, proposing an amendment to Article V, Section 2, International Lodge Constitution, Lines 28 and 29, having for its object the reduction of per capita tax as adopted at the last convention.

The result of the vote is as follows: 13.839 Yes: 5,670 No, making a total of 19,-

509 votes cast. Therefore, in accordance with Section 3 of Article X, this proposition fails to enact the proposed legislation, for the reason that the proposition failed to receive at least fifty per cent vote of the members in good standing as shown by the preceding quarterly report of the International Secretary-Treasurer, and, is, therefore, void.

With best wishes, we remain, J. A. FRANKLIN, International President.

WM. ATKINSON,
Assistant International President.

JOE FLYNN, International Sec'y.-Treas.

Lodge '		-			Lodge				Lodge			
	Yes		Νo	Total	No.	Yes	No	Total	No.	Yes	No	Total
2	2		26	. 28	21	80	,	80	41	5	5	10
3	96		19	115	22	57	31	88	42	. 3	13	16
5	39		1	40	23		1	145 49	43	41 .		41
6	8		44	52	$24 \dots 26 \dots$		1	20	46	59	1	60
7	2		65	67	27	1	176	177	44	7	5	12
8	$7\overline{0}$		15	85	28	22	1	23	48	41		. 41
10	12	1	56	68	29	22	36	58	49	13	32	45
11	200		12	212	32	2	14	16	50	35		35
14	35		1	36	36	27	1	28	51	122	27	149
15	67		86	153	38	40	7	47	52	6	9	15
16	62			62	37		636	636	55	7	1	8
18	11		2	13	39	6		6	58	5	21	26
19	20		11	31	40	11	24	35	60	29	2	. 31
20	9		18	. 27	1 in	doub	t		l 61	111	2	113

Lodge No.	Yes	No	Total	Lodge No.	Yes	No	Total	Lodge No.	Yes	No	Total
62		24	24	167	37	11	48	286	30	8	38
64	89	2	91	169	37	1	38	288	17		17
66	36	24	60	171	15	. 3	18	289	11	• • • •	11
68 70	2 160	$\frac{28}{62}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 222 \end{array}$	172 173	$\frac{30}{25}$	i	$\begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 26 \end{bmatrix}$	292 293	31 51	3 7	34 58
71	64	. 02	64	175	21	• • •	21	294	31	3	34
73	43	21	64	177	50	· i	50	295	31		31
74	29	4	33	178	58 74	1	59	298	34	***.	. 34 22
76 77	$\frac{23}{4}$	34	23 38	$179.\ldots$ $182.\ldots$	74 15	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 90 \\ 31 \end{array}$	299 300	22 5	6	11
78	27		27	186	2	28	30	304	12	ĭ	13
80	49		49	187	6		6	301	77	. 6	83
81 83	14 5	23	37	190 192	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 44 \end{array}$	4	23 48	306	16	20 • 4	21 20
87	26	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \\ 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 49 \\ 32 \end{array}$	194	138	***	138	307 308	62	1	63
88	4	28	32	195	89		89	310	30	3	- 33
90	43	1	44	197	81	***	81	311	31	• • •	31
92 93	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \\ 34 \end{array}$	15 3	$\frac{52}{37}$	198 199	$\frac{32}{31}$	14	32 45	312 314	8	18	18
95	24	4	28	200	177		177	315	4	17	21
27	39	9	48	201	90	· · · ·	90	317	37	***	37
98	$\frac{36}{14}$	9	36 23	203	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 15 \end{array}$	2	$\begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$	318 319	· 64	•••	64 34
102	26	65	91	209	9	21	30	320	47	5	47
103	63	1	64	212	33	- 23	56	321	23	4 3	26
105	17		17	217	6	57	63	322		$\begin{array}{c} 98 \\ 15 \end{array}$	98
106 107	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 27 \end{array}$	4 2	21 29	219 222	$\frac{6}{10}$	1	17 10	$324.\ldots$ $326.\ldots$	4 31		31
108	$\frac{1}{20}$	1	21	223	7	17	24	327	33	• • • •	33
111	30	2	32	226	79	2	81	328	1	27	28
112 113	15 107	4 3	19 110	227 229	$\frac{176}{75}$	1	177 75	$329 \dots 331 \dots$	1	763 25	763 26
116	131	2	133	232	9	45	54	333	35		35
117	4	14	18	233	37	11	48	335	20		20
118 119	16	$rac{2}{2}$	18	235	7	7	14	336	20	33	53 48
120	~80 39	• • •	82	236 238	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 45 \end{array}$		27 45	341 344	43 30		30
121	6	. 10	16	239	16	11	27	345	7	50	57
122	4	8 -	12	240	9	1	10	346	17	16	. 33 61
123 125	90 80	6	96 80	242 244	21 48	18 10	39 58	348 349	61	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 13 \end{array}$	64
126	98	2	100	245	76	16	92	351	- 9		9
127	. 18	5	23	246	50	. 8	58	353	24	1	: 25
128 129	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 46 \end{array}$	20	29 46	247 249	112	3 2	115	354 356	22	12 1	12 23
132	24	• • •	24	250	63 8 3		65 83	358	10	5	15
133		25	25	252	52		52	360	19	127	146
134 136	$\begin{array}{c} 332 \\ 1 \end{array}$	5 6	337 7	254	15		15	362	5 1		5 1
137	7	- 31	38	255 256	24	18	24 18	363 366		7	10
139	• 1	22	23	257	62	3	65	369	28		28
140 141	46	19	46	260	12	• • • •	· 12	371	15	50	65
143	43	6	19 49	261 263	16	26 21	42 21	372 374	66	3	21
144	74	. 4	78	264	35	4	39	377	166	1	167
145	30		30	265	27	1	28	378	59	29	88
148 149	93	• • •	93 35	266	33	27	60	379 381	16 21	9	16 30
150	18	3	. 21	267 268	10 5	2	$\frac{12}{5}$	384	77	3	80
151	3	26	29	269	16		. 16	387	10	• • •	10
153 156	21 9	8	21 17	270	22		22	388	44 30	• • • •	30
160	8		. 8	272 275	19 14	• • •	19 14	, 389 390	3	27	30
161	53	2	55	276	41	25	66	391	60	- 1	61
162 163	16 86	• • •	16 86	279	41	13	54	392	22 25	7	29 26
164	48	1	49	281 284	$\begin{array}{c} 96 \\ 20 \end{array}$	6	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \\ 20 \end{array}$	393 394	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 22 \end{array}$	3	25
165	27	* * * *	27	285	14	• • • •	14		48		48

Lodge		Lodge		. 1	Lodge		
No. Yes	No Total	No. Yes	No	Total	No. Yes		otal
396 17	6 23	517 35		35	633 18 635 37		18 48
397 1	8 9	518 11	. 15	26	636 21		21
401 25	3 28	521 9	36	45	637 60		60
402 46	46	522 16	11	27	639 21		21
403 25 406 8	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & 25 \\ & 8 \end{array} $	523 23 524 25	1 1	$\begin{array}{cc} 24 \\ 26 \end{array}$	641 15	•	15 6
409 26	26	525 24	,	24	645 41		41
411 70	70	526 24		24	648 12		12
413 29	1 30	528 22		22	649 17		17
$\begin{array}{cccc} 416. & & 2 \\ 417. & & 15 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 17 & 19 \\ 46 & 61 \end{array}$	531 18	12	18 12	650 52 653 8		52 19
419 16	52 68	533 24	5	29	656 30		32
420 4	33 37	535 21	• • •	21	657 3	4	7
422 9	9	536 26 537 48	13	26	660 20		20
423 35 1 Void.	12 47	537 48 540 54	10	61 64	663 10		16
427 17	1 18	541 29		29	664 16		19
428 25	6 31	542 18	1	19	665 39	3	42
429 5	47 52	$\begin{bmatrix} 543 & 6 \\ 547 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{39}{4}$	45	667 8		16
434 40 438 17	11 51 17	547 31 548 97	1	35 . 98	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 20 \end{array}$
440 44	10 54	550 26	2	28	673 10		12
441 52	52	552 43	• • • •	43	674 17		17
442 79 443 15	8 87 15	553 13 555 15	1	17 16	675 5 677 2		5
443 15 445 23	23	557 16	1	17	677 2	10	14 13
446 17	3 20	559 15	27	. 42	679 5	5	10
447 131	6 137	560 11	910	11	680 10		10
448 20 450	$\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & 20 \\ 18 & 18 \end{array}$	563 21	319 10	$\begin{bmatrix} 319 \\ 31 \end{bmatrix}$	682 10 683 23		$\frac{22}{30}$
452 23	23	566	25	25	684 29		35
453 13	13	567 2	11	13	689 21		25
455 88	1 89 21	$\begin{bmatrix} 570 12 \\ 572 15 \end{bmatrix}$	4	$egin{array}{c} 12 \ 19 \ \end{array}$	690 13 692 18		13 18
459 21 460 16	1 17	575 36	1	37	694 68		68
461 15	15 1 39	576 21	21	42	69713		38
462 38	. 05	577 13 583 28	10 6	23	699 11		11
465 25 466 1	$\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & 25 \\ \dots & 1 \end{array}$	583 28 584 31		$\begin{vmatrix} 34 \\ 31 \end{vmatrix}$	701 9 702 20		20
468 23	23	585 19		19	704		7
470 6	11 17	589 63	9	$egin{array}{c} 72 \mid \\ 13 \mid \end{array}$	707 27		27
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29 32 22 38	590 11 595 76	. 2	76	708 20 712 66		21 66
477 16 478 42	3 45	596 25	1	26	713 17		17
479 19	19	597 24	2	26	714 30		30
480 13	8 27	599 40	. 15	15 40	718 1 719 55	and the same	14 60
484 19 485 123	123	601 45	•••	45	720 15		15
486 3	,28 31	603 9	9	18	722 7	3	10
487 15	3 18	604 13		$egin{array}{c} 13 \ 16 \ \end{array}$	723 33		39.
495 7 496 37	$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & 7 \\ 11 & & 48 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 605 & 16 \\ 606 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$	$\overset{\cdots}{2}$	17	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		17 53
497 6	6	608 20		20	728 36	_	41
499 86	1 87	610 17	39	56	729 19		134
50052 5015	17 52 22	611 13	9	$egin{array}{c} 22 \ 13 \ \end{array}$	730 16 732 12		16 12
502 8	1 9	615 42	6	48	733 8		8
503	11 11	616 62	1	63	735 11	. 1	12
504 12 505 9	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 18 \\ \dots & 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 6178\\ 61824 \end{bmatrix}$	7	8 31	736 26	25	25 26
507 16	16	619 24	19	43	738 46		46
509 12	12	621 19		19	739, 17		17
510 108	108	622 55	3	58 35	74210		11 40
51114 512	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 15 \\ 24 & 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20	26	743 21 749	14	14
5136	2 8	626 85	12	97	302 174	88	262
515 47	17 64	628 17		17	19 990	5 670 10	500
516 14	10 24	630 33	• • •	33 1	13,839	5 ,670 19,	,509

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPOR OF INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT RYAN.

(Périod, September 16th to October 15th.) Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15, 1921.

Organization Matters.

For the month ended October 15th the writer has been engaged in organization matters in Chicago and vicinity pertaining to Locals No. 220, 625, System Federation No. 88, at Joliet, Ill., on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. and Pennsylvania Lines, Local Federation, Chicago. Also attended regular meetings of Lodges 625, 454 and 434. Attended Massmeeting Railway Employes 7th Regiment Armory, which was well attended by shop crafts, including a number of delegates from outlying railroad cities. Also attended Wage and Agreement Conference, Palmer House, Chicago, Employers and Schedule Committee Lodge No. 1. Work at the trade in the contract shops is dull at this writing. The railroads have returned a number of men to work, but there is no demand for boilermakers as yet in this city.

Referendum Amendment, Lodge No. 126.

The current issue of the Journal will, no doubt, announce the result of the referendum vote on the amendment from Lodge 126, Winnipeg, Canada, pertaining to a reduction of the present Grand Lodge per capita tax which was enacted into law at the Convention at Kansas City, Mo., just one year ago and which legislation the amendment proposed to recall, thereby reducing the per capita tax from \$1.25 to \$1.00 for all mechanics and from 85c to 60c per member, per month for all apprentices and helpers. Approximately 19,000 and some odd votes have been recorded at headquarters from a membership of approximately 64,600 members in good standing in the referendum just closed. It will be readily seen that less than one-third of the membership voted their sentiment in this subject matter. Various reasons will, no doubt, be advanced in defense of this action. It is the candid opinion of the writer, however, that the greater majority of the members of our International Brotherhood believe in convention legislation in preference to referendum proceedure. It is evident that the deliberations of the delegation at Kansas City, Mo., in September, 1920, wherein the per capita tax was increased 25c per member, per month, is generally satisfactory throughout the Brotherhood as a business proposition and in the best interest of the membership. Regardless of legislation in kindred Railroad and Metal Trades Organizations, it goes without saying that the thinking membership of our Brotherhood prefer substantial per capita tax in preference to the accursed assessment method of raising revenue. Looking backward a

few years it will be recalled that since the Little Rock Convention of 1912, there has not been an assessment of any sort levied in the interest of the International Brotherhood direct. True, assessments have been levied and paid by our members to the various divisions of the railway department, the department direct and for numerous district lodge and system federation purposes. The funds derived from such assessments of course were not received by our International Lodge and in no way whatsoever increased the finances of our International Brotherhood. The membership of the Brotherhood are to be congratulated upon the good judgment displayed in this referendum vote. There will be many brothers who will disagree with my statement in this regard. However, the result of the referendum speaks for itself and demonstrates that the greater number of the membership realize that the financial features of our organization are sound and progressive and that we as Trade Unionists on the eve of the greatest crisis which the railroad membership are called upon to meet squarely, would be most reactionary to at this time reduce the revenue of their organization. In comparison with the foregoing subject the financial returns in response to the letter of appeal issued by the Railway Employes Department under date of May 7, 1921, should clearly demonstrate the sentiment of the railroad shopmen in all organizations. The following figures afford a study for the members who would save 25c per month, \$3.00 per year at the expense of their organization.

Period May 7 to June 30, 1921.

Total contributed\$ 96,180.13 Period July 1 to September 30, 1921. Total contributed 53,639.83

Total\$149,819.96

Various types constitute the so-called Progressive element in any enterprise. In my opinion the chief attribute of a Progressive member is his wholehearted willingness to contribute not only his moral and personal effort but to willingly contribute his fullest financial support to the enterprise and in Trade Union Organizations the moral and personal effort of the member does not "Bring home the Bacon" unless he delivers his financial support 100 per cent. In closing I glory in the fact that adverse legislation to the best interests of our Brotherhood has failed adoption and I believe in so doing I voice the sentiment of the real Honest to God Progressive element of our International Brotherhood. Respectfully and fraternally submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

Since last report in Journal conditions in the Southeastern District have changed very little, and more especially in contract shops and ship yards, or the Government Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., nevertheless the tried and true in the labor movement are using every means in their power to hold the membership of their respective local organizations intact in order to be a détermined factor in the future, as there are many matters that have occurred in the past few months that need fixing up, and later on will be attended to all right for organized labor doesn't propose to permit a bunch of unscrupulous captains of high finance to tamper with the rights and liberties of American labor given them by the Constitution of the United States and get away with it, as long as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is written in it, for the experience that the wage earners have been up against of late should be a lesson for organized labor to consider very carefully, as it is evident to all of us that we must put the rollers under a gang of political parasites whose only object is to enslave organized labor, and for that reason we must remove the cause of present conditions in order to get in a more formidable position to secure labor's recognition through legislation and backed by the united efforts of a strong labor movement with every Man and every Woman active members of it for the protection of human rights and constitutional liberty, but always remembering that we must stand together from the lodge room to the ballot box if we expect to secure what we are entitled to.

I stated in my last report in Journal that all of the union chippers and caulkers were discharged at the Norfolk Navy Yard. A protest was made to the Navy Department by Lodge 162 and with a request for an investigation, and the result was that an investigation was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy at the Norfolk yard before a board of naval officers. Several of the discharged chippers and caulkers came before the board and among others were Brothers Smith, Butler, Bartlett and Benton, all of whom testified that their discharge was due to their affiliation with Lodge 162 of the International Brotherhood as well as their activity in trying to enforce fair shop conditions. The investigation lasted several days, but so far no decision has been rendered by the board. As soon as I receive notice of decision and proceedings of investigation will mail same to the International Office for filing.

I also mentioned in last report of the disrating of several first class boiler makers to second class at the Norfolk Navy Yard, but owing to untiring efforts of Brother Savage and the metal trades council of Portsmouth, Va., the disrating proposition has been adjusted satisfactory and the dis-

rated boiler makers returned to their former rating with pay due them from date of disrating by orders of the Secretary of the Navy. Yet, regardless of that victory, we have quite a few boiler makers who don't belong and say that the organization is no good, and refuse to be members or contribute to its support, but the old adage still holds good, "Ignorance is bliss," never thinking or taking into consideration that when not members of the International Brotherhood they are playing second fiddle to the money power that's abroad in the land and doing everythin gpossible to enslave American labor, get busy and be where you belong, and by so doing you can protect your trade and be able to tell the world that you are one hundred per cent American, no delinquent, no slacker or sidestepper, a real man and in full sympathy with his fellows in their every effort for fair conditions.

September 21 left for Richmond, Va., to confer with the general superintendent of motive power (Mr. Gould) of the C. & O. Ry. Co. relative to the discharge of Brother William H. Healey at the running repair shops at Newport News, Va. A partial investigation was held but not satisfactory by any means, as the local federated committee at the point mentioned is still of the opinion that the discharge of Brother Healey was a frame up on the part of the general foreman (Ahern) to get rid of Brother Healey because of his efforts at all times to enforce the National Agreement.

However, while in Mr. Gould's office at Richmond, Va., he assured me that as soon as the assistant superintendent of motive power returned to Richmond an investigation would be held at Newport News in connection with the discharge of Boiler Maker Healey, and hope in the next issue of Journal I may be able to make a favorable report, as the case has attracted considerable attention at Newport News because of the fact that Brother Healey gave twenty years of faithful service to the C. & C. Company at Newport News, Va.

Brother William F. Caltom, well and favorably known in the Middle West and formerly a member of Lodge No. 3, St. Paul, Minn., has returned to his former home from Portsmouth, Va. The officers and members of Lodge 178 regretted very much to have him leave and wish Brother Caltom every success in the future. Brother Caltom was employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard for the last three years in the ship fitting department and responded to the call of the navy department when mechanics were needed and needed bad to keep Uncle Sam's fighting warships in trim, but owing to the recent action of Congress in cutting down the necessary appropriation to carry on the work on hand several hundred mechanics were discharged and among them was Brother Caltom.

Conditions in the railroad shops have improved a little in this section as the Seaboard Air Line shops at Portsmouth, Va., which were closed again during the month of September, with the exception of the roundhouse, has called the men back to work in the locomotive department. Hope the shops will remain open in the future as the railroad shop crafts are sure getting a rotten deal from many of the executives of the railroad as well as the Labor Board, which has caused general dissatisfaction among the shop crafts and justly so over wage reduction as well as the overtime question, which is one of the most unfair

propositions ever handed the railroad shop crafts and must not be permitted, cost what it may, and further I have absolute confidence that the members of the various shop crafts will go over the top to block it if necessary, as former overtime conditions must stay in the railroad shops of America, as the railroad shop crafts say so, and the voice of the men is supreme on all questions that affect their interests.

With best wishes to the rank and file of the International Brotherhood as well as ultimate success of the railroad department in its efforts for the crafts affiliated with the Railroad Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor. Yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, I. V.-P.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

(For period August 15 to October 15, 1921.) Winnipeg, Canada, Oct. 15, 1921.

At the time of making my last report I was in Winnipeg, doing what was possible to clean up the situation caused by the secessionist movement in this vicinity, and from August 20th to the 27th was in attendance at the annual convention of the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada, which was held in Winnipeg this year, and from the point of attendance and in ever other respect, proved that the International Labor Union movement had not been effected to any noticeable extent by the secessionists movement.

It is not the intentions of the writer to give any detailed report of this convention, as Brother Bennet of Lodge 548, Toronto, and who was our official Grand Lodge representative, will no doubt make such a report to our members, through the Official Journal.

During this convention several conferences were held of the Grand Lodge officers and representatives, of the railroad unions, who were present, and during which time a program and line of procedure was formulated to meet the situation, arising from an attempt that was expected to be made by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes to extend their membership into other trades, also to combat them as they are.

From August 28 to September 28, the writer participated in the publicity and educational campaign that was put on by the Railway Employes Department of the A. F. of L., and to which each of the affiliated organizations assigned a number of their field men, who were divided into some twenty-two different crews, and assigned to that many sections of the United States, with instructions to cover every railroad center of any consequence, and place before the railroad employes in mass meetings, the serious situation now confronting them, and to explain in detail the program

and line of procedure that the Department had decided on to meet the situation.

Brother P. C. Huybrecht, of the Machinist, and the writer, were assigned to the district, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and the Missaba Range, the M. & St. L., Soo Line, C. M. & St. P., and N. & P. points in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and the northern part of South Dakota. During this campaign 23 well attended meetings of enthusiastic and interested railroad employes were addressed by the writer, and if the interest and attitude displayed by those who attended, was any criterion to judge by (and the writer thinks it is), then the railroad employes of all groups through the northwestern part of the United States can be depended upon to go down the line to a man in a Nation-Wide General Strike, if one becomes necessary to secure a satisfactory adjustment of their situation.

Everywhere the writer visited, the rail-road employes, with few exceptions, were solidly organized, and this was a very favorable contrast to what the writer has been coming in contact with for the last two years in Western Canada on the railroads, where we still have a great number of unorganized men as a result of the O. B. U. Secessionist movement, however, they are unimportant when compared with the great numbers that are organized.

The opinion was expressed by every one from locomotive engineer to section man, to the writer while on the above trip, that if any kind of a strike becomes necessary, it should be a Nation Wide General Strike of all railroad employes, as they are all faced with the same situation, and by the combined power of the sixteen standard railway unions acting together, the possibilities, aye almost certainties of favorable results would be brought about.

However, the warning should be kept in mind by all, that if the railroads are successful in their attempts at this time, it means that they will force the railroad employes into a position where they were

many years ago, and if there was ever a time in the history of that industry when the rank-and-file of the labor unions should oppose to the last ditch the above attempt, it is now. Returning to Winnipeg September 28, the intervening time has been spent with the situation here, where slow progress is still being made. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

*REPORT OF DELEGATES TO DOMINION TRADES CONGRESS.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Trades Congress was held in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 22-28, in the Hotel Royal Alexandra.

At 10 a. m., Monday, the delegates were received by the President and officers of the Winnipeg Trades Council, who expressed their pleasure and appreciation of the Congress meeting in their city. The convention was also welcomed by Mr. Parnell, Mayor of the city of Winnipeg, who on behalf of the City Council and the citizens, extended a hearty and cordial welcome to the delegates. The Congress was also welcomed by the Primes and Attorney General of the Province of Manitoba. The Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada was also present and expressed his pleasure of meeting with the Congress, after which the convention was handed over to President Tom Moore, who, after having expressed his appreciation of welcome, extended to the delegates, proceeded with the business of the Congress.

The report of the Credential Committee showed a total of 641 delegates comprising 42 representatives of International organizations, 39 Trades and Labor Councils, one Federation of Labor and 558 Local Unions. Eighty-two resolutions were presented for the consideration of the delegates, the majority of which received the approval of the Congress and referred to the Executive to

be acted upon.

Considerable time of the Congress was taken up with resolution "54" from Sydney Lodge No. 1, A. A. of I. S. & T. W., and by Glase Bay Local No. 4520, United Mine Workers of America, recommending the payment of an account for \$1,127.00 to ex-President Waters, expenses incurred while acting as delegate to the Peace Conference. This matter had been dealt with at the Hamilton Congress and was thought to have been finally disposed of by endorsing the action of President Moore in not sending credentials to President Waters on account of a doubt as to his being able to attend in The debate on this resolution took time. up considerable time and was disposed of by adopting a report of non-concurrence.

Another matter concerning the activities of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and the action of the Executive in taking away their Charter of Affiliation with the Dominion Trades Congress. The debate on this question took up the major portion of two days, and was finally disposed of by a roll call vote which stood 394 for expulsion, 151 against, thus endorsing the action of the Executive Officers and expelling the Canadian Brotherhood of Rail-

way Employes from any further rights or privileges in the Dominion Trades Congress on account of President Mosier's refusal to hand over men covered by International Organizations. I desire to mention in connection with the debate on this question that much credit is due to our International Organizer, Brother McCutchan, who in debating this matter before the Congress brought out some very interesting points in relation to the activities of the International Organizations, and pointed out to the delegates the vast amount of good that had been done and was still being done for the Labor Movement in Canada by the International Organization. A resolution was adopted instructing the incoming Executive to take the necessary steps to bring about a satisfactory condition relative to members of the C. B. of R. E., who would be willing to become members of International Body and have them placed in Organizations covering their class of employment.

The activities of the Provincial Hydro Commission towards the men employed on the Chippawa Power Canal in taking advantage of the unemployment situation and reducing the wages of the men, and the appointment of Mr. F. R. Miller on the Hydro Commission by the Drury Government. This subject occupied considerable time and debate and was submitted to the Congress by the Niagara District Trades Federation calling upon the delegates to bring this matter before their respective unions, asking them to send a copy of this resolution to the Provincid Primer and the Minister of Labor, requesting them to have a fair wage clause be made applicable to all Provincial work, this to be under the supervision of the Department of Labor and Health, and also that a representative of Labor be appointed to serve on the Provincial Hydro Commis-

sion, and the co-operation of the Executive of the Congress was asked for. This reso-

lution was concurred in.

The Congress endorsed a resolution brought forward by the Toronto Trades Council calling upon the Government to establish an eight hour day and a forty-four hour week. The Committee on unemployment presented a lengthy report covering the whole situation, and recommend that the Executive Officers and Labor Representatives interview the Federal and Provincial Governments and Municipal Authorities, requesting them to take steps to meet the situation by having various works opened up and to supplement this effort by money grants for immediate relief and also that the Government guard against unwarranted Immigration. The report of the Com-

mittee and recommendation was adopted.

The Committee on Immigration presented its report and recommendation, which included absolute prohibition of Immigration from all European Countries for a period of two years with the exception of bona fide farm laborers and settlers on the land, and also total and permanent exclusion of all Orientals.

Thursday morning's session was taken up with the Officers' Reports. The afternoon was occupied by receptions to Fraternal delegates. The first to be introduced to Congress was Brother John O'Hara of Danbury, Conn., representing the American Federation of Labor, and was accorded a warm reception by the delegates. Brother O'Hara conveyed to the Congress the Fraternal greetings and expressions of a continuance of co-operation in the Labor Movement in the Dominion of Canada, and in the course of his address referred to the struggle that the Hatters' Union had come through, the money that had been spent and their final success, and concluded with wishing the Congress a successful and pleasant convention.

The next Fraternal Delegate to be introduced was Brother Neil McLean, M. P. for Gaven, Glasgow, Scotland, representing the British Trades Union Congress. He also received a hearty welcome from the assembled delegates. Brother McLean conveyed to the Congress the usual greetings and expressed his pleasure in being privileged to convey to the Congress the expressions of good will and co-operation from the British Trades Unions and in his speech referred to the activities of Labor Movement in the British Isles.

President T. Healy of the International Brotherhood of Fireman and Oilers was also introduced and gave a very interesting speech expressing his pleasure of being

present at the Convention.

A pleasant feature of Friday's session was the presentation of a number of appropriate tokens to the Fraternal delegates and members of Local Committee by Delegates T. A. Stevenson and E. W. A. O'Dell on behalf of the Congress. Presentations were made to Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara, Neil McLean and Mrs. W. McCormack.

The report of the Audit Committee

showed: Total receipts.....\$49,446.88 Expense 47,881.64

Balance\$ 1,565.24

The election of Officers resulted as follows: President, Tom Moore; Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper; Delegate to Brit-ish Trades Congress, J. W. Bruce of the Plumbers and Steamfitters of the U.S. and Canada; Fraternal Delegate to American Federation of Labor, E. Robinson of the Winnipeg Trades Council. Montreal was chosen as the next Convention City, 1922. Respectfully submitted, fraternally, Thos.

Bennett, Delegate.

Correspondence

Kewanee, Illinois.

In the September issue of "The Open Shop" Review, an article written by Charles Norman Fay attracted the attention of the writer of this article.

Mr. Fay says that he has no ax to grind on the Labor grindstone. We will let the reader judge as to the truthfulness of this statement, as this is the same Charles Norman Fay, who assisted John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in attempting to establish the Company Union in the coal fields of Colorado. Yet he has no ax to grind.

Mr. Fay further states that forty-nine millions of dollars are collected annually by the A. F. of L. and that no accounting is made as to the way this money is used. This is a miserable and deliberate falsehood, as there is no such amount collected by the A. F. of L. and there is issued a quarterly report of the financial status of that organization.

Mr. Fay resents the fact that strike benefits are paid to Union Men who go out on an authorized strike, but fails to mention the fact that Strike Benefits are, also paid by the Manufacturers' Association. He also fails to state that the amount of dues paid by this association is ten per cent of their collections.

Mr. Fay resents the policy of Labor in Politics. For the benefit of Mr. Fay and men of his ilk, we will say that Labor was forced into politics, by the attempt of the Steel Trust, International Harvester, Standard Oil and the Coal Barons to pass legislation that would enslave one hundred of millions of people, honest people if you please. Mr. Fay nor any one of his clique can produce one iota of evidence to show that any manufacturer, coal operator or men high in the business world, ever at-tempted to have any protective law, by that we mean a law to protect human life; placed upon the statute books of this country. This has ever been and will continue to be the battle of Labor, to protect human life and limb. Who ever heard of Judge Gary pleading for the men in his plants. Who ever heard of the Railroads asking for safety appliances. Who ever heard of a Mine Operator who, out of sympathy for the men who supply us with coal, pleading for laws that would protect these men while at their work. All laws that protect life and limb are due to the efforts of Labor and no one else, as there is always a strong opposition by the employers when any law of this character is presented to Congress. This is where some of our money goes, Mr. Fay, and as to the success we have, you may judge for yourself.

Mr. Fay states that these hard times are not artificial, but is due to natural causes. We fail to agree. We would like to have

Mr. Fay answer a few questions.

Who recommended that no loans be made to Farmers?

Who refused to loan money to Henry Ford? Why?

Who refused to buy the Bonds of the State of North Dakota?

Who maintains employment agencies in foreign countries?

Who is opposed to closing the doors of

immigration? Who controls the price of Liberty Bonds?

Who favors the sale tax law and why? These are some of the things that have forced Organized Labor into politics, and we will continue in politics just so long as narrow minded men try to control our body and soul. J. C. Ashiey, President, Illinois State Lodge of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers.

Teague, Texas.

As the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from this toilsome world the beloved baby of our esteemed brother, S. E. Moore, we extend to him and his family our most heartfelt sympathy and condolence. We should ever remember that the all-wise God has a place far better than this, where He has promised all those who believe in Him shall rest in peace. Let us so live that we may share in the glories to come.

That a copy of this be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the family and one to the Journal.

C. E. Newton, R. Royster, J. R. Poston, Committee.

South Bend, Indiana.

Editor Journal. Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find circular giving the facts of the strike we have on here, will you help us by giving us an article in your Journal based on the facts given in this letter and circular? This firm is being supported by the Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, and is being watched by all the manufacturing interests of the city of South Bend. But we have them on the run now and if you will give us your support we will win. Our strike has been endorsed by the C. L. U., the state federation of labor, the Chicago federation and the Metal Polishers Int. Union. We have sent out 8,000 circulars through the State Secretary of 21 different states and have almost completely stopped

the sale of their stvoes, as they have only shipped about 12 stoves in six weeks, and they are only working two scabs where they formerly worked 35 union polishers, and they are only doing repair work. With a little more publicity they will either be compelled to employ union men or go out of business. The president of this firm has expressed himself as desiring to see the whole labor movement destroyed. men should have all the publicity that the labor press can give them. The name of this stove is the "South Bend, Mallable Steel Range."

Hoping that you will give us your support and with best wishes. We are, fraternally yours, Local 330, Metal Polishers, John A. Dinsmore, President, 325 South Eddy St.

Pen Argyl, Pa., Labor Day Celebration.

Beginning Saturday afternoon, September 3d, the members of all labor organizations of Pen Argyl, Pa., celebrated the opening of Wevna Park, a beautiful park built and owned by the members of organized labor.

During the past seven months the members of the several organizations have worked with great vigor and determination to have their park thrown open to the public on Labor's National Holiday. The park is located very close to the center of this fine healthy little town, located in the great slate quarry fields of Pennsylvania. Nature has endowed it with large majestic shade trees while the strong and ready hands of labor have gratnitously built an excellent baseball field, a magnificent concrete bottomed swimming pool, swings and toboggan slides for the kiddies and everything that goes to make a complete and up-to-date park.

The members of the Pen Argyl Labor Movement employed on the Lehigh and New England Railroad in train, engine and shop service and the members employed in the great slate quarries and other local industries are to be congratulated upon their splendid accomplishment. After working hours and on their off days they labored incessantly with pick and shovel and have developed a beautiful park out of what was formerly a quarry hole. When work was scarce in the different industries the regular employees laid off and donated many days to the extra employees. On these days they worked for the development of their grand play ground which is truly a worthy monument to Labor.

Sunday afternoon, September 4th, church services were held in the park. An excellent sermon on labor was preached by a local minister and music selections were rendered by a very fine choir composed of the young men and women of Pen Argyl.

In the evening Assistant President Shea of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen delivered a very fine address which was deeply appreciated by the members of the labor organizations that filled the hall.

Monday, September 5th, the program contained what proved to be the greatest Labor Day celebration that has ever taken place in this section of the country. The parade consisting of approximately two thousand marching sons and daughters of Labor representing the various organizations of Pen Argyl was led by Ray Garis, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen mounted on a beautiful big black steed. Following him in an automobile were Assistant President Timothy Shea of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of Cleveland, Ohio, and Jonas A McBride, Special Representative and Member of the Board of Directors of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of New York, N. Y., who were the principal speakers of the day. President Gilbert and Committeeman Finnerty, of Lodge 713 B. of L. F. & E. were also riding in this automobile. The gorgeously dressed musicians of the Quakertown Band, the Nazareth Y. M. C. A. band, the Rosseto band and the Alpha band filled the mountain air with the most inspiring strains of music ever heard in this enthusiastic labor union town.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, Phlip Jago, Secretary of the Sheet Metal Workers and Chairman of the Committee on Festivities, introduced Assistant President Timothy Shea, of the Brotherhood of Lo-comotive Firemen and Enginemen, who delivered a magnificent address. His message served as a great revelation to the thousands of men and women present who understood Labor's position only through the inforation secured from the public press, which in most instances has shamefully and maliciously defamed the working man's cause. Mr. Shea was the recipient of many expressions of gratitude from business and professional men who were present and eager to learn the truth concerning the present attempts on the part of certain reactionary, autocratic forces to destroy labor organizations.

In the evening at 6:45 Special Representative Jonas A. McBride, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen delivered an address in which he paid a glowing tribute to the Organized Labor Movement and he ably defended the sons of toil against the false and malicious accusations that have been made against them. It is estimated that there were approximately ten thousand people present to participate in the festivities. The members of the variladies' auxiliaries served excellent 0118 meals at three great long tables set in the park. The Pen Argyl Baseball Club celebrated the day by defeating the Nazareth Club in a double-header by the scores of 10 to 5 and 5 to 1.

Too much credit cannot be showered upon the committee and members in charge of this great Labor Day demonstration as each and every member worked exceedingly hard and their efforts were rewarded with a splendid measure of success.

The railroad men employed on the Lehigh and New England Railroad deeply appreciate the courtesy extended to them by the officers of the Company in letting as many men off as possible and for the curtailing the movement of unnecessary trains from midnight Sunday to midnight Monday.

Monday night the committee in charge of festivities produced a magnificent exhibition of fireworks that were truly remarkable.

General Organizer Duffy, of the American Federation of Labor, who was scheduled to speak on Labor Day, was unable to be present, but it is understood that he would be present on Tuesday evening to deliver his address.

It is the sincere hope of the writer that our Pen Argyl Labor Unionists will be blessed with many returns of Labor's National Holiday, marked with the same great measure of success as this one. Richard S. Phillips, Rec. and Cor. Sec'y., Lodge 140, Pen Argyl, Pa.

Cleburne, Texas.

It has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove from this earth of sin and sorrow our honored and beloved brother, J. T. Kizzier, though his brothers of Lodge No. 217 extend to his sorrowing father and mother, wife and children our deepest heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement, and pray that God will brighten the hours that now seem so dark and gloomy with sunshine and happiness.

C. C. Coope, G. S. Hall, J. W. Williamson, Committee.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please have the following death notices printed in your next issue of the Journal:

Mrs. Bartlow, sister of Bro. Albert Wegel, died Sept. 28, 1921, at her home in Columbus, Ohio; Mr. T. W. Fry, age 71, father of Bro. J. T. Fry, died Oct. 1, 1921, at his home in Columbus, Ohio. Thanking you, I remain, yours fraternally, L. C. Nicklaus, Sec'y. Local 622.

MARION, OHIO.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have been requested by Local No. 336 to change the story each month in the Journal of the trouble on the Erie R. R. at Marion, Ohio.

There has not been much change, but I can say that the engines are getting in worse shape each day because they have not got efficient mechanics to keep them in shape.

The Railway Service Co., which has the round house now, has made repeated attempts to get the old men to come back to work, but we are determined not to go back

to work until we all go back together and under the conditions for which we are fighting.

We have mailed appeals for financial aid to the locals of all the shop crafts at all points on the Erie system.

Lodge 336 has changed its meeting place from Junior Order Hall to the Machinists'

Hall, on North Main street.

Trusting you will publish this letter in the next issue of the Journal, and with best wishes, I beg to remain, yours fraternally, H. F. Taylor, Cor. Sec'y. Local No. 336.

Osawatomie, Kan.

Dear Sir and Brother;

If space will permit, please post the death of Brother W. P. Swann, who died Septemper 6, from an accident obtained at the Osawatomie State Hospital, where he fell out of a boiler while working flues, on account of a barr breaking, and lived only a few hours. He was a member of Local 82, having transferred from Local 179, July 3, 1921, and was well liked by all who knew him, and was always working for the benefit of the Labor Movement. Also please find photo of Brother Swann and send a copy of Journal to his wife. Yours fraternally, J. E. Sturgess, Sec'y., L. 82.



Photo of Bro. W. P. Swann, (Deceased), Formerly a Member of Lodge 82, Osawatomie, Kans. Killed by a Fall of Scaffolding While at Work.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish in the next Journal the

following death notice:

It has pleased the Almighty God in his Divine Wisdom to call from this earth our worthy brother, William Killale, and the members of McAdoo Lodge 257, extend to his relations our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and pray that the

Almighty God give them strength to bear this misfortune that has befallen. Hoping to see this in the next issue, we remain, fraternally yours, B. A. Thurman, J. E. Watson, W. R. Brown.

Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have been instructed by 179 to write you in regard to one Robinson, who is making the different Lodges and Brothers with a hard luck story and getting help. This fellow is going around with his wife and little girl mooching on the brothers when he has not belonged for two years, his last lodge I believe is No. 428. This fellow was offered a job here and would not take it and several boomer Boiler Makers who passed through tell us that Robinson is working this game whereever he goes. He claims to have lost his card.

Now Brother Casey, 179, wants you to advertise this fellow so that other lodges and members will be wise to him. Fraternally yours, H. Shaffroth, Sec'y., 179.

Moline, III.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with the deepest sorrow and heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved, that Local Lodge No. 377, chronicles the death of the wives of two of our members.

On August 15th, Mrs. C. E. Redlin, wife of Brother C. E. Redlin and one of the most popular and well liked ladies in Moline, passed away after a lingering illness. Although she realized her critical condition after spending the winter in Florida in a vain effort to recover her health, she bore up bravely to the end and the large gathering which attended the funeral was an eloquent, though silent tribute to the popularity of the departed and expressive of the deep sympathy they felt for her bereaved family.

On August 16th, one day later, occurred the death of Mrs. George Hampshire, of Silvis, Ill., who was likewise an estimable lady and dearly beloved by all with whom she came in contact. Her testimonial was also an impressive one and the heartfelt sympathy of Local No. 377 is extended to the two brothers, Redlin and Hampshire.

The funerals were held September 17th and 18th. Mat J. Andrews, B. A. and C. S., L. 377.

Navy Yard, S. C.

Dear Brother Casey:

Please print the following in your next journal.

It was the will of our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst, our worthy Brother, Earl E. M. Everitt. We, his fellow brothers of Naval Lodge No. 411, extend to his family and friends our heart-felt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement and pray that the Almighty God may comfort and console them, that they will bear this trial

with fortitude and that their sorrow will be softened to a brighter and better world, where sorrow is unknon. Signed: A. Flynn, J. P. Lucas, S. A. Ashe, Committee.

Marion, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish the following letter in the

next issue of the Journal:

On July 31, 1921, half of the force at the Erie Round House, Marion, Ohio, was discharged because they refused to work for straight time on Sundays and holidays and they also refused to work for straight time after eight hours on week days. And since that time one-half of the remainder of the force have been discharged for the above reasons, and also for refusing to take the physical examination.

The Erie R. R. Co. then was supposed to have sold the Erie Round House to the Railway Service Co. (Corruption Company) with Mr. John D. Owens, a stock holder in two or three of the local shops and factories

as its President.

The purpose of the Railway Service Co. was to get the Round House away from the the jurisdiction of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board. They refused to meet Shop Committees, but said they would bargain with individuals.

Mr. Owens is a stock holder in a flower and grain mill which produces the "Clover Leaf" flower. The Organizations boy-cotted the flower and thirty-six grocerymen refused to handle it. They have shipped the flower to other cities and the dealers in the other cities shipped the flower back stating they could not use it. Some grocerymen in this city who were left with the flower on their hands, offered any man a dollar that would carry a sack home, but they could get no one to take a sack.

There has been no "rough stuff" with one exception, when the hired gunmen of the Company "beat up" on a member of the

Sheet Metal Workers Local.

The Railroad have shipped quite a number of "scabs" or "scales" into the shop but they are hurting them more than they are helping them. But the Brothers know that when they get back to work it will be a hot time for the "scabs."

Therefore under the above conditions, we request every man to stay away from the

Erie shops at Marion, Ohio.

Trusting this will be of interest to readers of the Journal, and with best wishes, I beg to remain, Yours fraternally. Signed; H. S. Taylor, Cor. Sec'y. Local No. 336.

Newcastle, Australia.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th July, contents of which has been noted.

I regret to say that employment here has not improved since my last letter to you.

Our various Government services are suffering from financial difficulties, and in several of the States economy campaigns have been started, with consequential reductions in the working staff.

We have recently been engaged with our Commonwealth Government discussing a revised piece work log for the ship-building industry, and I fear that the ship-building tribunal will reduce a number of the rates in order to give the industry a sporting chance to be continued. Unfortunately, there is no pronounced indication of an extensive programme, but we will do our best to support the industry provided the members of our Union secure an adequate reward for their labors.

Apparently you are having more than your share of labor troubles in America, and there is ample evidence of a determined effort on the part of the employers to do their best to reduce the standard of comfort of the workmen.

I note that your Executive Council are proceeding with the remodeling of a new building for the purpose of housing your National Headquarters Officers, and I trust that this venture will be a good asset to your Organization.

I regret to learn that the depressed conditions have been reflected in the serious reduction of your membership, and sincerely hope that trade conditions will so improve as to return your membership to its former solid status.

With best wishes to yourself and comrades, yours fraternally, J. O'Toole, Gen.

Sec'y.

La Junta, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On the 28th of September we had the pleasure of a visit from our six General Chairmen and also Brother McGrath, Vice-President of the Railway Employees Department.

After finding out that they were in our city we at once called a mass meeting, and some 600 of our brothers had the pleasure of hearing some good talks on unionism.

After each of our General Chairmen gave us fifteen or twenty minutes of good wholesome talk, we called on Brother McGrath for a little information along that line.

Brother McGrath started in to tell us that he could not talk, but after he had held the boys' attention for about two hours we did not agree with him. Some of our boys, who have not realized just what it has taken in the last twenty-five or thirty years to make this organization what it is today, do now, I believe, since listening to Brother McGrath. They know just what hardships their brothers have gone through to get these conditions, and I believe it will make them stronger brothers than they ever were before. Brother McGrath's talk was well received, and I do not believe that if he had talked all night that he would have

lost one in the room. At the end of his talk he was given a great ovation.

We all hope at some future time to have the pleasure of having Brother McGrath come to La Junta again to address the

The boys here realize just what our officers are up against, and we do not want to do anything to annoy them in any way, but want to help all we can, and will not do anything unless instructed to do so by them.

Hoping this is satisfactory, and with best wishes for all, I remain, yours fraternally, Wm. T. Blest, See'y Local Shop Federation.

San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I would like to have this published in the

next issue of our Journal.

We herewith acknowledge receipt, donated to the appeal of Local 345, for the benefit of tuberculosis members who come here from other sections of the country for their health, which has been most gratefully received.

Brother F. Ennis, who has been here for

two years, died July 30.

Thanking you for the donation and interest shown in behalf of these brothers, I beg to remain, fraternally yours, E. H. Frick, Sec'y., L. 345. List of donations:

L. 148, \$5.00; L. 10, \$3.00; L. 314, \$5.00; L. 148, \$5.00; L. 10, \$3.00; L. 314, \$5.00; L. 52, \$2.00; L. 104, \$10.00; L. 95, \$1.00; L. 286, \$2.00; L. 22, \$5.00; L. 376, \$5.00; L. 416, \$5.00; L. 190, \$5.00; L. 15, \$10.00; L. 449, \$2.00; L. 54, \$5.00; L. 17, \$10.00; L. 144, \$1.00; L. 121, \$2.50; Bro. W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y L. 32, \$1.00; L. 209, \$1.00; L. 393, \$2.50; L. 62, \$5.00; L. 727, \$2.60; L. 319, \$5.00; L. 336, \$2.00; L. 257, \$5.00; L. 599, \$1.00; L. 599, \$1.00; L. 599, \$1.00; L. 590, \$1.00; L. 347, \$5.00; L. 397, \$2.00; L. 319, \$5.00; L. 336, \$2.00; L. 257, \$5.00; L. 599, \$1.00; L. 171, \$5.00; L. 397, \$2.00; L. 119, \$5.00; L. 467, \$5.00; L. 575, \$5.00; L. 567, \$3.00; L. 719, \$5.00; L. 340, \$10.00; L. 485, \$3.00; L. 508, \$1.00; L. 572, \$5.00; L. 549, \$5.00; L. 697, \$2.50; L. 743, \$10.00; L. 96, \$25.00; L. 132, \$6.25; L. 587, \$1.00; L. 463, \$5.00; total, \$207.35.

Fraternally yours, E. H. Frick.

Jersey City, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Perhaps you may be interested to know that the lady mentioned in the enclosed clipping taken from the "Jersey Journal," was a member in good standing in Lodge 16 up to the time she took a clearance card to the Erie Railroad Lodge. If you think it would be of interest to the readers of our Journal, would like to see it published.

I remain, yours fraternally, Geo. A. Gold-

en, Treas., L. 16.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

An all wise and never erring Providence has in His divine wisdom removed from this earthly labors and unsefulness the mother of Brother Chas. H. Ritchie, and the sister of Brother Joseph Caley. We, the members of Hudson Lodge No. 163, extend to our Brothers and their families our heart-felt sympahthy in this, their sad hours of bereavement; and pray that God may comfort and console them that they may bear their trials with fortitude and that their sorrow will be softened with the comforting thought that their spiris have departed to a brighter and better world where sorrow is unknown. Yours fraternally, D. J. McGuinness,

Wilmington, Del.

Dear Sir:

I am instructed by this Local to forward to you this letter received from Wilmington Advisory Board, Secretary, and ask you to publish Mr. Nolan in Boilermakers Journal and to ask all Locals to beware of Mr. Nolan, as we are sure that Mr. Nolan is a detriment to organized labor, an agitator and a stool pigeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad at this point. Mr. Nolan was a member of this Local, Register No. 305277, but since agreeing to work piece work and going to work he has failed to keep up his dues and turn in his withdrawal card, so he has dismissed himself and since then he has started this propaganda. Please return this letter from Advisory Board for future reference. Thanking you for your kindness, I am, fraternally yours, H. B. Farrand, R. S., 441.

Wilmington, Del.

Mr. H. B. Farrand, Cor. Sec. Wil. L. 441., Brotherhood of Boilermakers, 116 E 34th St., City.

Dear Sir and Brother Lodge:

It has been brought to the attention of this office that Wm (Red) Nolan is circulating the report among some of the members who are in arrears with their dues in our Lodge that it is not any use to send money down there any more as you are not taking it.

I think that some strong methods should be taken to have such talk stopped as it is not only a detriment to our own Local, but to the other Locals as well; this information was given me by Brother Frank Gorski, of our own Local, who tells me that he wants to pay up his arrearages. Fraternally yours, J. W. C. Millis, Sec.-Treas., W. L. F. A. B.

Casper, Wyo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly give the following space in the next issue of the Journal:

The officers and members of Local 596, Casper, Wyo., present this in commemoration of our departed Brother P. J. Conners, who was taken from our midst September 8th, 1921, and passed to his Creator in the Great Beyond.

Brother Conners was a kindly, highly esteemed and sympathetic member, well thought of by all who knew him and we, his fellow brothers, extend to his relatives our heartfelt sympathies in their sad hour of bereavement. Fraternally, Dan J. Mc-Intyre, W. J. Gannon, E. A. Gunn.

Danville, III.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am herewith quoting to be listed in the "Memoriam" portion of our Journal the following names: Mrs. Thos. J. Warden, August 15, 1921, wife of Brother Thos. J. Warden, and Mrs. Edw. Knechtly, September 26, 1921, wife of Brother Edw. Knechtley.

In behalf of the members of Local No. 22, we sincerely regret the loss our two brothers have met with, both good mothers, and women of beautiful Christian character. At our last regular meeting, we adopted a resolution expressing our sincere sympathies and extending same to Brother Warden.

Owing to many unusual circumstances I was unable to get this to you for publication any sooner in our Journal. I hope all is O. K. With many thanks and best wishes, I remain yours fraternally and respectfully, Joseph F. Hecht.

Fairbury, Neb.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please insert the following in the next

issue of the Journal:

We, the members of Lodge 439, wish to express our sympathy to our worthy Brother Chas. Gibson and wife in the loss of their only son, John, who passed away September 30th. We hope they may find comfort in Almighty God, who doeth all things for the best and who extends comfort to all who ask. P. Madden, Wm. Irwin, H. Larkins,

Fairbury, Nebr.

Death is the chillness that precedes the dawn.

We shudder for a moment then awake In the broad sunshine of the other life.

Essie, the beloved daughter of Brother B. Z. Millikan, was called to another world, Thursday, Sept. 15th, and we, the members of Lodge No. 439, do extend to Brother Millikan and his family our warmest sympathy, and we, realizing that though God's plans are ever just and wise and length of life is not always His dearest gift, yet she must be sadly missed in the home where her gentle kindness to those left behind and devoted service to the mother gone before cannot be forgotten. Committee: Wm. Irwin, M. Casey, G. L. Frazier.

East Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The continued industrial depression is keenly felt by hundreds of men engaged in the boiler making and iron ship building industry in Boston, and Lodge 585 is making a brave fight to continue its existence.

Lack og work, and unjust discrimination against good union men in our trade have caused very unreasonable lack of interest in the organization by many former "leading lights" of Lodge 585, who have in the past, reaped many benefits, and extraordinary favors from the lodge, but as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lodge 585, Brother Daniel Higgins said, while acting chairman at the October 3 meeting, "This lodge is still doing business at the old stand, and it will continue to go along and work for the best interest of the men of our business, as long as there are men enough to hold its charter!"

Circumstances unavoidably have made it necessary to abolish temporarily the position of business agent in Lodge 585, and hereafter, until further notice, any member, or any man desiring to become a member of Lodge 585, who wishes to pay monthly dues, reinstatement, or initiation fees can do so by getting in touch with the Financial Secretary of Lodge 585, Brother Wm. F. Nyhan, whose home address is 9 Dane Street, Somerville, Mass., and who is at our headquarters in Boston every first and third Monday evenings of each month. Brother Nyhan and he alone has complete jurisdiction in the above stated matters. and as he is making considerable sacrifice in doing the work for the lodge it is to be hoped that the wishes of Lodge 585 in this matter will be lived up to, to avoid any possible misunderstandings, or mistakes.

Among the veteran members of Lodge 585 who have, in sunshine and rain, in days of adversity, as well as in times of prosperity remained unflinchingly loyal to the cardinal principles of trade unionism as applied to the life of our organization, the personality of Brother Robert Mills stands forth luminous and "majestic." Unlike a number of other "good fellows" who have long since ceased their membership in a labor union, regardless of the fact that the hard contests of our International Brotherhood waged for years have been largely instrumental for the accumulation of cash by these "smooth talking good fellows," who have thereby been fortunate enough to buy houses and have fat bank books-Bob Mills, who could never be led from the path of honor and principle, has repeatedly refused the bait of gold and power, the acceptance of which would have meant for him the prostitution of a glorious and uncorruptible manhood. Yours fraternally, Daniel B. Mc-Inness, Cor. Sec. L. 585.

Headquarters Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Chicago, Ill.

The Open Shop plan advocates commenced and have kept up a steady drive against our organization. The very serious period of unemployment has been helpful to them in their greedy purpose. They cannot destroy us, but they can injure us, and we appeal

to the Labor Press to say in their valuable and helpful papers that if organized labor will support us by buying union made cigars, it will be wonderfully helpful to us in shortening the duration of the miserable attempt on the part of greedy, profiteering manufacturers to cripple and destroy our organization, and will be appreciated, and reciprocated when opportunity offers, by the undersigned:

G. W. Perkins, President; Samuel Gompers, First Vice-President; L. P. Hoffman, Second Vice-President; A. Gariepy, Third Vice-President; John Reichert, Fourth Vice-President; E. G. Hall, Fifth Vice-President; E. J. Stack, Sixth Vice-President; Chas. H. Stevens, Seventh Vice-President: Gibson Weber, Treasurer, Executive Board, Cigar

Makers' International Union.

Julius H. Hartman.

The funeral of Brother Julius H. Hartman, 36 years old, a member of Local No. 35, Intrenational Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, who died on Septmeber 28 from an attack of appendicitis, took place Saturday, October 1, at 2 p. m. from the residence of his brother-inlaw, Mr. Wm. H. Harris, 2045 Hollins Street. Burial was in Loudon Park Cemetery. Brother Hartman left a widow, Mrs. Flora Hartman (nee Sinn).

Brother Hartman was a chipper and caulker by trade and was employed in a local shipyard dring the war and made an A-1 record on the 45-day ship built in this

city.

The members of Local No. 35 extend to the family and friends of the deceased brother their sympathy in this their hour

Brother Howard D. South, business representative of Local No. 35, read the prayer for the dead, and the following brothers were the pall-bearers: Elmer Sequist, John Cobert, John Morris, Albert Schreve, Louis Schlimie, and J. Turnbaugh.-Newspaper Clipping.

Goodland, Kans.

I herewith take the opportunity to say a few words in behalf of Brother Wm. T. Kinkaid, of Local No. 393, Goodland, Kans., an old member of our organization, who has faithfully served for many years both the Brotherhood and his employer. Early in life he became a thorough mechanic as a boilermaker and continued in active service as such, and, due to his ambition to advance in knowledge and experience, kept abreast with the times in all branches of the trade.

In the year 1909 the autogenous welding processes began to be inaugurated on the Rock Island Railway, on which Mr. Kinkaid was employed. He became interested in the new processes and immediately set out to master it by studying and experimenting, and, in order to obtain as nearly as possible a full and complete knowledge,

both practical and technical, he made a very extended study of the process through all available writers on the subject, and in addition took special instructions at Denver, Kansas City and Chicago.

After these many years of continuous study and practical operation of the oxyacetylene and electric welding processes, employed in a railroad shop, Mr. Kinkaid has left the railroad work and opened up a shop for himself at Goodland, Kans., and is equipped to successfully perform any and all kinds of work in his line, no matter how difficult.

Mr. Kinkaid having an extended acquaintance within the Brotherhood, I am sure that his many friends will be pleased to know of him opening a business for himself, and will wish him all possible success.—Geo. W. Pring, Chairman Boilermakers, Rock Island Lines.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly publish the following in the next issue of the Journal?

The members of Local No. 37 of New Orleans, La., present this in commemoration of our departed brother, Joseph Spencer, who died on October 15, 1921.

The members of Crescent City Lodge No. 37 extend their deepest sympathy to the family of the deceased Brother Jos. Spencer in their recent bereavement in the loss of their father, who was a whole-hearted organized labor man and an active worker in our organization, whose loss we mourn. We extend our deepest sympathy to his beloved relatives in their hours of sorrow.

Members of Crescent City Lodge No. 37; B. J. Schreiner, Corresponding and Finan-

cial Secretary, No. 37.

Local Widow in Overalls Welds Cables on Bridge 300 Feet High.

Her Earning Capacity Is \$30 a Day-She Is a Blond, but Not a Dizzy one-She Couldn't Work if She Was, She Says.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Folks who have been gazing curiously at work on a suspension bridge 300 feet above Rondout Creek were amazed today to learn that a very pretty blonde worker in overalls who has been welding cables is a widow, 31 years old, with two children, who is earning \$30 a day. She is Mrs. Catherine Nelson, of Jersey City. When her husband died she tried working as a stewardess on an ocean liner, but found the pay too small, and so got a job in a machine shop. When the bridge contractors asked the Terry & Tench Company for its best welder, she was sent to Kingston. She says she is never afraid or dizzy, never had an accident, and never rejected a task because of the danger. She hopes to take her children home to Denmark for

Christmas, then return and don overalls again.

Mrs. Nelson isn't afraid of her work—she loves it; and (of course this is a big inducement) she gets \$30 a day for it. She has never had an accident in her seven years' experience at the trade. She's as strong as a man, weighing 180 pounds to her five feet six of height, and is a good-looking, altogether feminine Scandinavian blonde. She's thirty-one.

"I was born in Denmark and was married there," Mrs. Nelson said. "But my husband died and left me with two small children, so I had to shift for myself. For two years I worked as a stewardess on an ocean liner, but I could not have my children with me and my pay wasn't much, so I cast about for harder and better paid work, so I could have my own little home.

"My husband was a garage keeper in Denmark, and I had worked with him, so I knew something of machinery. I got a job in a machine shop in this country. They had an electrical welding department there and I soon got a place there. I grew to love the work, and I've been at it for seven years.

"This is the highest job I've been on, but one of my first was on a water tower in Bayonne, 225 feet tall. I've been on smoking stacks and tanks plenty. No, I don't get dizzy. I wear overalls and soft-soled shoes, and I'm always sure of myself, for I haven't any nerves

"I like to pride myself on the fact that I've never turned down a single welding job because it might be dangerous."—Clipping.

A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

"But are you a British born subject?" angrily demanded the official at the passport office.

"My mother was British—" began the applicant.

"Yes, yes-"

"But she married a Frenchman-"

"Yes, yes—"
"In Italy—"

"Yes, but where were you born?"

"I was born on a ship flying Spanish colors while she was lying at anchor in Honolulu harbor, but my parents died in Brazil when I was only four years old and I was adopted by a Chinaman, who brought me up in Russia."

"Well's he's-" began an official.

"He's a bloomin' League of Nations," exploded the first official who had spoken.—Exchange.

Carbondale, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you kindly insert a copy of the en-

closed letter in the next issue of the Journal

Lodge 547 is mourning the death of Mrs. Alex Bruno, mother of Brother William and Sarito Bruno, who died September 22, 1921. We wish to extend to our brothers our most heartfelt sympathy in their most sad hours of bereavement.

Thanking you in advance, I beg to remain, yours fraternally, Fred Lieberum, Cor. Sec., L. 547.

CARRYING A UNION CARD.

We were crowded in a box-car; Not a soul could bear to sleep. It was freezing on the outside, And the snow was two feet deep, When along came a brakeman And shouted to his pard— Make all those fellows unload That haven't got a card.

We rolled up to the Round House And wanted to get warm. We thought for us to go inside That it would do no harm. Then we met a burly fellow Who sized us up real hard; Then he gently whispered in my ear, Have you fellows got a card?

We were walking through the city, Through the snow and slush and sleet, When we met a burly policeman Strolling on his beat.
He stared at us intently, And our weary souls were jarred, For he said: Who be you Bums? Have you got a Union card?

We walked into a bar-room,
For we wanted something hot.
To stall the bar-keep for a drink
Was our lucky lot.
We told our sad tale of woe
We were up against it hard.
Says he: I'll treat and feed you, too,
But I'll have to see your card.

All along life's rugged journey Should we meet with friend or foe, It is best to have the good in print, Then evry one will know That we stand for human freedom, And with conscience unmarred, We can go our way rejociing Carrying a Union Card.

Shout it among the Nations,
In summer heat or wintry gale,
Till the angels join the chorus
Over in the heavenly vale.
Then when Gabriel blows his trumpet
They will find the gates are barred—
Unless they can present St. Peter
With a paid-up Union Card.

-G. J. Falls, Lodge No. 442.

GAME FISH SWIM UP STREAM.

It's easy to drift as the current flows; It's easy to move as the deep tide goes; But the answer comes when the breakers

And strike the soul with a bitter lash-When the goal ahead is endless fight Through a sunless day and starless night, Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,

"Only the game fish swims up stream."

The spirit wanes where it knows no load; The soul turns soft down the Easy Road; There's fun enough in the thrill and throb, But life in the main is an uphill job; And it's better so, where the softer game Leaves too much fat on a weakened frame, Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,

"Only the game fish swims up stream."

When the clouds bank in-and the soul turns

When Fate holds fast, and you can't break

When trouble sweeps like a tidal wave, And hope is a ghost by an open grave, You have reached the test in a frame of

Where only the quitters fall behind, Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's

"Only the game fish swims up stream." Author Unknown.

Trenton, N. J.

I ought to get a great reward I've never owned a union card?, I never gambled? I've struck, I never mixed with Union truck.

I must be goin my way to win, So open up, St. Peter, and let me in; St. Peter sat and shook his staf, Despite his office he had to laugh.

Said he with a Fiery gleam in his eyes, Who's got charge of this gate you or I; I have heard of you and your gift of gab, You are known on earth as a bloody scab.

Then up he rose to his stature tall, And pressed the button upon the wall; He said to the imp who answered the bell, Escort this rat around to hell:

Tell Satan to give him a seat alone, On a red hot griddle up near the throne; But wait; even he can't stand the smell: Of a roasting scab on a griddle in hell.

It would cause a revolt, a strike I know, If I send you down to the imps below; Go back to your masters on earth and tell They don't even want a scab in hell. -From Harry Edwards.

THE OLD MANAGER SPEAKS.

By Berton Braley.

I've handled a pick and a shovel, I've sat at a bench in my time, I've done heavy work in the heat and the

I've known all the sweat and the grime; And so, when some frosty-eyed expert
Talks "Labor" as if it was coal,
"A commodity"—well, I just choke for a spell

Before I regain my control.

Plague take all this dope economic That plats human toil in its charts, I tell you that "Labor's" your friends and your neighbors,

It's Folks that have bodies and hearts It's fathers and brothers and husbands With mothers and sweethearts and wives, Who love and who hate and who dream and

who wait,

It's real people living their lives.

Now maybe I'm moss-backed and rusty, But here's how it lines up to me; Statistics will aid in the plans you have made

They're useful to quite a degree, But all of your lore scientific Will fall down again and again, Unless in your brain this one fact you re-

tain, That "Labor" means flesh-and-blood Men.

In brief, it's a problem that's Human, No soulless "Commodity" stuff, And the very best plan I have happened to

Is just to be human enough; And when it is finally settled (I fear I won't be here by then)

It won't be by art of a book or a chart, But by Men dealing fairly with Men. -Forbes Magazine (N. Y.)

Lodge Notices

Fairbury, Nebr.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly publish in your next issue: Lodge 439 wishes to extend their deepest sympathy to Brother Hamilton in the loss of his mother. We extend to Brother Hamilton and the remaining members of his family our heartfelt sympathy and pray Almighty God to comfort them in their great sorrow. M. Casey, P. Madden, H. Larkins.

Williams-Lodge 37. Any Secretary taking up the card of J. N.

Williams, Reg. No. 278281, kindly hold same and correspond with the Secretary of Local 37, as this brother left here owing a bill for board to the amount of \$16.43.-B. J. Schreiner, C. F. S., L. 37.

Shaughnesay-Lodge 82.

Any Secreary knowing the whereabouts of M. Shaughnesay, Reg. No. 103532, please notify Local 82, as this brother beat this local out of transportation to the amount of \$21.96.-J. E. Sturgess, S., L. 82.

Bauer and Scott-Lodge 179.

Will any Secretary knowing the whereabouts of Brother Wm. G. Scott, Reg. No. 334449, and Wm. H. Bauer, Reg. No. 343915, please let me know where they are and you will be doing me a favor.—H. Shaffroth, S., L. 179.

Swanson-Lodge 455.

Please advertise for Carl Swanson, Reg. No. 128146, Boilermaker, to correspond with me immediately, important.—F. C. Taylor, S., L. 455.

O'Neil-Lodge 442.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother J. H. O'Neil, Reg. No. 52926, will please hold same and correspond Secretary Geo. E. Meyer, Local with Algiers, La., as he left here owing a bank note amounting to \$150.00, endorsed by a machinist by the name of H. J. Slimmer, drawn on the Canal Commercial Bank, that this machinist stood good for.

Wilson-Parker.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of F. E. Wilson, Reg. No. 50497, would ask to have him correspond with M. L. Parker, Route A, Box 68, Amarillo, Tex. This is very important.—C. M. Yager, S., L. 381.

Lost, Due Book and Receipts-Brennan,

Wm. E. Brennan, Reg. No. 27017, Lodge 174, reports the loss of his due book and receipts for two years. Anyone finding same please return to Theo, Fischer, S., L.

Lodge Notice-Walker-Lodge 556.

W. M. Walker, Reg. No. 36455, on April 15th, came before Local 556 with a hard luck story and borrowed \$25.00 on his card. This local is still holding his card, as Brother Walker left here and has never been heard from since. Any Secretary knowing of his whereabouts please notify J. A. Fulfer, Sec'y., L. 556.

ETZWEILER-LODGE 496

Any one knowing the present whereabouts of Harry Etzweiler, Reg. No. 40715, will please notify the undersigned, as he left here without card and owing several bills. His wife, now at Moody, Tex., is also anxious to hear from him. The last seen or heard of him was when he accompanied his

wife to Kansas City to put her on train for Moody. M. C. Dumby, Sec'y. Local 496.

Doyle and Dembosky-Lodge 556.

J. J. Doyle and Joe Dembosky left here owing their room rent. Any Secretary knowing of their whereabouts please have them correspond with J. F. Fulfer, Sec'y., L. 556.

SCOTT-LOCAL 496.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of W. G. Scott, Reg. No. 334449, will please notify the undersigned, as he left here without a clearance card and stands suspended for non-payment of dues. M. C. Dumby, Sec'y. Local 496.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Ryan, Kerrigan, Whalen & O'Brien -Lodge 163.

Any Secretary taking up the cards of Brothers James Ryan, Reg. No. 76695, James Kerrigan, Reg. No. 281004, James Whalen, Reg. No. 127490 or P. J. O'Brien, Reg. No. 110060, will please hold same and correspond with Lodge 163, as these brothers owe for money they borrowed from Fin. Sec'y. McGinnis. June Journal.

Taylor-Lodge 671.

Any Secretary taking up card of Brother Ed. Taylor, Reg. No. 192309, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing the Railroad Inn a bill. J. R. Greer, C. S., L. 671, P. O. Box 1019, Lincoln, Nebr. June Journal.

Meyer-Lodge 155.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother Fred J. Meyer, Reg. No. 265942, please hold same and notify Cor. Sec'y., Local 155, Bloomington, III., as this brother borrowed \$10.00 from the local and promised to pay it back within 30 days and he has failed to do this. W. L. Hart, Fin. & Cor. Sec'y., Local 155. June Journal.

Vollmer-Lodge 227.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Alb. Vollmar, Reg. No. 124688, will please hold same and notify the undersigned as this brother left owing a bill amounting to \$10.00 which two other members stood good for and had to pay. Walter Pasko, Sec'y., Lodge 227. July Journal.

Burke-Lodge 736.

All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of Wm. Burke, Reg. No. 76847, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned as he left here owing \$200.00 borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues.—A. R. Lehman, Sec'y., Lodge 736. July Journal.

McNeal-Lodge 261.

This is to give notice to all Secretaries that the card of Floyd McNeal, Reg. No. 278516, is being held by the B. A. of Lodge 261, for non-payment of money borrowed. By action of Lodge 261. David Glick, B. A. July Journal.

Berger-Lodge 32.

Any Secretary holding the card of Brother O. A. Berger, Reg. No. 356590, will hold same until this brother pays for a pass from Kansas City, Mo., to Falls City, Nebr.. which he received from Lodge 32 in April.—W. E. Dwyer, Seo'y., Lodge 32. July Journal.

Armstrong-Lodge 449.

Any Secretary taking up the card of G. W. Armstrong, Reg. No. 273127, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill.—P. T. Bawdon, Sec'y, L. 449. August Journal.

Doyle and Rock-Local 143.

Any Secretary receiving the clearance cards of Brothers R. E. Doyle, Reg. No. 182512, or B. R. Rock, Reg. No. 197786, will please hold same and communicate with the undersigned, as these butchers made false statements to secure transportation, and Local 143 had to pay for same. F. M. Fair, B. A., Local 143, 435 Watauga Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

Whisenaut—Lodge 567.

This is to notify Secretaries that T. R. Whisenaut, Reg. No. 288790, has no clearance card. Was suspended for non-payment of dues, and still owes Lodge 567 \$6.00 borrowed money,

besides various other amounts. Lem Arnold, Cor. & Fin. Sec'y., Lodge 567.

C. B. Duncan-Lodge 664.

Any Secretary taking up the card of brother C. B. Duncan, Reg. No. 171898, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing the Local \$25.00 borrowed money. Jos. L. Wolfe, Sec. Lodge 664.

De Vere-Lodge 285.

Robert DeVere, Reg. No. 219866, former financial secretary of Local 285, left this vicinity with a shortage of \$66.77 charged against him, dues he had collected but had failed to turn in. Any Secretary taking up his card will please hold same and correspond with K. S. Wallace, Sec'y., Lodge 285. Long Beach, Calif. July Journal.

Walsh-Lodge 244.

Any Local taking up Clearance Card of Phillip Walsh, Reg. No. 261044, please notify Local 244, Sloux City, Ia., or Grand Lodge, as this brother changed dates on card deposited here from March, 1920 to March, 1921. Frank Crumby, C. S. October Journal.

Rotter-Lodge 46.

Any Secretary taking up the card of J. C. Rotter, Reg. No. 12345, will please hold same and communicate with the undersigned, as this brother was found short of about \$150 while officiating as Financial Secretary for this boal.—
Tony Accardo, Cor. Sec'y., L. 46, Cheyenne, Wyo. October Journal. Journal.

In Memoriam

MEMBERS.

Earl E. M. Everitt, member of Lodge 411, Charleston, S. C., died recently.

P. J. Conners, member of Lodge 596, Casper, Wyo., died September 8, 1921.

J. T. Kizziar, member of Lodge 217, Cleburne, Tex., died recently.

William Rickman, member of Lodge 232, San Bernardino, Calif., died September 28,

H. L. Barregarye, member of Lodge 618, Antigo, Wis., died September 30, 1921, age

W. P. Swann, member of Lodge 82, Osawatomie, Kan., accidental death, September 6, 1921.

J. H. Kykberg, member of Lodge 163, Hoboken, N. J., died in Kingston, N. Y., September 29, 1921.

Wm. Killale, member of Lodge 257, San Francisco, Calif., died recently.

RELATIVES OF MEMBERS.

Mother of Brother Chas. H. Richie, and sister of Brother Joseph Caly, members of

Lodge 163, Hoboken, N. J., died recently. Mrs. C. E. Redlin, wife of Brother C. E. Redlin, of Lodge 377, Moline, Ill., died August 15, 1921.

Mrs. Geo. Hampshire, wife of Brother Geo. Hampshire, member of Lodge 377,

Moline, Ill.

Mrs. Thos. J. Warden, wife of Brother
Thos. J. Warden, of Lodge 22, Danville, Ill.,

died August 15, 1921.

Mrs. Edward Knechtly, wife of Brother Edward Knechtly, of Lodge 22, Danville, Ill., died September 26, 1921.

Mrs. Alex Bruno, mother of Brother William and Sarito Bruno, member of Lodge 547, Carbondale, Pa., died recently.

John Gibson, son of Brother Chas. Gib-

son, of Lodge 439, Fairbury, Nebr., died September 30, 1921.

Essie Millikan, daughter of Brother B. Z. Millikan, of Lodge 439, Fairbury, Nebr., died September 15, 1921.

Father of Brother T. Myers, of Lodge 15,

Dubuque, Ia., died recently.

Mother of Brother Hamilton, of Lodge 439, Fairbury, Nebr., died recently.

OLD KENTUCKY TOBACCO-3-year-old leaf. Rich, ripe nature cured. "The Kind That Made Kentucky Famous." Chewing or Smoking, 3 lbs., \$1.00, post paid.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSN., W432, Hawesville, Ky

PATENTS Promptness Assured. Best Results Booklet Free. Highest References

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, PATENT LAWYER,
624 F Street, Washington, D. C.





you? Send answer today. Win 324, won last Auto Ford Willson, Mgr., 141 W. Ohlo St., Dept. 3324, Chicago, III.

"We Can't Keep House Without Sloan's

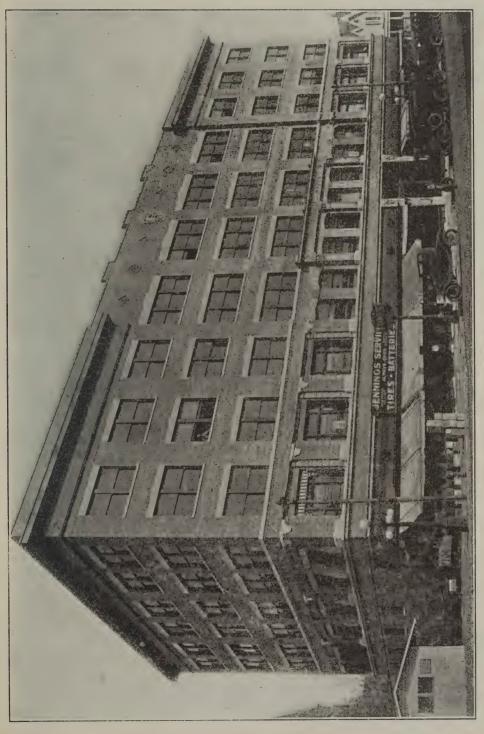
WE always keep Sloan's Liniment right where we can lay our hands on it. We use it for every sort of external ache or pain, rheumatism, neuralgia, backaches, stiff joints, sprains and strains."

Sold by dealers you know and can trust. 35c, 70c, \$1.40

Keep it handy

iniment (Pain's









INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT FRANKLIN'S ROOM.



ASSISTANT PRESIDENT ATKINSON'S ROOM.



INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER FLYNN'S ROOM.



EDITOR-MANAGER'S AND STENOGRAPHER'S ROOM.



STENOGRAPHER'S ROOM-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.



CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM—INTL. SECRETARY-TREASURER'S OFFICE.



BOOKKEEPING DEPT .- INTL. SECRETARY-TREASURER'S OFFICE.



STENOGRAPHER'S ROOM—INTL. SECRETARY-TREASURER'S OFFICE.



CARD INDEX AND RECEIPT FILE ROOM—INTL. SECRETARY-TREASURER'S OFFICE.



SUPPLY ROOMS-INTL. SECRETARY-TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Into Our New Headquarters Building

Since our last issue, the offices of the Grand Lodge has been moved from the Wyandotte Building, which housed them for three years, to the newly remodeled five-story, fireproof building purchased last fall, by the Executive Council of our Organization in pursuance of the action taken by our last Convention.

It has been named the Brotherhood Block and has, on the front wall facing Minnesota avenue, an enlarged emblem of our Organization. The building is of buff colored press brick and reinforced concrete. The interior is finished with select oak trim, with beautifully polished oak floors. A spacious lobby is situated about the middle of the building on the ground floor, at the back of which is installed two modern electrically equipped elevators and a winding stairway leads to the fifth floor, part of which is trimmed with marble. Concrete fire escapes have been installed in the rear of the building, the doors leading to these have automatic locks, fastened to a handle bar and to open the door all one has to do is press on the bar and the door opens, when it closes it becomes locked and can't be opened from the outside, or until pressure is applied to the handle bar.

The building is situated on the Northeast corner of Minnesota Avenue and Eighth Street about the business center of the city, and runs 150 feet on Minnesota Avenue to an alley, the lot faces 75 feet on Eighth Street and behind the main building is a one story brick addition used as a garage.

When purchased, the building had but two stories, although designed for five; the other three have been added and the fifth floor has been completed and used entirely by the officers of our Brotherhood. In the front part of this issue will be found a photographic reproduction of the building as it looks today, and on the following pages will be found views of the various offices.

But few of the offices have yet been fully furnished owing to the big task of moving and rearranging them in the new quarters. The building will stand as a fitting monument to the enterprise and push of our members, who made this enterprise possible, which represents an outlay, we believe, of more than \$400,000. One that they may well feel proud of and will splendidly serve the purpose for which it was intended. The fourth floor is about completed and the third one will be a little later on.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

- OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE .

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII

KANSAS CITY, MO., DECEMBER, (1921

NUMBER 12

Office of Publication, 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

THE RAILROAD CRISIS.

By Samuel Gompers in The American Federationalist.

At the time of writing the relationship between the railroads and the railroad unions is strained and the future is not certain. The organizations of the workers in the train service and in the shop trades found themselves confronted with a threatened wage reduction of 10 per cent, in addition to the wage reduction of 12½ per cent ordered by the railroad labor board and made effective on July 1. In addition to this, they found themselves confronted with a menace to working conditions which had been established and which in the judgment of the workers it was vital to maintain.

The threatened wage reduction of 10 per cent in addition to the earlier reduction has not been acted upon by the railroad labor board, but is the proposal of the railroad executives, which it was their purpose to bring before the railroad labor board for a hearing. The strike vote was taken upon the initial reduction of 12½ per cent, made effective July 1.

Realizing the gravity of the situation, a number of efforts have been made to prevent a cessation of work by the railroad workers, the success or failure of which is, at the time of writing, problematical. The railroad labor board in ordering a reduction of wages adopted a course which can not be justified. The reduction was wrong and the resentment of the railroad workers was a natural resentment against unjustified injury.

The economic ills of the country are not to be cured by reductions of wages, but will, on the contrary, be aggravated by such a policy. The ills of the railroads are not to be cured by reduction of wages, but will, on the contrary, be aggravated in common with the ills of all other industrial enterprises. To lower the standard of living of the people of our country can not in any measure or in any sense improve or stabilize industrial conditions.

In view of these facts, and with the entire

country awaiting the outcome of the issue, the conclusion can not be evaded that the underlying reason for the crucial situation of the present hour is the deep-seated and long existing desire of the railroad companies to get for themselves the greatest possible hold upon the public purse and to set up for themselves the strongest possible barrier against the railroad unions.

Railroad managers always have sought to plunge as deeply as possible into the public purse. In earlier days railroads owned state legislatures and governors and now and then they found means of controlling groups of congressmen. They had judges dangling at their belts and in each community they made servants of the leading lawyers.

Popular resentment finally brought about the creation of public utility boards and commissions and the fixing of railroad fares and freight rates.

Today in addition to the rate making boards and commissions to throw light upon railroad operations there are the railroad unions, growing strong and courageous. The railroads would gladly tolerate the rate making commissions if they could but get rid of, or at least weaken, the unions.

The unions will not permit railroads to make a plaything of wages and working conditions—particularly of working conditions. With the strong hand of labor on the element of working conditions, the railroads are denied the use of a certain elasticity by which they could formerly recoup when rates for freight and passengers did not permit a sufficiently free flow of dividends.

In giving to the people and the country their tremendously important service the unions demand prior consideration for the rights and interests of the workers, matters concerning which railroad managements have not been notably solicitous.

The strength which has come to the organizations of railroad shop trades is particularly resented by the railroads and there

is much reason to believe that railroad strategy has been devised with a view to breaking down the shop trade unions in order that the railroads might have a freer hand in fixing the working conditions of a full million and a half or more of workers.

Several of the railroads have closed their own shops and let out by contract the work formerly performed in those shops. In many instances the contract prices are 300 per cent higher than the cost of production in railroad shops. In many cases it has been found that railroad magnates are the principal holders of stock in the concerns operating the contract shops. With these facts in view it is not difficult to see through the scheming of those railroad magnates when they seek to convince the public that because of the increased cost of this work to the railroad managements transportation rates can not be reduced except on a basis of further reductions in wages.

It is the fixed determination of those involved and of all the men and women in the trade union movement that the splendid organizations of workers in the railroad trades must be maintained and strengthened—that the barrier between humanity and railroad greed must be held, whatever may be the cost.

There is another feature in the railroad situation which is worthy of consideration. It is the Cummins-Esch railroad law, under which is operated the railroad labor board.

It was pointed out by labor when this law was enacted that it opened the door to the use of the injunction in railroad disputes. It invited the use of the injunction. This was apparent only to those who give some attention to the ways of laws and law-makers and courts. The law carried no provision for punishment for violation of orders of the board. That being the case the railroad managements are invited to sue for an injunction, alleging to the court that since there is no adequate remedy at law an action in equity offers the only promise that an order will be complied with.

On the other hand the railroads themselves are free to violate orders of the board at will, because the likelihood of reaching them by injunction or otherwise is too remote to be feared or even considered.

The conclusion is not complicated or far to seek. The only true solution of the problem of relations between railroad employers and railroad workers lies in direct negotiations between the two groups. Negotiation and joint agreement, minus the artificial machinery of government boards, will bring railroad operation to a practical and natural basis.

Before these boards, commissions or tribunals, employes and employers meet as litigants and antagonists. There is no longer a gathering around the conference table for the purpose of agreement, nor is there any longer the opportunity to compromise as a result of discussion. Employes

and employers come before these boards under the necessity of presenting their maximum demands and of then defending those maximum demands as minimum demands. They are not parties to a conference, but are parties to a suit in court. They are not parties to a gathering seeking agreement, but are antagonists, each under the necessity of seeking the complete defeat of the other.

It is argued by some that the weakness of the railroad labor board is the absence of "teeth," or the lack of provisions for the enforcement of punishment. The inclusion of such provisions in the law would not in the least alter the situation. The workers and the employers would remain antagonists and litigants and the gerat fundamental weakness of the law would remain as it is. There is no patching that can make a serviceable instrument out of the Cummins-Esch railroad law. There is no alteration or amendment that can so change it as to make it meet the needs of railroad opera-The law is wrong in principal and there is no cure except through its complete repeal.

Will anyone claim that in the selection of the representatives of the government, supposedly to represent the public, there are no political or partisan considerations in the appointments. Thus in the board constituted under the Cummins-Esch law with three representatives recommended by labor, three recommended by railroad managers and three by the President, the workers in the railroad service are in a minority of three to six.

Introduction of government machinery means introduction of the element of force and compulsion, which is half the difficulty at present.

The extent to which the Board has failed in the settlement of disputes between employers and employers in the railroad industry is shown by a statement issued by the Board itself wherein it is set forth that out of 2,000 cases submitted to the Board during the eighteen months of its existence 1,300 still are unsettled. The statement further said that proper co-operation between the unions and the roads would have prevented many of the disputes from going before the Board.

The fact is that the existence of the Board made impossible that proper co-operation and prevented the settlement of disputes by direct negotiations, which is inevitably destroyed wherever a tribunal is set up which makes of the parties to the case litigants and antagonists instead of conferees.

Voluntary relationship, without complications such as those introduced by the Cummins-Esch law will mean health and natural functioning in railroad operation.

The sooner the railroads and the legislators of the country recognize that fact the better it will be for all concerned. There are no cure-alls in the legislative mill.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

A Monthly Publication Issued the First of Each Month from 1014 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

JAMES B. CASEY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue,

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. B. Casey, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co. Kansas City. Missouri.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

This being the last issue until the great festival of Christmas has come and gone, we embrace the opportunity of wishing all of our members and their families a very happy and joyful day. May the Angelic Salutation of "Peace on Earth, good will to men" be a living reality in the hearts of all mankind throughout the world; and as this is childhood's happiest hours, during the whole year, we hope their fondest expectations and desires may be realized by all of them, and happiness reign supreme. By helping to create such condition, we derive more real pleasure than the recipients of our endeavors.

As a matter of course, our own dear ones will come first in our efforts to minister to their wants, but our efforts should not, by any means, be confined to them, but we should heartily join in caring for the wants of others, who have no one to look after them, and the children of our departed brothers should receive our best endeavors, for with their natural protector gone, their young hopes will be disappointed, and grief take the place of joy in their hearts unless others come to the rescue.

The year just closing has been one of trials and disappointments to a large proportion of our members, unemployment has been the hardest trial they have had to bear, however, conditions are slowly but gradually improving in many sections and we hope this will continue from now on, and that soon all who want work may find steady employment.

One of the hardest campaigns ever inaugurated to disorganize labor, has been waged during the whole year backed by unlimited means and influences, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that our enemies have made very little headway in disorganizing us, or dividing our ranks; labor still stands united and undaunted, and ready to meet any further assaults our enemies may try to deliver.

The effect of this fight upon our movement has been the opposite to what our enemies expected, and served to unite our ranks more closely than ever. Therefore, we can look confidently to the future, with the hope of overcoming all future trials and emerge trimphant in the end. This is something to be thankful for and to rejoice over during our Christmas Holidays.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION STILL IN A WAITING ATTITUDE.

The Labor Board is given the credit of heading off the threatened strike of the transportation organizations which was set for the latter part of last month, on their promise or declaration that no general wage reduction action would be taken until well on in the coming year. However, the Administration used every pressure possible in the matter and some of the Departments made every preparation in their power, to neutralize the effects of the strike should it be inaugurated. Secretary Hoover, we are told, had arranged for the inauguration of a truck transportation system, and Attorney General Dougherty, the daily press informed us, was preparing to use the power of the courts to paralyze the efforts of the organizations and their officers in pushing the strike.

The program adopted by the Labor Board, we believe, is to give hearings on all rules and working conditions and act upon them before opening up any hearings on the question of wage reductions. The decisions on the rules and working conditions will likely be given out piece-meal and extend over a considerable period of time, unless they get another hunch from Washington.

However, the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a reduction on freight rates for hay and grain, and the railroad officials are putting up a howl for further reductions, they want labor to bear the cost of this rather than suffer any reduction of profits. Some of the roads are still doing all they can to harass their employees and evade their obligations under the transportation act, they are extending the idea of leasing their repair shops to fake companies to operate, and the latest we have heard of is that of the New York Central which has leased its large shops at Buffalo to a pocket company headed by a professional politician who has little, if any, experience in railroad work.

As these shops have been closed for several months no doubt this fake concern will try to take every advantage of the men's necessities and go the limit in imposing bad conditions and starvation wages. However, from all reports from all sections, the men are biding their time, saying nothing, but watching every move being made and keeping themselves prepared for any eventuality. Many of the roads are still agitating the question of piece work, but are making little, if, any progress in converting the men to it, and they are not likely to do so, for they have had experience in this system and know its evil effects.

60,000 garment workers in New York went on strike recently because their employers tried to re-introduce this system, these people say they know the degrading and demoralizing effects of the system and will fight to the bitter end before they will accept it, as it was responsible for the sweatshops and starvation wages they received before organizing.

Under the circumstances the logical thing to do is to mark time, continue to strengthen the organizations and the resources of the men, and await developments.

JUDGE ANDERSON, BREEDER OF ANARCHY, SHOULD BE IMPEACHED.

Federal District Judge Anderson, for the past ten years or more, has shown himself the relentless enemy of organized labor, and his court seemingly has become the mecca towards which all the enemies of organized labor turn with supplication for assistance in their attempts to paralyze its work of bettering the condition of the toiling masses and lifting them up to higher ideals and achievements.

Judge Anderson has gone from one action to another, each succeeding one more far reaching than the one before it, until he has gone far beyond the limitations of constitutional law, and by his actions is trampling constitutional laws under his feet. A couple of years ago when the United Mine Workers, failing to secure a redress of their grievances, ordered a strike to take place at a given date; before that time Judge Anderson issued an injunction preventing the payment of strike benefits and hailed the executive officers of the United Mine Workers before him under threat of imprisonment compelled them to issue an order calling off the strike. Again recently he issued an injunction restraining the miners from further efforts to organize the miners in the Mingo County, West Virginia District, and also enjoining the mine operators from collecting the dues of the miners, a custom which has been in force for many years, in all mines that are operated under union conditions, and sanctioned by mutually satisfactory agreements year after year, and at the present time is part of an agreement which does not expire until next spring. This agreement was partly consummated through the efforts of the mediating service of the Federal Department of Labor. Furthermore, it is sanctioned and protected by our fundamental laws, which specifically forbids impairing or abridging the right of contract. Judge Anderson's action in restraining the mine workers from further organizing their fellow tradesmen in West Virginia, is, as far as we can see, without judicial precedent, legislative enactment, or constitutional provision.

In thus invading the rights and liberties of the people without warrant and ignoring the limitation of his authority under our constitution and laws, he, himself becomes a law violator and as such should be impeached from office. This we believe is the only redress the people have for such offenses of any of our courts.

In taking such drastic and unwarranted actions Judge Anderson is not doing labor unions half as much harm, as he is endangering the liberties of our people, and the perpetuity of our free institution and present form of government. For by ignoring the limitations placed upon his authority by our laws, he is setting an example of disrespect for the law, and thus lining up with the forces of anarchy and bolshevism. These drastic actions will have the effect of driving the members of organized labor closer together in a common defense and action and win for them the sympathy and support of all fair minded, liberty loving citizens of all walks of life, and instead of its growth being arrested by his injunctions, it will increase by leaps and bounds.

Furthermore, it will force them to desert their past policy of confining their efforts to things industrial and after they have organized more compactly and completely, they will invade the realms of politics, and in this way bring about reforms so sweeping in their effect that injunctions like the ones referred to will be an impossibility. Another will be the election of Federal Judges by votes of the people. However, as we believe Judge Anderson has ignored the limitations to his authority and invaded the rights of the people, we believe that he should be promptly impeached by Congress.

THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN SESSION.

Delegates from many of the nations of the world are in conference in Washington, seeking a basis for limitation of armament. What the net result will be is only problematical at this time as most of the delegates so far have only been talking in general terms and "accepted in principle"

the proposals so far made; what this means is also problematical, it may mean much, little or nothing.

Secretary of State Hughes, in his position as Chairman of the conference, made a definite and straight-forward proposition to scrap part of the navies of England, Japan and the United States; however, it has not so far passed beyond the "accepted in principle" stage and the other powers concerned are doing some tall dickering in order to avoid having to accept its provisions in full.

However, the sentiment of the masses of the people the world over are for it and more, and this may result in forcing an agreement on this proposition. This of course would temporarily work to the disadvantage of some of our members and others, in forcing them to change their place of employment, but the good the world would derive from adopting this program would far outweigh our temporary disadvantages and redound to the good of all.

The conference has adopted a program, couched in general terms, in reference to maintaining the open door and integrity of China, but much is desired in reference to definite statement of terms. For the sake of real progress in promoting the future security and peace of the world, it is to be regretted that Germany and Russia were not made parties to this conference; while at the present time both are more or less in a disorganized and demoralized state, still their potential possibilities for the future are great, as their combined resources of men, material and wealth are very great and should they, after recovering from their present state, unite for an agressive move, they would endanger the liberties of the world. No doubt some steps and action toward limitations of armament and concord of the nations will result from this conference and if the net results are satisfactory, like conferences will be held in the future.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF OUR ORGANIZATION IN ANNUAL SESSION.

The members of our Executive Council assembled in our New Headquarters Building, November 7th, to take up and act upon the many matters that have accumulated since their last meeting that required their attention.

Only routine matters, and matters concerning the building has come up at this writing, we believe, and none are, we believe, scheduled to arise. The new chamber provided for Council meetings are more commodious and pleasant than that used in the past.

A large oak table, four feet wide and sixteen feet long, was made especially for their use, and contains drawers with locks for each member, in which they may file away their papers and records between sessions.

All members are in attendance and the Council was still in session at the closing of this report.

A very pleasant incident occurred during one of the sessions when a gold bar and pendant beautifully engraved, with the emblem of our order thereon, was presented to Vice-President Nolan by the International Officers, in honor of the 74th anniversary of his birthday, which occurs a short time hence.

President Franklin made the presentation speech, eulogizing his long career of efforts and achievements in behalf of our organization and of the pleasant relations with him during the whole course of their official relations, and on behalf of all his colleagues wished him many happy

returns of the day. Brother Nolan made suitable response, expressive of his appreciation and promised his continued efforts in behalf of the organization and to cherish and wear the gift in memory of the donors.

PUTTING UP A GAME AND DETERMINED FIGHT.

In another part of this issue of the journal will be found a communication from Brother George S. Jones, Business Agent of Lodge No. 50, Charleston, S. C., which shows that the members of that lodge have been on strike since last July against the Iron Masters Association, which is seeking to destroy all vestige of organization among their employees, and reduce them to starvation wages.

This Iron Master Association is a branch of an organization of employers embracing all seaports in the Southeastern part of the United States, that are banded together to destroy organized labor in their territory and assist each other in case of trouble, while conditions have been against these brothers ever since the strike started, with industry slowed down to a snails pace, and cut off from regular strike benefits, still they are putting up a game fight and if given the necessary financial assistance, will win out.

They show a commendable and progressive spirit in bidding for available work in competition with their former employers, and landing the contracts, too, and if work was sufficiently plentiful they would no doubt soon bring their employers to terms, without aid from any one. This means is no doubt going to be used more and more in the future, when our members are forced to strike against unfair employers, they will club their resources and use it in starting a cooperative shop to compete for work and if handled in a business like way will succeed.

However, in the present instance, as available work is scarce our brothers in Lodge 50 are in need of assistance and all lodges that can do so should send them a donation; a moderate amount from each would go far to relieve their present needs and stimulate them to even greater exertions in the future and bring success to their cause. Such action would be a fitting start for our lodges to properly celebrate the great festival of Christmas, which is fast approaching. Come brothers, think it over and then act promptly.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE ACCOMPLISHES LITTLE RESULTS.

The hand picked Harding Unemployment Conference has met and adjourned without accomplishing very much practical results. However, the mouthpieces of big business took advantage of the occasion to present resolutions advocating the repeal of the Adamson law, the abolishment of the Labor Board created under the Cummings-Esch law, reduction of wages, lengthening of hours of labor, granting large sums to the railroads, etc., and took advantage of their superior members on the Committee on manufactures to recommend these things to the general conference, however, as those in charge realized that such a course would react upon the heads of those responsible, they did not act upon the recommendations of this Committee. President Gompers and a couple of other delegates representing labor presented a minority report which tore the recommendations of the Committee to shreds, and vigorously defended the interests of the workers, this report, like that of the majority was read, but not acted upon.

As a large majority of the delegates represented big business and

the same influences responsible for the present fight on organized labor, no other kind of action was possible, as they are class bound and prejudiced to an extreme degree.

The labor group in the Conference were hopelessly in the minority, and sandwiched between the other delegates on all Committees, however, they valiantly upheld the interests of the workers and succeeded in preventing action against organized labor.

THE STEEL TRUST GREATEST FOE TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE SAYS UNTERMEYER.

Speaking before the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards recently, Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, the eminent and broadminded lawyer of New York City, flayed the Steel Trust in forceful terms and charged them with being the chief foe to industrial peace in the United States, and gave it as his opinion that the only effective way the government can break the strangle hold of the gouging monopolies, on the people, is to place 500 or a thousand prominent business men behind prison bars.

Here is an excerpt from his address: "The greatest enemy of our industrial life and peace based upon friendly understanding between capital and labor is, in my opinion, the United States Steel Corporation, which under the pretext of the open shop has for years been carrying out a campaign of espionage and oppression aimed at the destruction of all organized labor.

"The report of the Interchurch Movement must have convinced any fair minded man, if he had not previously been a student of the subject, and had been unacquainted with the second story bludgeon methods of the company in dealing with labor. That the Steel Company will sooner or later be brought to a severe reckoning before we can have industrial peace in this country.

"What an impertinence for a combination, in its self illegal, to say that while it may maintain its corporate existence, no combination of its workman with others for protection against its autocratic power, shall be recognized."

Labor's representatives could not be asked to state the complaint of labor against this octopus in more forceful terms. It is a noble stand and an eloquent statement of facts.

The Steel Trust is the prime mover and backbone of the "open shop," anti-union campaign that is being waged against labor at the present time, notwithstanding the fact it is an unlawful organization according to the laws of the land and were these enforced would be put out of business, instead of being allowed to rob the public by excessive charges and oppressing the public in order to raise money to push this fight against labor.

However, there will be a day of reckoning for this venomous octopus, as Mr. Untermeyer says and when it does come, the unjust and tyrannical robber barons in charge of it will feel the heavy hand of public displeasure, and the pliant judges responsible for failure to enforce the law may feel the same rebuke which they richly deserve. The pendulum of the clock will swing backward as far as it goes forward.

Organized labor will live and prosper and see the time when the steel trust will be wiped out of existence and let us hope its manipulators given good long terms in prison, a fate they richly deserve.

ILLINOIS MINERS WILL AID IN SECURING BOILER REPAIRS FOR OUR MEMBERS.

One of the matters of interest to our members in Illinois, brought out at the last annual meeting of the Illinois State Lodge of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders was, that President Frank Farring of the Illinois District of the United Mine Workers had promised his active aid to a delegation representing the State Lodge, in securing the work of repairing of the boilers used in and around the coal mines of that state, and as there is a large number of mines there, employing more than 80,000 men, the magnitude of this may be fairly guessed at.

In the past, engineers, firemen and others have done a large part of it, so if our members can secure all of the work, it means employment for a large number of our members.

The Illinois State Lodge and its officers are to be congratulated in their success so far in this matter and we hope they will keep up the good work until the whole of this work is in the hands of our tradesmen.

Such a body as they, representing as they do all of our lodges and members in that State, is the most effective means of handling such matters as this, and all of the lodges in that State should actively support the State Lodge in its efforts in this, as well as its efforts to have enacted an effective boiler inspection law. This matter has been before the Legislature for the past three or four sessions, and now is an opportune time to start a successful drive for its enactment at the next session.

CONGRESSMAN BLANTON ESCAPES EXPULSION BY THE SKIN OF HIS TEETH.

Congressman Blanton of Texas came very near winding up an inglorious Congressional career by being expelled by his colleagues; the vote was so close that he only had eight to spare, and we are told that the vote would have been overwhelming for expulsion, were it not that his expulsion might give him the opportunity of posing as a martyr. As it was, the House voted unanimously to censure him for not only abusing a privilege accorded to the members of that body, but for causing to be printed in the Congressional Record indecent and unmailable matter.

During the whole course of his membership in the House, he has sounded the depths of hatred and folly in his tirades against organized labor, and its officers; and this seemingly covers about all of his activities as a member.

There is nothing constructive or beneficial to mark his career, which we believe is as good as ended, for all practical purposes, as he has lost all influence or recognition with the other members, and instead of his vituperations and abuse hurting organized labor it has won friends and support for its work.

Such freak legislators will appear from time to time, but like meteors in the sky they soon burn themselves up and hit the earth with a dull thud.

QUOTATIONS.

Conscience is the living law, and honor is to this law what piety is to religion.—Bouffiers.

To be content with little is difficult; to be content with much, impossible.—Marie Ebner-Eschenback.

Cruel men are the greatest lovers of mercy, avaricious men of generosity, and proud men of humility; that is to say in others, not in themselves.—Colton.

As the rose-tree is composed of the sweetest flowers and the sharpest thorns—as the heavens are sometimes overcast, alternately tempestous and serene; so is the life of man intermingled with hopes, and fears, with joy and sorrows, with pleasure and with pain.—Burton.

It is given to few persons to keep this secret well. Those who lay down rules too often break them, and the safest we are able to give is to listen much, to speak little, and to say nothing that will ever give ground for regret.—Rochefoucauld.

Courage is always greatest when blended with meekness; intellectual ability is most admirable when it sparkles in the setting of a modest self distrust; and never does the human soul appears so strong as when it forgoes revenge and dares to forgive an injury.—Chapin.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

The Genesee Boiler Works, Rochester, N. Y. (Unfair.) Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Mo. (Unfair.) Kansas City Boiler Works, Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.) Shamrod Welding Co., Kansas City, Mo. (Strike on.) Billberg Boiler Works, Houston, Tex. (Strike on.) Felipso Oil Works, Franklin, Pa. (Unfair.) Phe Lucey Mfg. Co., Chattanoga, Tenn. (Strike on.) Morse Bros. Mach. & Supply Co., Denver, Colo. (Unfair.) Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (Strike on.) Ajax Boiler Works, Denver, Colo. (Unfair.) S. F. Bowers & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind. (Unfair.) Provo Foundry and Mach. Co., Provo, Utah. (Unfair.) The Portland Co., Portland, Me. (Strike, Oscar Daniels Ship Yard, Tampa, Fla. (Strike on.) Riter-Conley Co., at Paragon Oil Co., Toledo, O. (Strike

Mathilson Alkali Works, Saltville, Va. (Strike on.)
Contract Shops, Charleston, S. C. (Strike on.)
Lebannon Boiler Works, Lebannon, Pa. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Fabricated Ship Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis. (Strike on.)
Rushton Foundry & Machine Co., Alexandria, Va. (Strike on.)

Dominion Shipbuilding Yard, Toronto, Ont., Can. (Strike on) on work being done by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. for the Dominion Government.

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic B. R. (Federated strike on.)

Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. (Federated strike on.) Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn. (Strike on.)

Cosden Refining Co., Tulsa, Okla. (Lock out.) Higgins Bros., Bayonne, N. J. (Unfair.)

WILL POWER.

There is no chance, no destiny, no fate Can circumvent, or hinder, or control The firm resolve of a determined soul, Gifts count for little; will alone is great; All things give way before it, soon or late. What obstacles can stay the mighty force Of the sea-seeking river in its course, Or cause the ascending orb of day to wait? Each well-born soul must win what it deserves.

Let the fool prate of Luck! The fortunate Is he whose earnest purpose never swerves The one great aim.

Why, even death stands still

And waits an hour, sometimes, for such a
will!

(After Kipling) By Fred H. Calvin

If you can keep your head while all about you

Are losing theirs and trying to turn things back,

If you can hold yourself while times are changing,

Keep looking forward, see the onward track,

If you can run your shop when business slackens,

Nor profit by the workers' need for bread, Refrain from using power though you have it,

But keep on doing what is right instead. If you can see competitors cut wages

Because there are two men for every job, See them forget the profits they have been making,

And talk about their people as "the mob," If you can see that past year's extra profits Should partly go to pay for this year's loss,

That you must play the game with utmost fairness

Because the world expects it of a boss;

If you can see how much depends upon you At times like this, when others yield to greed,

If you can hold now to the best that's in you Refuse to profit by your workers' need, If you can hold the week-kneed to their duty

And make them see that selfishness is wrong,

That strife and struggle can bring naught but losses,

That naught but howmony can make up

That naught but harmony can make us strong.

If you can keep yourself from present grabbing,

Can show the weak that meanness never pays,

Can hold the path of right without a falter, Can show them how it leads to better days,

If you can make your fellows see that losses

Must come to all who do not play the
game,

Yours is the Earth, my son, and all that's in it;

You'll be a man—and win a place of fame!

-N. Y. Times.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

We are pleased to announce to our members that we have at least realized our ambitions, and we are now occupying our beautiful new home, known as the "Brotherhood Block," located at Eighth & Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kas., and we feel assured that all of our members will feel justly proud of this magnificent monument that has been erected to perpetuate forever the high ideals of our organization.

In this issue of our Journal, Editor-Manager Brother Casey, will publish several views of our new home, to give our membership an idea of the beauty and magnitude of our Headquarters Building. As I have stated in former reports, our building is situated in the heart of the retail business district of Kansas City, Kas., and we will enjoy the natural increase in value, of a growing business district, and will be a valuable investment for our Brotherhood.

We desire to again call the attention of our Subordinate Lodge Secretaries, to the necessity of forwarding their monthly reports to this office regularly so as to prevent the possibility of jeopardizing the continuous good standing of our membership, as our laws specifically state that the payment of claims from our several funds must be based upon the records in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office, and if the Local Secretaries are negligent in sending in their report as required by law, it causes considerable confusion, and in many instances dissatisfaction in adjusting claims.

The industrial situation continues in an unsettled condition and what the ultimate outcome will be is problematical, and it is advisable that our membership maintain their activities in our locals; attend all meetings regularly, as it is only through the efforts of our organization and the labor movement in general, can we expect to combat the efforts of the Employers' Association, to establish the so called American Plan, or Open Shop.

Wishing all of our members a full measure of happiness during the Christmas season, and hoping that the New Year will bring peace and prosperity to our country. Respectfully submitted, Joe Flynn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT COOTS.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1st, 1921.

Since my last report from Aug. 11th to 30th, inclusive, I was at Topeka, Kans., assisting the Santa Fe committee. On the latter date the negotiations were completed and submissions made to the Labor Board on the rules disagreed on. While in Topeka I attended two meetings of Lodge 34 and found them well attended, although most of the members were out of work for some time owing to the reduction in force. Aug. 31st, at Headquarters; Sept. 1st to 6th, at St. Louis; Sept. 7th to 14th, at Fort Smith, where several of our members had been discharged by the Fort Smith and Western Railroad. After several conferences with the receiver, at which we were unable to get any satisfaction, I submitted the entire matter to the Railway Dept., who in turn will submit same to the Labor Board. I attended a special meeting of Lodge 521 and a Federated Meeting of all crafts on all roads entering Fort Smith and Van Buren. About 200 were in attendance and much interest was shown by those present.

Sept. 15th, at Palestine, Texas, where I met Bro. Guinn, who represents all crafts except the carmen on the I & G. N. R. R. on several grievances existing at San Antonio. I attended a special meeting of Lodge 464, also a federated meeting at which the representatives of the Railway Dept. were present to outline the program agreed on at the meeting in Chicago of the Executive Boards of the three divisions.

I wish to say that the members of all organizations in Palestine are to be congratulated on the splendid fight that they made against the open shop started by the chamber of commerce some time back, with the aid of a Labor Paper established and owned by them they were successful in getting over 100 merchants to sign up and agree to do business with the various organizations.

Sept. 22nd, in company with Chairman Guinn I went to San Antonio where we held a special meeting of the members of Lodge 345, employed on the I. & G. N., and thrashed out the differences said to exist in the shops. After a lengthy debate by the members and remarks by Chairman Guinn, President Morgan of Lodge 345, and the writer, there was a better feeling and a better understanding on the matters involved. In company with Bro. Morgan I visited the S. P. shops and the Power House of the Public service company, where the members of 345 were installing some new boilers.

Sept. 24th to 30th at Shreveport I attended a special meeting of Lodge 328, at which the committee representing the contract men were given power to sign an agreement with the various shops. The committee and the writer, after several days were successful in signing contracts with two firms: The Shreveport Boiler and Tank Co., and the Noble Iron Works, with a wage scale of 97 cents for layer out and flange turners, and 87 cents for boiler makers, per hour.

Oct. 1st to 18th, at St. Louis, I attended meetings of Lodges 27 and 322 and handled several matters of jurisdiction between our organization and the Iron Workers, who are claiming our work all over the country in all instances, disregarding the agreement entered into between the two organizations.

Oct. 18th, in company with General Chairman McDonald, I attended the regular meeting of Lodge 113 at Sedalia, where various matters of importance were disposed of.

Oct. 19th to Nov. 1st, at Headquarters,

during which time we moved into our new building where we are now located permamently; and I venture to say that we have the finest set of offices of any organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. The building as a whole is something that every member of our organization can point to with pride.

Wishing one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am yours fraternally, John Coots, International Vice-

President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NOLAN.

Since the last report for the Journal, nothing much has occurred in the southern section of Uncle Sam's territory for the betterment of the present industrial situation, unless that the Seaboard Air Line Ry., has again opened up their shops with a full force in the boiler shops; and I trust it will continue, as the members of the lodges on the system have been hit hard and had it rubbed in for quite some time. Nevertheless they are still on the job and there to stay in defense of what they are entitled to: "A square deal," but whenever the Railroad Employes Department and its Executive Officers call for a show down on a general or federated proposition, they will be Johnny on the spot and line up one hundred percent, never yet have they failed to respond or refused to come clean at every shop on the system.

I attended a regular meeting of Lodge 298, October 26th in the main hall of the home of organized labor, Portsmouth, Va., and on that occasion every member was present to attend the regular order of business, always plenty of business on hand to untangle the twists out of, and of course the meeting on October 26th was no exception, as every proposition, whether a grievance or communication from the International office or from a local lodge was handled in accordance with the Constitution as well as local conditions. After an all around debate on the part of the members present, which showed very plain that absolute harmony was the key-note in conducting the business of Lodge 298.

Under the head of reports of special committees, Brother Garris, President of Lodge 298, and chairman of District 40, Seaboard Air Line Ry., system, made his report in connection with the general meeting at Chicago of all general chairmen, including the officers of the Railroad Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor. Brother Garris' report was a very lenghty one of what had been done at Chicago during that never-to-be-forgotten meeting: in fact, every item of interest which occurred there was fully explained and to the entire satisfaction of every member present, which was evident owing to the applause received from time to time during his report. He wound up by appealing to all members present to stick close together during the present industrial crisis, so all may be in a position to protect their future welfare. His interest was in the entire membership of the lodges on the Seaboard Air Line Ry., as well as every other affiliated craft with the American Labor Movement.

Under the head of unfinished business, Brother Shultz, President of Lodge 428, made a very interesting report, also Brother Williams of Lodge 298, as both lodges were working in co-operation in an effort to strengthen out a tangle in connection with the transfer of a clearance card from lodge 428 to Lodge 298, which was referred to the International President for a decision by a unanimous vote of the members present, and so ordered.

Brother Shultz, under the good and welfare of the Order spoke on the necessity of a State Boiler Inspection Law in Virginia and the possibility of having such a law enacted at the coming session of the Virginia State Legislature. Brother Shultz is chairman of the Boiler Inspection Committee from Lodge 428, and is assured of every possible co-operation by Lodge 298 in the passage of a State Boiler Inspection Law in old Virginia.

Since last report for the Journal, the investigation by a Naval Board at the Norfolk Navy yard in connection with the discharged chippers and caulkers, which was explained in recent reports in the Journal, was passed on by the Board, the Admiral of the yard and the Secretary of the Navy in a decision, that in the discharge of every union chipper and caulker at the Norfolk Navy Yard, that no discrimination was used by the supervisors in charge in the discharge of employes at government navy yards. A committee representing the above employes have protested to the Secretary against the decision and with a request that their greviance be reopened, the matter has been referred to our legislative representative at Washington, D. C., Brother J. N. Davis.

The case of Brother William H. Healey, boiler maker and the C. & O. shops Newport News, Va., and was let out of the service April, 1920, because of the blowing out of an Arch-Pipe on Engine No. 250 which the general foreman claimed that Boiler Maker Healey was responsible for, this case was fully explained in the official Journal of the

International Brotherhood several times. however, an investigation was held at Newport News, Va., on October 19, 1921, with the following present: general superintendent motive power, master mechanic and general foreman, also Brother Healey and the writer, many witnesses were called all of whom were local chairmen of the federated crafts at Newport News and knew Boiler Maker Healey for years, worked with him and knew his ability as a mechanic, always careful to see that a repair job was done right at all times during his twenty years service with the C. & O. Railway Company at Newport News, the above evidence was given freely and without any solicitation on the part of the writer or Brother Healey which led me to believe that Brother Healey would be reinstated back to his former position, but the case is still pending and referred to the United States Labor Board by joint submission of both parties at issue, and trust that justice will be rendered by the United States Labor Board, at least let us hope so.

In concluding this report I desire to say that locals in the navy yard and water-front at Norfolk, Va., 57, 178 and 428, are doing everything possible to hold their locals intact considering the conditions they are up against with hundreds of their members out of employment for several months as well as Local 55 of Newport News, but that day will surely come when business reaction will come about and present conditions will reverse itself in favor of organized labor

that cannot be crushed by court made laws or hostile legislation, as the labor movement is here to stay as that great legitimate power that has made the prestige of the American nation respected, and for that reason organized labor don't purpose to suffer for international complications that organized labor is not responsible for. Moreover, the principles of the labor movement is constructive not destructive like the present policy of an international clique of financial pirates that will eventually destroy our present civilization unless prevented by the united action of the men and women of or ganized labor who realize the serious situation that at present confronts them. Yes, I say again let us do everything possible to prevent it as well as placing officials in public office that will enact laws both state and national to the honor of our country and the welfare of the wage earners. If we do so victory is in sight, should we fail in our duty, what then, who is responsible.

More than fame and more than money, is a boast both kind and sunny, and a kind sincere approval by a friend, as it gives our life a savor and makes one stronger and braver, to accomplish what we are after to the end.

Respectfully submitted, with fraternal regards and ultimate success of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America in the year 1922, and ever after, is the wish of yours truly.—Thos. Nolan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT NORTON.

Kansas City, Kans., Nov. 12, 1921.

At the close of my last Journal report April 12, I was in San Francisco assisting the officers of the District Lodge No. 51 on matters pertaining to field and outside work, tank jobs at Oleum, Martinez, Avon and other points in the bay district were visited in company with Business Agents McGuire and O'Leary, conferences were held with a number of employers, relative to wages and working conditions; while employment in this line was very slack and some of the employers were inclined to reduce wages, we were successful in maintaining the district scale and working rules on all jobs under construction at the time, except a small tank job at Avon which was erected by the Berkley Steel Tank and Pipe Company.

May 1st to July 10th was spent with other international representatives of the federated shop crafts assisting the officers of Southern Pacific, Western Pacific and Northwestern Pacific System Federations in their negotiations on working agreements. While negotiations with the Southern Pacific were conducted by the officers of System Federations No. 114, I attended all sessions by special request of Business Agent Jones who had been assigned to the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf and the San

Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroads. Brother W. H. Kirby, Secretary-Treasurer and Brother Thomas O'Donnell, Executive Board member represented District Lodge No. 6 and they deserve much credit for their work in connection with these negotiations. The conference committee used every means within their power to negotiate a complete agreement, but the company officials were not inclined to carry out the spirit and intent of Decision No. 119 with the result that only 22 minor rules were agreed upon. Negotiations with the Western Pacific and Northwestern Pacific Railroads were conducted by the international representatives assisted by the officers of System Federations 115 and 117 who rendered valuable service. Agreements were reached with the officials of the Western Pacific on some 92 rules including the classification of electrical workers while on the Northwestern Pacific some 102 rules including those covering the classification of all crafts were agreed upon; however, the company officials, in conformity with the railroad executives policy, refused to consider a number of the most important rules with any show of fairness, which compelled us to submit these rules to the United States Railroad Labor Board. During this period I attended meetings of the various lodges in the bay district and handled several grievances with local officials of the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad. I also made a trip to San Luis Obispo by instructions of President Franklin for the purpose of investigating wages paid helpers on the Stacey Manufacturing Company's gasholder job. This controversy arose because of a misunderstanding as to the proper locality scale for field work and was straightened out to the satisfaction of the members involved.

July 11th to July 23rd, I visited Coalinga, Bakersfield, Taft, Fellows, Maricopa, Los Angeles and vicinity on matters pertaining to our jurisdiction dispute with the Oil Workers; this organization agreed to respect the jurisdiction of the several metal trade crafts employed in the oil industry at the time they were granted a charter by the A. F. of L., but they have failed to keep this agreement and are endeavoring to organize all men employed in the industry into the Oil Workers International. The Interna-tional Representatives of the Oil Workers deny this, but my investigations convince me that a systematic campaign is being carried on to this end. While in Los Angeles I had the pleasure of attending meetings of Lodges 92 and 285 and visited a number of jobs in company with Business Agent Phelan, this district needs some attention and I regret that I was compelled to leave before completing my work but hope to be in a position to return there in the near fu-

July 24th left Los Angeles for Sacramento where Brother Frank Bianchi, President and General Chairman of District Lodge No. 49 and Brother Louis Bianchi, boiler inspector, had been discharged by the Western Pacific account of an altercation with boiler maker foreman, Wm. Haas, which occurred at the Jeffrey shops on June 21st. This case was handled with the general master mechanic and general manager by Brother Frank Bianchi prior to my arrival, however, we endeavored to have the case re-opened and much time and efforts were spent to secure the reinstatement of these brothers, but the management positively refused my request to re-open the case and also refused to join me in a statement of facts to the Labor Board. In addition to the above grievance I had a number of other cases pending but having received instructions to investigate conditions on the Nevada Northern Railroad, I was compelled to leave for Ely at this time.

August 6th to August 9th was spent at Ely, Nevada, under instructions of the Railway Employes Department. A complete report of my investigations was mailed to President Jewell, who referred same to the Railroad Labor Board for hearing and decision.

My next assignment was Casper, Wyo., where members of Lodge No. 596 employed on contract work were protesting a wage reduction, notwithstanding the fact that all

refinery employes accepted this reduction without protest. I am confident that a compromise settlement would have been reached with all contractors had all of our members employed on this class of work obeyed the laws of our organization, in fact such a settlement was reached with a commite of contractors only to be repudiated by them after it had been accepted by the lodge, this action on their part was due to the underhanded work of Contractor Tucker and a few of his men, who professed to be good union men, and who continued to work for Tucker in violation of their obligation. Under the circumstances Lodge No. 596 was compelled to accept the wage reduction and the men returned to work August 24th on all jobs except the Tucker job which is still unfair.

August 25th I left Casper for San Francisco to resume conferences with the Western Pacific management on pending grievances. During the first half of September several conferences were held with General Manager Mason with the following results:

Case of Frank and Louis Bianchi, submitted to Labor Board by ex-parte submission. Case of J. A. Smith, boiler maker, Oakland roundhouse, restored to service with full senority. Case of S. F. Fuller, boiler maker, Stockton roundhouse, submitted to Labor Board by ex-parte submission. Claim of J. H. Peckham, helper, Winnemucca, allowed in full, amount \$184.69. We also had a few other cases which were referred back to the local committees to be handled in accordance with Western Pacific agreement.

Having received instructions from President Franklin to co-operate with general chairmen and international representatives of the federated shop crafts in conducting a publicity and educational campaign among the railroad shopmen on the Pacific Coast. International Representative Robbins of the Electrical Workers and the writer, were assigned to cover points north from San Francisco; however, Brother Robbins was compelled to take charge of the metal trades end of the oil fields strike and was not in a position to accompany me on this trip, mass meetings were held at all main points, to and including Portland, which were well attended and the situation was fully explained to the men, as I was informed that a crew was working over the northwest roads. I did not hold mass meetings beyond Portland, however, I attended meetings of our railroad lodges at Vancouver, South Tacoma, Seattle and Everett.

While in Seattle the writer in company with Vice-President Taylor of the Machinists' and Secretary Swain of the Local Metal Trades Council, held conferences with a number of employers and endeavored to arrange a joint metal trades conference, with the view of securing some modification of the recent wage reduction and arriving at an understanding as to the future, but I am sorry to report that we were unable to accomplish our purposes. The employers taken

ing the position that the full wage reduction was necessary, in order to meet competition from Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., as well as from the Bremerton Navy Yard, and that trade conditions did not warrant them entering into any understanding with us at this time. On instructions from head-quarters I visited Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and found conditions of employment very slack, in fact this can be said of the entire Pacific Coast, as we have large numbers of members out of work at all ports, with no immediate relief in sight.

October 14th, left Seattle for Bakersfield

and Taft, where our members are on strike in conjunction with the Oil Workers. This strike was called off November 3rd, but I am unable to state under what conditions the men returned to work; after spending a few days in the oil fields, I left for San Francisco, where I was engaged on matters pertaining to the Western Pacific agreement, until November 3rd, at which time I left for headquarters, where I am at present, attending the annual meetings of the International Executive Council. Respectfully and fraternally submitted, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

(Period October 16th to November 15th, 1921, Inclusive.)

Kansas City, Kans., Nov. 15, 1921.

Chicago, III., Railway Department Conference, Divisions No. 1, 2 & 3.

In connection with organization matters in my home city it was my privilege to attend the conferences of the Railway Employes' Department and the Executive meetings of Divisions No. 1, 2 and 3 which were held at the Clarendon Beach Hotel and the Masonic Temple, October 20 to 22, 1921. The executive officers of each international, all division officers and practically all of the business agents from all roads in the United States were in attendance at the Chicago conference. While the policy adopted with reference to the attitude of the shop trade organizations with reference to the scheduled strike on the transportation brotherhoods was not entirely acceptable to the representatives present it was adopted by majority vote and announced to the meeting of the business agents Saturday, October 22, 1921, and has now became history inasmuch as the scheduled strike of the transportation men has been averted and the adjustment reached between the United States Labor Board and the representatives of the transportation brotherhoods. Upon the final release of all rules pertaining to the shop craft organizations, we are advised that the department and division representatives will be again convened to adopt our future policy. This we understand is to be at a not far distant date. In the meantime the Labor Board machinery will no doubt continue to grind out the various disputed rules submitted to that body. The recent decision on the New Orleans Great Northern Railway released by the U.S. Labor Board if it may be considered as a criterion vividly pictures what the future holds in store for the railway shop trades and it appears to the writer that the railroads have lost no chance in their activity to bring about a further substantial reduction in rates of pay. It goes without saying that if ever railroad shop trade unionists ever were in need of organization, it is now. The future is by no manner or means promising. While in my home city I also addressed a meeting of the Belt Lines Federation No. 130 on October

25th which was well attended. I also attended a regular meeting of Lodge No. 220 in connection with some matters pertaining to District Lodge No. 20.

Topeka, Kans., Mass Meeting, Santa Fe Railway. Shop Trades.

Sunday, October 30, 1921, it was my pleasure to address a mass meeting of the shop trade organizations in the Auditorium at Topeka, Kans., which had been arranged for by the general chairmen of the Santa Fe Lines. A splendid attendance resulted and it was my privilege to outline the policy of the railway department and division representatives agreed on at the Chicago conference. While in Topeka, I also was privileged to attend regular meetings of the Boiler Maker's, Sheet Metal Worker's and Railway Carmen's Local Unions and I am pleased to report that at all of the meetings conducted the proper spirit was prevalent. I also assisted Local No. 34 in connection with organization matters and following a week's stay in Topeka returned to head-quarters on November 3rd.

Executive Council Session, Brotherhood Block. Conclusion.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Official Journal will appear cuts of our beautiful five story modern office building and international headquarters, "The Brotherhood Block" at 8th Street and Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kans. The 5th floor which has been completed is devoted entirely to the needs of our organization and your executive council is now meeting in regular sessions in the permanent home which the council so zealously planned for at the council meeting in October, 1920, following the adjournment of the 1920 Triennial Convention. Alterations to the original building were begun late in March of this year and the additional stories are rapidly near-Mg completion. The wisdom of the delegates in attendance at the 1920 Triennial Convention in authorizing the executive council to carry out the plan of securing a permanent headquarters building warrants the greatest commendation and the members of your executive council who were thus authorized to proceed with the undertaking feel with a just pride realization of the task allotted to them. All local and district officers and numerous members have no doubt received souvenir copies of the "Kansas City, Kansan" published Tuesday, November 8, 1921, wherein a descriptive biography of our new home appeared along with a large picture of the building. The building committee of the council deserve credit for the business like manner in which they carried out their instructions and as one member of the executive council the writer glories in their achievement.

Numerous matters are being considered by the council at this writing and no doubt the meeting will be in session for a number of days. The writer wishes to direct the attention of all members to the December issue of the Official Journal as the December issue will contain many features pertaining to the "Brotherhood Block" our permanent international headquarters.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President. Address 5th Floor Brotherhood Block, Kan-

sas City, Kans.

Correspondence

East Moline, Ill.

Mr. Editor:

Recently it was the experience of the writer to be questioned and asked to explain before a committee of legislators what caused a boiler to explode, the reply came from Brother that it was due to the sudden formation of a large volume of steam, through injecting cold water into the boiler when the supply was low and the exposed shell was overheated. If the steam line were small or the safety valve failed to work properly this would cause a sudden and terrific strain to be put on the walls of the inner shell, with the result that it would have to give way.

The state engineer ask how enormous this pressure was. Brother had no idea, but certainly it was many times the normal working pressure, judging by the damage it caused. At any rate, it was so high that the boiler would have failed no matter how strong the seam. Hence the state engineer argued the fallacy of putting

on a butt joint strap.

Brother, if the butt joint were five or ten times as strong as a lap joint the boiler then would not be strong enough to bear this extra additional strain. As it is, a lap joint is some 70 per cent efficient and a butt joint about 15 per cent more, or 85 per cent efficient, and not enough to be of any use in case such a sudden excess of pressure should develop, and the mere addition of 15 per cent would be of no use. The boiler would bust anyway. The butt joint is a little stronger, no doubt, and more expensive, but it did not help any in such an emergency.

Not only is it held that a boiler maker should make inspections, but the general public at large claims that there lies an inability of the theory man to see the cause of weakness and rupture when they appear.

The plea was put up that Boiler Makers demand too much pay; that it makes the cost of inspection costly. That may appear to you, but I want to say that we have no millionaires that are Boiler Makers. Before your judicial powers at this time we represent a legislation committee and you gen-

tlemen, will agree that accidents will happen now and then. But we have in mind that prevention is before cure and that human life is a dangerous thing to trifle with.

And that is what many of the Manufacturers' Associations are engaged in. Their main aim is to stamp out union labor, that they may maintain high prices and indirectly condemn labor for acts which they are directly responsible for. If some of the multimillionaires were to lose their fortunes the same way they gained them, they'd insist on somebody going to jail, said Brother....... and that is no dream.

Anybody can sit down and dream of a more ideal State -Lodge than the one he lives with. And dreams are easy. But the task of importance is difficult, to put pillars under these dreams for them to stand on. Therefore, those who talk rashly of sweeping away the present system; of its being necessary to tear down the old before building the new, are ignorant of the laws of human progress, and the state of justice and blessedness, we ask you all, every member of Organized Labor, to plant the roots deep, as no plant will grow strong unless the roots are planted deep. Conserve common sense, welcome the future, but keep wise hold upon the cause that involves your interests.

The legislation committee of the Illinois State Lodge is planning for big things and everybody within the hearing distance will be connected with the true character, and we sure will let somebody down easy when the next election comes round, if they have to pay out their last dollar to preach. We need help in our legislation and that Union Labor shall be selected for that help, with equal voice and rights accorded.

So get busy every member of Organized Labor and select your friends and defeat your rivals. Pay your dues and keep smil-

ing. Robt. H. Duff.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I feel it a duty as an officer of Hudson Lodge 163 at this particular time to take advantage of the columns of our Journal in behalf of the remaining officers of our local to extend to members of our local lodge, international officers and members of all other sub-lodges a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Bright New Year.

Undoubtedly the conditions that have prevailed since the start of this year have taught many of our brothers a lesson, those that have been fortunate enough to lay aside a little when it was possible for them to do so have without any doubt been in a position to withstand the period of idleness we are now passing through.

With the advent of a New Year, why not let us do as our predecessors have done and make new resolutions in reference to our habits and standard of living. In making resolutions in keeping with this custom, I would suggest that we start by resolving to attend meetings as we should. and eliminate the deleterious conversations that take place on street corners, if those that have such a gift of gab on corners would make it a practice to have half as much to say at meetings, our local lodges would be the possessor of a wonderful collection of orators, who would be in a position to teach the precepts and principles of unionism; resolve to always see that the man working next to you has a card, always do your level best when appointed to act upon a committee. If when accepting appointment your intentions are not as they should be, step aside and let some one else try and do as should be done. Don't expect your secretary to inform you more than once as to your becoming delinquent, and if he is good enough to inform you more than once you should be thankful he does so in place of casting sarcastic insinuations concerning same. Always treat a brother as you would like him to treat you, particularly one who you can go to when in need and secure that which is in his power to give.

If we keep these resolutions, we will have a stronger organization, which undoubtedly will give us better conditions whereby we may be in a position to secure the necessities and comforts of life.

In conclusion allow me to inform the brothers of Lodge 163, who through neglect, error or otherwise have not been told the local has a new meeting hall at Moose Hall, 629 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., and we meet as we have done heretofore.

With best wishes, and warmest personal regards, I remain. Yours fraternally, D. J. McGuinness.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In his Infinite Love, Almighty God has taken from her labors unto Himself the beloved mother of our most esteemed fellow-member, Brother Wm. J. Robinson.

In recognition of the sterling qualities of Brother Robinson, who has been a long faithful member of Local 331, having acted almost continuously on various important committees, as delegate to Councils, or as an Officer with untiring zeal and fidelity, and as a mark of respect at the regular meeting of Local 331, held Oct. 28, 1921, the secretary upon metion was ordered to send a letter to Brother Robinson expressing on behalf of Local 331, their sincerest sympathy and respect. Fraternally, Samuel J. McAvoy, Rec. Sec.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly give the following space in the next issue. The members of Local 24, Brooklyn, N. Y., present this in commemoration of our departed brother, Chas.



Bro. Chas. Kelly, Lodge 24, Deceased.

Kelly, who was a skilled boilermaker and taken from our midst November 10, 1921, and passed to the great beyond. He has been in our ranks 25 years, and was highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, and we unanimously extend our deepest sympathy to his beloved widow, children and relatives in their hours of sorrow. Yours fraternally, Geo. A. Fitzgerald, Cor. Sec. L. 24.

Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am writing you to let you know that the members of Local No. 50 are out on strike here since July 15th, 1921, and we have got a hard bunch of pirates here to go up against. They want to take every right away from us, but the men on strike from the three crafts are fighting to a man to win. The other two crafts are the ma-chinists and blacksmiths, and we are giving them all that is coming to them. We are about to close the biggest shop up with the method I am using. I have started a co-operated boiler shop and am contracting work against them. I have taken every job so far from them. We figure cheaper and pool the money and divide it among our men out and so far we have been able to exist. Nearly all our men are married men with large families and it is a hard fight.

There is very little work to get and when the money we make is divided it is very little, so you can judge for yourself what we are up against, but we are out to win out against this bunch of Industrial Kaisers known as The Iron Masters Association of Charleston, S. C. A harder bunch never lived. They had the U. S. District Judge here to issue an injunction, and got one of our members and two machinists, and one blacksmith, the blacksmith got out of it, but our members and one machinist was convicted and fined \$150.00 and we borrowed the fine. We did not have it, so you can see what kind of fight we are having.

Brother Casey we need assistance to fight this bunch here. Now if there were plenty of work to figure on here we could figure on the work and get it. We have the Mayor with us and he is doing everything he can to help us. He gave us the job to install two boilers in the City Hospital here, which was a big help to our members.

I will thank you if you can find space to put this in our next issue of the Journal, and please put the contract shops of Charleston, S. C. on the strike list, and keep it there until you hear from me.

Hoping I have made everything plain to you and that we will get some assistance. With best wishes and kindest regards, I am, yours fraternally, Geo. S. Jones, C. S. B. A.

Danville, Ill., Nov. 3, 1921.

Mr. Jas. B. Casey, Editor-Mgr. of Journal, Room 314 Wyandotte Building,

Kansas City, Kansas.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Attached you will find a copy of a resolution adopted by this lodge on the death of the wife of Brother Edward Knechtly, which we would be pleased to have you publish in the Monthly Journal.

We recently adopted a similar resolution on the death of the wife of Brother Thomas J. Warden, and would appreciate it if you would arrange to print this resolution to cover both deaths, or by writing the same resolution, omitting the name of Knechtly and substituting that of Warden.

With best wishes, we are, fraternally yours, Subordinate Lodge No. 22. Joseph F. Hecht, Corresponding Secretary.

God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst and taken to the great beyond, our Sister, Mrs. Edward Knechtly, wife of our respected Brother, Edward Knechtly, and

In life she devoted herself to the duties of her station in life, never complaining, and ever subjecting herself to the will of Him who alone has jurisdiction over life and death; therefore, be it We, the members of Battleship Lodge No. 22, of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, in regular meeting assembled, do most deeply deplore the untimely death of our departed Sister, and extend our sincere sympathies to Brother Knechtly over his great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy forwarded to Brother Knechtly, as a token of our heartfelt sympathy. Jos. F. Hecht, G. A. Smith, Frank Juergens, Resolution Committee.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Would you kindly print this little poem in the next issue of the Journal:

Life Is Too Short.
What's the use to worry,
You've not got long to stay
Why not take things easy
As you pass along life's way?
'Twill do no good to worry
If things are going wrong;
You may as well be pleasant,
Meet reverses with a smile and song.

There's none of us that's perfect,
There's few of us that stay
And never stray or wander
From the straight or narrow way
So when you start to hammer
Some poor fool who's gone astray,
'Twill do no harm to pause and think
You may lose your grip some day.

What's the use to kick one
Who's just about to fall?
If you do not care to help him,
Don't mention him at all.
You'll find, if you take notice,
That what I say is true;
While there may be faults in others
There's a flaw or two in you.

Thanking you, I remain. Fraternally yours, Leo Knabe.

East Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Despite the fact that sinister forces are at work all through the State of Massachusetts, seeking to deal death blows at organized labor, a condition of affairs that is plainly perceptible in our line of business. There appears to be a growing conviction, that trade unionism will weather the storms of injustice, inhumanity and false economics philosophy that are now seemingly in the ascendency, and that the ruts and obstructions that now strew the pathway of good, sincere, faithful and loyal union wage earners will eventually be removed, and a return will be made to the halcyon days, when the great iron masters and master boiler make

ers, and proprietors of ship yards and dry docks in this section of the country, did not think it beneath their dignity to meet the duly accredited representatives of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America in a joint safe and sane conference in the discussion of, and the settlement of industrial disputes and the regulation and adjustment of hours of labor, rates of wages, and general working conditions. It must be admitted, however, that in order to re-animate with life giving vigor, the simmering embers of practical unionism in our trade hereabouts, that good active missionary work, to bring back those, who have strayed from the fold, is absolutely essential for the consumption desired.

Some of the members of Lodge 585, who felt that when the enervating life blood of organized labor, as exemplified by Lodge 585, ceased to circulate freely through the veins and arteries of many of the men of our craft empleyed by the Hodge Boiler Works of East Boston, Mass., but instead became sluggish and stagnant, that a blow was dealt at our organization that struck hard and deeply at its very vitals, and from the effects of which it would be hard to recover.

With righteous indignation, we view the spectacle presented of real genuine union men like Charley Smith, Matt Mason, Tom Stapleton, Tom Nolan and Johnnie Hankard, practically barred from work at the great contract shop above mentioned, while the thirty-four or more who forgot the solemn pledge they made to remain steadfast to their organization are kept at work! "To err is human, to forgive is Divine," and the transgressions of the past will be forgiven, if those sycophants reassert their manhood and don again the mantle of industrial righteousness.

It looks to many keen observers that the fighting spirit of boys like Maurice F. O'Leary, who in the days of our organization's prosperity pointed out, perhaps not very diplomatically, but nevertheless with honesty and sincerity the way to combat encroachments upon our rights and privileges, is needed to make many transgressors against our organization to see the errors of their ways, and get right again.

Meanwhile, while hope remains that business will gradually improve their is no gain saying the realization that the coming winter will be a tough one for a large number of the boiler makers, and helpers of Boston and vicinity, but if they take advantage of the out of work receipt system, they can preserve their good standing in their organization, and if they heed the advice of Brothers Dan Higgins, Wm. F. Irwin, Wm. F. Nyhan, and John Hancock, they will keep the faith and get ready with renewed courage to repel the assaults made upon their principles by the propagandists of the "open shop" in this part of the country. Your fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, Cor. Sec.

Dubuque, Ia.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish the following in the next issue of the Journal:

We herewith acknowledge the receipt of \$150.65 donated for the benefit of Brother Ray Paker, Register No. 154505. In behalf of Brother Baker, the members of Lodge 15 wish to thank the various lodges for their donations, and interest shown in his behalf. Please find attached list of lodges and amount donated. I remain, yours fraternally, E. D. Tootz, Recording Secretary.

Lod			376 Mt. Vernon, O	5.00
No			384 Peru, Ind	2.00
	Minneapolis\$	1.00		10.00
15	Dubuque, Ia	25.00	419 Somerset, Ky	3.00
32	Kansas City, Mo.	2.00	416 Cleveland, O	1.00
	Horton, Kans	2.50	446 Alamosa, Col	5.00
	Missoula. Mont	5.00		5.00
	Temple, Tex	2.00	442 New Orleans, La.	5.00
	Battle Creek	5.00	461 Limon, Col	2.00
	Ft. Madison, Ia	2.50	485 Green Bay, Wis	2.00
95	Evansville, Ind	1.00	507 Atchison, Kans	2.00
144	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1.00	565 Falls City, Nebr.	5.00
	Boone, Ia	5.00	597 Escanaba, Mich	2.00
	Harrisburg, Pa	4.15	606 Mobridge, S. D	2.00
	Crestline, O	2.00	610 Karsas City, Mo.	3.00
	Baltimore, Md	2.00	634 Fresno, Cal	5.00
	Ogden, Utah	6.50	662 Wymore, Nebr	2.00
	Horton, Kans	1.00		0.00
	Sioux City, Ia	5.00	719 Detroit, Mich	2.00
246	Terre Haute, Ind.	3.00	743 Sacramento, Cal.	2.50
253	Bakerfield, Cal	5.00	Members at Nah-	
	Ft. Scott, Kans.	2.00		7.50
	Wabash, Ind	2.00		8.00
949	San Aantonio	3.00	\$10	0.65

Center Point, Ia.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Would like you to publish in your next issue my letter of thanks to Local 163, Hoboken, N. J., and its Secretary. My father, John Frykberg, was a member for a number of years, and at his death I was to receive half of all he left. There being some mistake made, everything was turned over to my brother, as I was unable to go to Hoboken. The check which the union sent was of course all made out to my brother. When I wrote Secretary D. J. McGuinness about it he saw to it with a great deal of trouble on his part that I received one-half, or \$150.00, which I immediately banked until spring, when it is going towards a farm, which my husband is starting up.

May I wish the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders & Helpers of America a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. Thanking you for your kindness, I beg to remain, sincerely, Cora L. Mentzer.

Moncton, N. B., October, 18, 1921. Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you please insert in the next issue of the Journal if possible the death notice of Brother Elias Clinton Horseman, who died October 6, 1921.

The members of the Railway City Lodge No. 378, Moncton, N. B., extend their deepest sympathy to the family of deceased Brother E. C. Horseman in their recent bereavement in the loss of their son. Yours fraternally, Francis M. Cove, Corres. Sec., Lodge No. 378.

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I cannot at this time forget to drop a few lines to be published in next Journal if space permits.

At Local 102 last regular meeting, Oct. 28th, at Machinist Hall, Tyler Bldg., the membership of Local 102 surprised their officers and turned out at meeting as the hour was getting close onto Oct. 30th, the great day to come, the members showed their attitude of preparedness in case the call came. The hall was filled, which seats over two hundred.

We also had the honor to listen to an address of Mr. Wood Axton, the only one hundred per cent union tobacco shop in this city or any other city. Also a representative of Union Tobacco Workers' Organization. Brother Jas. F. Dalton, boiler maker and President of Union Labor Temple and W. H. Smith, President of Machinist Lodge 1174 made an address, which should be published in daily papers for the betterment of organized labor standpoint. So the officers of Local 102 want to thank the membership through the Journal for their watchfulness and ever ready.

Trusting the same spirit shall never die in their hearts and souls and not just be a card man because his shop mate carries a union card. Fraternally yours, I. H. Hutchinson. Attest: Thos. McGuire, President Lodge 102.

Elmira, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish the following in the Journal: The members of Lodge 225 wish to express their deepest sympathy to the widow of our late Brother Thomas Tyrell, who died Monday, Oct. 17, 1921.

Brother Tyrell was a valued employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, working in the boiler shop for forty years, and was held in high esteem by his fellow brothers, and

friends.

The funeral was held Wednesday, Oct. 19, at the family home 422 Pleasant St., and at St. Mary's Church at 9 o'clock. Fraternally yours, James McMahon, Cor. Sec.

Oakland, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Under date of November 11, 1921, I was in receipt of a letter from the manager of The Co-operative Store at Rodeo, Calif., stating that a member of this local, one H. O. Jones, No. 100331, listed on the files of this local, as a mechanic, obtained credit to the amount of \$10.40 and left without paying the bill. On looking over the files in this office I find that the Brother has gone delinquent.

Now, Brother Casey, I wish you would give this matter space in our Journal and advertise this Brother throughout the United States, as things of this sort should be stopped when a man does not appreciate the hand that feeds him when he is out of work, there is very little man in him.

Kindly inform the different locals through the Journal not to reinstate this man until he has paid this bill and received a clearance from Local Lodge So. 233.

Trusting to see this in the next issue of our Journal, I am, with best wishes, fraternally yours, P. J. Wilson, Secretary-Business Agent, No. 233.

Mrs. R. C. Warden and Family,

Detroit, Mich.

The officers and members of the Boiler-makers' and Helpers' Local Union No 719, herewith tender you and yours in the time of sorrow and need, their most sincere and heartfelt sympathies. May your worry and troubles be lightened to know that your husband and father had a large circle of friends that will miss him as a good shop mate and his kind and generous disposition will long be remembered in our midst. Committee, Andy M. Davies, L. Rauch and A. Tanner.

Meridian, Miss.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly publish in your next issue that Empire Lodge 320 wishes to extend their deepest sympathy to Brother John L. Litchfield in the loss of his wife. We also wish to extend to Brother Litchfield and the remaining members of his family our heartfelt sympathy and pray that our All Mighty God may comfort them in their great sorrow. Signed Members, Local 320, B. F. Birdson, Secretary.

Wichita Falls, Tex.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this world of sorrow and work the son of our beloved Brother J. H. Woodhouse, and we, his brothers, extend to Brother J. H. Woodhouse our heartfelt sympathy and pray that God may comfort and console him in this hour of bereavement. Pleas Nichols, J. H. Gibson, W. D. Talley, Committee.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1921,

Dear Sir and Brother:

We wish to direct your attention to the fact that Boilermakers Local No. 683, located in Casper, Wyo., have subscribed for LABOR for their entire membership.

May we ask that you make favorable mention of this in an early issue of your Journal? Yours fraternally, Labor, W. P. Neville, Treasurer.

Milford, Utah.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Would you please publish in the next month's Journal the following:

The officers and members of Local 679, Milford, Utah, present this in commemoration of our departed brother and co-worker, C. W. Bradfield, who departed from their midst September 24, 1921. Brother Bradfield was a kind, sympathetic member, and a good husband, highly esteemed by all that knew him. We his fellow brothers extend to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement. Fraternally, Wm. E. Fernley, Cor. Sec.

In Memoriam

MEMBERS

E. J. Dooley, member of Lodge 61, New Haven, Conn., died October 19, 1921.

John Frykberg, member of Lodge 163, Hoboken N. J. died in Kingston, N. Y., September 29, 1921.

Thos. Tyrell, member of Lodge 225, Elmira, N. Y., died October 7, 1921.

C. W. Bradfield, member of Lodge 679, Medford, Utah, died September 24, 1921. Charles Kelly, member of Lodge 24, Brooklyn, N. Y., died November 10, 1921.

C. M. McDonald, member of Lodge 436, Columbus, Ga., died July 10, 1921, Phoenix City, Ala.

RELATIVES OF MEMBERS.

Son of Brother J. H. Woodhouse of Lodge 576, Wichita Falls, Tex., died recently.

Mrs. John L. Litchfield, wife of Brother John L. Litchfield, member of Lodge 320, Meridian, Miss., died recently.

Mother of Brother Wm. J. Robinson, of Lodge 331, Philadelphia, Pa., died recently.

Mrs. Josephine Welch, wife of Brother John F. Welch, of Lodge 371, Lowell, Mass., died recently.

W. N. SinClair, father-in-law of Brother John Ward, of Lodge 276, St. Louis, Mo., died September 17, 1921.

Mrs. Catherine Agnes Cavanaugh, mother of Brother Raymond R. Baer, of Lodge 276, St. Louis, Mo., died October 28, 1921.

Co-Operation

THE WALL STREET RAILROAD GANG UP TO SAME TRICKS.

Practically ever since the Cummins-Esch law returning the railroads to their owners with a guaranteed dividend for six months, and with instructions to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates which would yield at least 51/2 to 6 or 61/2 % upon an atrociously high valuation to include at least \$3,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000 of watered stock, there have been pleas for reduction of freight rates. Because of the Cummins-Esch law, which encouraged the speculative profiteering and loot of the public, which has totaled over \$1,000,000,000, freight rates were increased an average of about onethird. The excuse for this was that additional revenue was needed to pay the additional wages for railway employes which were increased an average of about 20% by

the Railroad Labor Board in 1920, increasing the total labor bill of the railroads approximately \$625,000. Taking 1913 as a basis of 100, the average railroad employe's compensation on Class I railroads was 272 in 1920, while the gross compensation of farmers for scrops and livestock prices in the same year was 185. In 1917, however, the figures were: For railroad employes' compensation 129, for farmers' compensation 185 —while in 1919 they were: For railroad employes' compensation 227, for farmers' compensation 213. It will be seen that the railway employes' compensation increased much more slowly than the prices which farmers received, and the significiant point for farmers is that they received only about one-third of the prices which railway employes and all others paid for farm products.

FARMERS RECEIVE PRACTICALLY NO BENEFIT FROM REDUCTION IN WAGES TO RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

The average 12% reduction in wages paid railway employes meant a saving to the railroads of approximately \$400,000,000. Through changes in rules and through discharging employes, the railroads saved at least \$150,000,000, probably \$200,000,000, total of close to \$600,000,000. Farmers have received practically no benefit yet, and have no reason to expect any in the near future, from the reduction in wages paid railway employes under the present private operation of the railroads for competitive speculative gain. The recent decision of the Interstate Com-

merce Commission reducing freight rates in certain sections on grain, grain products and hay about 16%, means a reduction in freight rates for farmers of about \$85,000,000, or between 1/7 and 1/6 of the total saving in the total railway labor bill. Of course, there have been other reductions in freight rates, but they are negligible as compared with the enormous reduction in the railroad's labor bill.

The real causes for freight, passenger and express rates are the watered stock of the railroads, misuse of funds, interlocking di-

rectorates, unjust or perhaps illegal expenditures for political and publicity purposes, investments in other business concerns in which the railroads should not be concerned, and with which they should not have been connected. The railway executives are now starting their drive for another 10% reduction in wages paid railroad employes. Farmers realize that such reduction is to have the same effect as the last one-to increase the dividends on watered stock as well as on legitimate stock of the railroad corporations. Less than 10,000 people will get a large amount of this extra bonus to the railroads. Freight rates will not come down because of the decrease in wages. In 1920 and this year, the big financial interests decered a certain drastic and criminal deflation of prices farmers received for their products, particularly so they could have an excuse for reducing wages paid to labor. These same financial interests will use a decrease in wages to railroad employes as an excuse for further deflating farm prices.

The President has not yet reported why

the Attorney General has not prosecuted the railway executives or those responsible for the waste of hundreds of millions of dollars under the Cummins-Esch law. Within the next few days railway employes' organizations will probably present to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce full and detailed information as to the railway situation, and where the railroads' money goes. We want to remind farmers that Dr. Frank J. Warne, representing the transportation group of the railway brotherhoods, showed that Committee that the carriers' witnesses misrepresented the facts regarding the net income of the railroads, and he gives the true figures in each case, as follows: In 1918 (the first year of Federal control) carriers claimed \$638,568,603; should be \$906,-500,000 (approximately the guaranteed standard return by the Federal control act). In 1919, carriers claimed \$454,984,953; should be \$905,000,000. In 1920, carriers claimed \$61,-928,626; should be \$798,000,000 (this includes the two months in 1920 in which the roads were under Federal operation.

DIRECT TRADING AND COMMODITY MARKETING.

As long as railway employes and other wage earners have to pay about three times as much for farm products as farmers receive, both are going to be hard hit. The farmers' way out is not by fighting fair wages for railroad employes or others for an honest day's work, but to end the mon-

opoly interests and to secure direct trading by the farm producers and city consumers, and commodity marketing of staple farm products. Agriculture will prosper on a "live and let live" policy, and not on a policy of letting Wall Street fatten off both farm producers and labor, workers in transportation, mines, factories, and elsewhere.

News of General Interest

READ THE EXECUTIVES' STATEMENT.

In another column will be found a statement from the executives of the transportation organizations which should be read by every railroad worker. It sets forth clearly why the order authorizing a suspension of work beginning October 30 was revoked. The statement speaks for itself. Any attempt at interpretation would be a waste of words.

It is evident the executives did the very best thing possible under the circumstances. They were not responsible for those circumstances and they were not in a position to alter them.

They could only meet them firmly and courageously. This they did, as the official statement amply demonstrates.

There are many lessons to be drawn from "the late unpleasantness."

From the moment a strike became a possibility all the influence of government was thrown against the workers.

Why?

Because politicians have a profound contempt for the so-called "labor vote."

They have fooled the workers so often they do not doubt they can turn the trick again.

But when they are dealing with the moneyed interests they know they must "deliver the goods." Excuses are never accepted.

Does any one believe for a moment that if Attorney General Daugherty understood that 2,000,000 railroad workers and the members of their families were determined to protect their interests at the ballot box in the next election he would have been so free with his talk about injunctions and other court proceedings?

Of course not. Daugherty is a politican, and he would not think of offending millions of voters if he had any idea those voters had stubborn memories.

In common with the other Washington politicians he is sure the "railroad boys" will be in good humor when the next campaign rolls around and will "fall" for the old time "jolly."

Will they?

Railroad workers, you made a good start the last campaign and you won some notable victories. Witness the defeat of Congressman John Esch of Wisconsin, in a district, where he was believed to be invincible.

What was done in Esch's district can be

done in a hundred other districts.

IT MUST BE DONE.

The work of organization along political

lines should be pressed in every community. Do not wait until the campaign is upon you. Begin now.-Labor.

MORE PHILANTHROPY IS DUE.

The public is about due for more phil-

anthropy.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has cut wages 10 per cent.-The Labor-Herald. (K. C., Mo.)

INTOLERANCE.

Since the time that the earliest historians give any account of the most general cause of strife between human beings, it has been the lack of ability on the part of men to be tolerant of the views, habits and mode of life of others with whom they come in contact. If any true record of the quarrel between Cain and Abel was available, it would be safe to bet that it would show that the killing grew out of an argument that had no direct bearing whatever upon their welfare; but because one could not tolerate the other holding his own opinion concerning what they saw.

The great pity about intolerance is that it is not confined, or peculiar to the ignorant or illiterate, but is also the besetting sin of those who are more developed, (lopsided, perhaps) apparently educated, and

in the high places.

Early history tells of massacres of the Christians; persecution of certain pagan peoples; the later pogroms in Russia, where countless thousands of Jews were slaught-ered; and the war of annihilation of the Armenians, conducted by the Turks. These were not in defense of any rights or possessions, but simply due to an intolerant mania to destroy all who clung to a belief or mode of life that suited them in opposition to the wishes and dictates of those holding power, who insisted that all living men believe and live as did they.

As an abstract proposition, every one of us condemn in the strongest possible terms this attitude in others, but it is a sad commentary on human progress and education that all too often we become obsessed with the same spirit of intolerance, and we find in too many of our locals a distinct division along lines that have no economic or industrial significance whatever, but are only political or religious in character.

Every member of the Brotherhood is told,

when initiated, that the obligation "will in no way conflict with your religious or civil liberty," and has a right to expect full and free religious and civil liberty in all his relations with his fellow members in the Brotherhood; but we would be blinding ourselves to a great impending danger if we did not recognize the fact that year by year the lines of cleavage are more tightly drawn in some of our best and most progressive locals, and that persistence in this course can only mean internecine strife; and division of effort and opposition to efforts for progress, that weakens the aggressive potency of the body, and leaves it pervious to attack from opposing forces.

Our membership must be made to realize that the I. B. E. W. is a labor organization, every member of which is entitled to his own convictions in politics and religion.

Plenty of orders exist, both religious and secular, wherein discussion of creeds or politics is welcomed, but the Labor Union is the front rank of the industrial army, and constantly on the firing line. The soldiers in the battle line do not argue the relative merits of the various religious sects or party politics; all they judge by is the willingness to go over the top when the time comes. If this were a good rule to die by, how much better rule is it to live by.

This is our Brotherhood. Every member has equal rights and interests while he observes the laws. Let us have done with narrow-minded bigotry of all kinds: establish your own right to your mode of life, by recognizing the same rights of others; and the employers' stool pigeon will find less fertile field for his seeds of dissent, and the reward in terms of peace and bettered conditions will repay fourfould all necessary effort.—The Journal of Electrical Workers & Operators.

HOW FATHERS MAY HELP.

YOUNG MODERN HEALTH CRUSADERS APPRECIATE PARENTAL APPROVAL OF THEIR EFFORTS.

Many a father today who remembers his own boyhood aversion to using a tooth brush is pleasantly surprised to find his own children cultivating the tooth brush habit regularly. Also, he may have heard the little ones tell about the Modern Health Crusade and the chores they are supposed to do in order to win advancement for themselves and keep up the Crusade record of their class and school. Yet, in spite of all this, he may not have a clear idea of the Modern Health Crusade and its purpose, except in a general way.

At the present time there are over 6,000,000 children enrolled in the Modern Health Crusade, which is a movement sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association as part of the country-wide effort to raise the standard of health. The Crusade appeals to the child as a competitive game in which the romantic names of chivalry are used. Stories of King Arthur's Round-table and his knights are echoed in the game of the Modern Health Crusade and the children advance in it through the grades of Page, Squire, and Knight to the rank of Knight Banneret. But the real purpose of the Crusade is to induce the children to perform the eleven health chores, which comprise brushing the teeth, washing their hands before meals, bathing, breathing deeply, sleeping ten hours a night with windows open, playing outdoors, drinking plenty of water and milk, eating slowly and eating wholesome food, especially vegetables and fruit.

To keep track of the number of times he does these chores the child is given a chore card and many a father who has seen these chore cards at home has been interested in the serious way in which the children have regarded the keeping of these records.

One point which is worth considering in addition to the health habits thus formed is the honor system involved. The child is led to feel that he must fill out his card accurately and truthfully or otherwise he will not be playing the game in the right spirit. Moreover, he knows that if he turns in a card showing a low percentage of health chores performed, he will retard the advancement of his class. In order to avoid "falling down" in this respect, the child is developing the team spirit.

With several enthusiastic Health Crusaders in the family, many fathers and

mothers as well, are obliged to watch their steps at home these days. An uncomfortable feeling is likely to come to the parents who upon sending the child away from the table to wash his hands, is asked, "Did you wash yours?" Or he may hear the following accusation: "But, father I saw you sneeze and you didn't cover up the germs;" or, again, "I bet you weren't outdoors a whole hour today." Well, all fathers cannot be outdoors an hour every day because they are obliged to be indoors earning their daily bread, but if they have had good habits of health all through their growing years they would have the necessary resistance to disease now that their days are overcrowded with work.

As fathers learn of the work of the Modern Health Crusade they realize more fully that the game of health is a game which makes their children better sons and daughters and better citizens to take their places in the working world. They are glad and eager to stand back of this Crusade, to discuss it with their sons and daughters, to take a real interest in making it a wide success.

The National Tuberculosis Association with its 1,200 affiliated organizations, is carrying on an educational campaign to stamp out tuberculosis, the disease which killed 132,000 persons in this country alone last year, of whom no less than 12,000 were children under five years of age. Funds to support this work, of which the Modern Health Crusade is only one part, come from the Sale of Christmas Seals and these will be offered to the public for the fourteenth time next December. Everyone who takes a fatherly interest in the effort to rid the world of unnecessary sickness among children can help by buying Christmas Seals.

ERIE SYSTEM FEDERATION NO. 100.

In sending out our first news circular we wish to press upon the minds of the membership the necessity for co-operation in order that our monthly circular may be attended with the success that all hope for it. Send all information so that it will reach the secretary of the system Federation not later than the twentieth of the month. All general chairmen have agreed to do this and local lodges as well as local federations are urged to do likewise. Remember, do not send mere rumors as absolute facts and do not allow personal interests or grievances to discolor the real facts because every effort will be made to get wide publicity for all information contributed. It should threfore be authentic.

Those who would seek to destroy ORGANIZED LABOR are many, but all too few appear to sense the real danger on the Erie Railroad and that is, the contracting of entire shops and certain lines of work to individuals or corporations. Beginning with the insertion of the wedge at Hornell, New York, at about the time that the roads

were returned to their owners, they have continued to drive it in and have succeeded in prying loose from the Erie Railroad, in addition to the Hornell Shops, the electric lighting of all passenger equipment, the operation of some marine equipment at New York Harbor, the maintenance of the roadbed on a large part of the railroad, the shops at Marion, Ohio, the coach cleaning at Jersey City and the repairing of cars at the River Bed, Cleveland, Ohio. Also, the pattern shop at Meadville and the grey iron foundry at Dunmore, Pennsylvania. have been closed for some time with no early resumption of work contemplated, apparently.

The Railroad has given various reasons for turning over this work, but none have met with any enthusiastic endorsement by the employes, who, so long as they are maintaining railroad equipment, insist that they be given standard railroad wages and working conditions. An official, well up in the operation of the Erie, stated that there is no more reason for a railroad to repair

its own equipment than there is for a grocer to repair his own wagon. If present management, by its own admission, cannot keep the rolling stock in shape in a manner that will serve the interests of efficiency and economy then the employes and public may well entertain doubts as to whether this same management can operate the rolling stock in an efficient and economical manner, even after repaired by outsiders.

The employes charge, and believe their charge will eventually be substantiated, that the railroad is seeking to evade the edicts and decisions of the Labor Board, the provisions of the Transportation Act insofar as it covers railroad labor and certain rulings and findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroad accepts all rate increases yet seeks to deprive certain classes of employes of the fruits of their toil and with a free hand turns them over to contractors.

In the opinion of the Executive Board of Erie System Federation No 100, there is no work more important at this time than that which is cut out for them by this contracting of the work at certain points. Therefore, this matter is being given preferred attention at the expense of others of lesser importance. At the present time we are communicating with the Railway Employes' Department on the advisability of applying for an injunction restraining the Erie Railroad from further contracting out of shops and departments, awaiting the decision of the proper governmental body on the legality of this entire contracting question.

Notes On Shops and Departments Under Contract.

At Hornell the employes enjoy (the word is used advisably) the same conditions as do the employes in the Erie shops. In addition to this the Hornell Repair and Construction Company has made arrangements with the Aetna Life Insurance Company to insure its employes. As a certain manufacturer of a well known breakfast food so often reminded us, "there is a reason." After a little spurt at the outset, the employes have now decided to "keep off."

From the very beginning, the Pintsch Compressing Company refused to observe certain provisions of the National Agreement. The railroad refused to join in a submission to the Labor Board on certain cases having origin among the Pintsch Compressing Company's employes and which had reference to rates of pay and working Mr. Owens, former Superinconditions. tendent of the Maintenance of Way for the Erie but now at the head of a company that is doing this work for the railroad, according to a reliable information, has found this new venture very profitable for himself. Not so, however, with the men who have very largely made this possible by suffering a reduction in wages.

Volumes could be written about the situation at Marion, Ohio, where the men have been locked out, wages cut, the 10-hour day established and the recognition of organizations discontinued. We do not know where Mr. Owen and his associates, who constitute the Railway Service Corporation, kept themselves during the war, but they evidently did not hear or else gave little heed to the many speeches made by prominent citizens at that time. He is the Kaiser at the Marion Shop and found it necessary to erect a high board fence topped off with two rows of wire, barbed like that of the trenches. Mr. R. V. Blocker, formerly Master Mechanic at Marion, has been retired by the Railway Service Corporation as Superintendent. Recently a staff meeting was held on the Ohio Region of the Erie Railroad and Mr. Blocker was present. While all of these corporations appear to have different heads evidently get "life" from a common heart which we believe is not far removed from the head officers of the Erie Railroad at 50 Church Street, New York City.

Beginning October 1st, a Mr. Connelly is responsible for the coach cleaning work at Jersey City. The 150 men and women affected had their wages reduced from 42 cents to 30 cents per hour and the basic day increased to 10 hours. (A decision of the Labor Board had reduced their wages from 50 cents to 42 cents per hour, effective July Now they can work two hours more 1). for 36 cents less. A widow woman, the mother of several children, protested that with the reduction in pay she could no longer buy milk for her little ones to say nothing of other necessities. To this Mr. Connelly replied that he was not interested in either milk or babies. We have definite recollection of a man who used to be prominent and distinguished in Teutonic circles who was neither interested in milk nor babies but he is very much extinguished now. Mr. Connelly is entitled to the same reward. Besides having their wages reduced, the coach cleaners, many of whom live in the environs of Jersey City, also were relieved of their transportation by the railroad so that they must now pay car fare out of their personal funds. In some cases this means another reduction of from nine to ten dollars a month. We fear that these unfortunate car cleaners will be owing their boss money at the end of the month, before long, should this rate be kept up. The Erie Railroad sought to undo the welfare of the car cleaners as far back as the new agreement negotiations when they denied that the Federated Shop Crafts could legislate for them. The entire matter was referred to the Labor Board. Perhaps the railroad got wind of an unfavorable decision and took other steps to defeat the ruling of the Labor Board. One of the coach cleaners. active in the local organization, asked as to the policy of the new company with respect to the labor organization. Mr. Connelly replied that he recognized no one but himself. We trust he makes frequent use of his mirror for he hasn't many admirers among his new employes.

If allowed to continue, no one knows where the lightning will strike next. Tomorrow morning you may have the opportunity to work for some highbinders who have formed a corporation and cut wages, put in piece work, increase hours, not to mention the hiring of a lot of cops and bulls.

The President of the Erie Railroad in a letter to the Mayor of Meadville, which was published in local papers, and in which he sought to use that public official to create sentiment in favor of the Erie's policy on the physical examination question, and in which he very largely succeeded, made the statement that the officers of the railroad were the best friends that the employes have. When men and women who have given years of faithful service are dumped like so many blocks of wood and then exploited by men who have made such practices a profession, we repeat, when such things are permitted and sought, we can hardly take Mr. Underwood seriously.

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS TOWARD THE KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Alexander Howat, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, District 14, is in jail at Columbus, Kas., for one reason and he was removed from office as president by John L. Lewis, international president, for an entirely different reason, according to an article appearing in the current issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal, official publication of the International union. The Journal says:

"Some of those men who are in open rebellion against the laws of the union are spreading the word that the autonomy of District 14 was suspended by the International Organization and the officers of that district removed from office because those district officials were making a fight against the Kansas industrial court law. Nothing could be farther from the truth and, of course, those who make such statements know they are untrue. It is only an attempt on their part to kick up a lot of dust to hide their illegal and indefensible conduct in violating the fundamental laws of the union and the basic provisions of their agreement with the coal operators at that district. There is nothing else to it.

"These district officers were not removed from office because of their fight against the Kansas industrial court law. They were removed because they refused to obey the laws of their own union and the decision of their own International Convention. They called strikes that were violations to the joint agreement. The International Union directed them to put the striking miners back at work and then take up the grievances in the regular way, as provided by the joint agreement. They refused to do this, but defied the International officers and International Union. Then the International Convention, the highest authority in the organization, decided by an overwhelming vote that they should put the striking miners back at work. Still they refused and defied the convention.

"For that reason, and that reason alone, they were removed from office and the autonomy of district 14 was suspended. The Kansas industrial court was not involved in the case in any manner whatever, although some of these men have attempted to hide

behind their own shadows and make the people believe that they were being persecuted because they were fighting the Kansas industrial court law.

"The bold fact is that the officers of district 14 never have fought the Kansas industrial court law. They have fought the court, but they have not, even up to this hour, made any attack upon the law creating the court nor have they made any effort whatever to have the Kansas industrial court law set aside or repealed.

"Throughout all of their dramatics and heroics they have merely denounced and defied the Kansas industrial court and then paraded before the public, with the spotlight turned on, beating their breasts and shouting, "I am a hero." It was a clear case of playing to the grandstand, all of which was at the expense of the Kansas miners and the good name of the Union.

"Sometimes the thought arises that perhaps the officers of district 14 were not as anxious to have the Kansas industrial court law knocked out as they appeared to be from their declarations. As above stated, they never made any effort to have the law wiped out. They violated the industrial court law numerous times and had themselves arrested, but in no case did they start any proceedings that could test the constitutionality of the law itself. when the International Union offered to cooperate with and assist Alexander Howat to make a full legal test of the law Howat did not accept the offer of assistance. Sincerity of purpose would have prompted him to accept the help of the International Union, instead of completely ignoring the offer. Just why he ignored the offer no one except Howat himself knows. Recent developments, however, would seem to indicate that he had a burning desire to go to jail instead. and thus attain the self-imposed distinction of being a martyr with the limelight shining brightly upon him.

"Howat and those who support him are indulging in bare-faced deception of the membership when they make the statement that the officers of district 14 were removed from office because of their activities against the Kansas industrial court. The Kansas industrial court law had nothing

It was their own rebillious to do with it. refusal to obey the laws of the Union and their own defiance of the International Convention that caused their removal from

"If the officials of district 14 had been half as anxious to knock out the industrial court law as they professed to be they could have instituted proceedings many months ago and a decision could have been obtained from the highest courts that would have settled the question one way or the other. But they did not do this. On the other hand, they continued to violate the law and defy the industrial court and, of course, they

landed in jail.

"The International Union is just as bitterly opposed to the Kansas industrial court law as Howat ever was. Every official of this Union has denounced the law as being cruel, barbaric and unconstitutional. The International officials are just as anxious as Howat, and perhaps, more anxious, that the industrial court law shall be wiped out, and they offered to help Howat to wipe it out with proper legal proceedings, which Howat did not accept. The same International Convention which ordered Howat to put the strikers at the Dean and Reliance strip pits back to work and live up to the joint agreement also adopted a resolution directing that proper steps be taken by the International Union to test the constitutionality of the industrial court law. And yet, Howat defied the Convention and the Union.

"It is to be hoped that the membership of the Union will not allow itself to be fooled by the loud talk of those who are in open rebellion against the laws of the Union. The membership should understand that Howat and Dorchy are in jail in Kansas for one reason and that they were removed from office for an entirely different reason."

SAVE AND PROLONG THE USEFULNESS OF THE EYES.

A well-known specialist addressing a national conference stated: "For every blind person we generally can count from one to three who are what is termed nearblind, and a still greater number with markedly deficient vision. So we may continue to estimate until we come to what seems an almost universal lack of eye perfection.

"We shall better understand by the number of young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one years who were refused entrance to the army because of deficient vision; so deficient that the glasses failed to bring it up even sufficiently for one draftee to be acceptable for

limited service.

"Just as it is necessary for school children to be examined, so every individual between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-nine years should have the ocular state ascertained, as was done in the case of the army drartees.

"Early tendency toward the development of cataract may also occur during this

period. Refractive errors (defective vision) when corrected lessen this tendency. Correction of defective eyesight, therefore, is a stitch in time, for it will save and prolong the usefulness of the eye."

TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Reasons Why You Should Seven Good Invest.

Popular Denominations: \$25, \$100 and \$1,000 Treasury Savings Certificates: 25c Thrift Stamps, \$1 Treasury Savings Stamps; \$5 War Savings Stamps. (\$100 Certificate costs \$84.60 during December.)

Cannot Depreciate: Treasury Savings Certificates increase in value each month; are not subject to market fluctuations.

Redeemable: Money quickly returned in emergency.

Safeguarded: Registration features protects holder of Treasury Savings Certificates against loss by fire, theft or otherwise.

Fair Interest: Interest at 4 per cent compounded quarterly, if held to maturity:

about 41/4 per cent yield. Tax Exempt: Carry valuable tax exemp-

tion features. The 1921 series matures

Short Term: January 1, 1926.

The above features make Treasury Savings securities one of the best forms of investment for individuals, labor organizations, fraternal societies and all trust funds.

It's what is back of the name that makes them safe!

CLOSE TIMES HIT ORPHANAGE HEAVY BLOW.

The close times and increased population, have dealt the Christmas Home Orphanage of Council Bluffs, Ia., a heavy blow. This institution cares for an average of 250 little children daily. It also conducts a department for aged, dependent women, and a department for deformed and crippled children. The institution was founded in 1882, and since that time has provided for an average of 500 homeless people annually. The institution is at present struggling under a heavy debt, and with winter at hand, and calls from the needy rapidly increasing, efforts are being made to wipe out the debt by a Thanksgiving offering. This institution is the only home that hundreds of destitute children and aged women know. The Home is supported entirely by voluntary contributions of charitable people. It receives children from any part of the country, employs no traveling agents and is absolutely non-sectarian. This great institution sorely needs your help now. Send them a Thanksgiving donation and help them pay off the old debt and care for many hundreds who will seek food and shelter there this winter. Address, The Christian Home Orphanage, Council Bluffs,

A Compilation of Labor News

MERCHANT MARINE COMPETITORS AIDED BY AMERICAN RAILROADS.

"Molders of Public Opinion" Ignore Exposure But Back Roads' Wage Reducing Plan.

Washington—The charge by United States Senator Ransdell that American railroad owners have contracts with foreign steamship companies, while American vessels are idle, is a hard blow to rail owners, who have spent vast sums to develop a public opinion favorable to them.

Their raids on the treasury, their wagecutting, and their general anti-union policy do not square with their statements that they are "trustees of a public utility," that they are only serving the public, that they are actuated by patriotic motives, etc., etc.

Now it is shown that they have pledged British, Japanese, Scandinavian and German ship companies "to make every effort within reason" to secure the necessary amount of freight required by the foreign ships, to aid these companies against all competitors (American ships compete with these foreigners), ot use their influence to secure tax exemptions and harbor dues for the foreigners, give them free wharfage and other concessions and deliver coal to them below the market price and never over \$5 a ton.

The law provides that the railroads shall file copies of every contract relating to traffic with the interstate commerce commission. It is now discovered that the contracts referred to by Senator Ransdell have not been filed. The commission has ordered the railroads to comply with the law, and the senate, on motion of Senator Jones, of

Washington, requests the commission to furnish it a copy of these contracts.

Officers of the National Merchant Marine Association state that there is no record of an agreement whereby an American railroad is pledged to secure trade for shipping under the American flag.

"With the government turning over many millions of dollars to American railroads, with the railroads utilizing their resources to secure business for foreign steamship lines, even to the extent of employing solicitors to get cargo, a remarkable situation is developed," these business men declare. "For, while the government is forced to tie up hundreds of its vessels for lack of freight, American railroads continue to turn over cargo to foreign steamship lines, and these lines continue to gain steadily in the percentage of our ocean commerce which they carry, while our vessels transport less and less."

"Thus the government, by its payment to the railroads, is using its money to foster competition with its own shipping and thereby add to the heavy burden of loss."

Some of the largest railroad systems have entered into these exclusive agreements with foreign companies. They include the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Albany (New York Central system), Philadelphia & Reading, Boston & Maine, Grand Trunk, Norfolk & Western, Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

STRIKE RIGHT IS NATURAL RIGHT; EXISTED PRIOR TO STATE ITSELF.

Cardinal O'Connell.

Boston—The strike is a natural right; it is man's natural defense; it existed prior to the state itself and is a right which no society can annul, said Cardinal O'Connell, of this city, in a pastoral letter.

The reasoning of this church man is a contrast with the claim of "can't-strike" advocates, that strikes should be outlawed when they inconvenience the public—or, in other words, that a right can be set aside when it discommodes society; and that the state, created by man, can deny rights inherent in man.

"It is a natural right of man to give or withhold his labor," said the cardinal. "It is man's defense against injury and oppression. Man's right to strike is then a natural right.

"A strike is not war, save figuratively, but like war it should be considered a last resort.

"The state has the right to suppress a

civil war, but a strike should never be civil war. Some times incidental to a strike, but not at all necessary, and greatly to be deplored by true friends of labor, are intimidation, disorder, riot and violence. A strike of itself does not imply any disturbance of the peace.

"Strikes are called more frequently on account of failure to pay a just wage than for any other reason. If employers would recognize man's rights to a just wage, another great milestone of progress toward industrial peace would be passed.

"There is plenty to go round in this rich country of ours.

"The state should always maintain discipline, but the state has no right to prohibit a just strike.

"The evils and abuses of the present industrial system cannot be too strongly deplored. The aloofness of the employer from the worker, the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, the oppression of the worker are abuses which, while not universal, are altogether too common. Stories of excessive profits and low wages, of heartless dismissals, or inhuman disregard of labor, are a disgrace to our democratic state. "We must not look upon labor as merely the expenditure of muscle or intellectual energy, or as a commodity to be bought and sold. There is a moral element which must be considered. Man is not an irresponsible machine."

NEW MOVE IN MOONEY CASE.

San Francisco—Counsel for Thomas J. Mooney, who is serving a life sentence for alleged complicity in the 1916 preparedness day bomb outrage, is preparing an appeal from the decision last spring denying a motion for the common law writ of audita querela.

This writ is of ancient English origin. It permitted the king to hear a case, when all court procedure was closed to the plaintiff.

Because of the numerous confessions of perjury in connection with the prosecution of Mooney, his attorneys have endeavored to secure a new trial, but under the Calfornia law a new trial can only be secured on the record of a case. In this case there are no irregularities in the record. The ir-

regularities were exposed after the case ended and the record was closed. Under the law the only recourse is the governor.

A pardon by the governor would only involve the liberty of an individual and would not reveal the methods used by the prosecution, which is challenged by friends of Mooney to favor pardon with the understanding that he will be retried on other murder indictments. This challenge has not been accepted.

Attorneys for Mooney unearthed the century-old writ of audita querela and asked a lower court to issue this writ. This would mean a reopening of the case. The court refused the request, and this decision is now appealed.

COURT MUST DECIDE IS PICKETING LEGAL.

Washington—For the third time the United States supreme court has ordered arguments on whether picketing is legal.

The case was argued before the court on October 8, 1918. Two years later—on October 9, 1920—it was again argued, and now the court is having lawyers discuss the case again.

It is the first time the question has ever been presented squarely to this court and the time given to it by the supreme justices would indicate they realize its importance.

In November, 1913, the American Steel Foundries, a New Jersey corporation, closed its plant at Granite City, Ill. On April 14, the following year, it reopened and employed but 370 of the 1,300 laid off. A committee

representing the central trades council and various locals called on the management, but the committee was refused a hearing. A strike was called and the unionists picketed. The company appealed to Federal Judge Humphreys for an injunction, which was granted. The court held that there is no such thing as peaceful picketing and that the Granite City central trades council is an unlawful combination.

On appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals Judge Humphreys' views were set aside. The circuit court refused to rehear the case, and the company appealed to the United States supreme court, which has had the case before it since March 7, 1917.

Lodge Notices

Settlement Made—Doyle & Rock— Lodge 143.

This is to state that Brothers Doyle and Rock have made satisfactory settlement of the claims against them by Lodge 143 and are entitled to all rights and benefits of the Brotherhood. F. M. Fair, B. A. L. 143.

Lost, Withdrawal Card-Sellars.

I. F. Sellers, Register No. 102860, Lodge 52, reports the loss of his withdrawal card. Any one finding this card, please notify Nick Mariano, C. S. L. 52.

White-Lodge 669.

Chas. L. White, Register No. 122019, cashed a check here amounting to \$20.00. A member of this lodge indorsed it for him,

and later received a notice that the check was refused payment. Any Secretary taking up this card please hold same and correspond with C. E. Crouch, S., L. 669.

Bohnhof-Lodge 669.

Any Secretary or member knowing the whereabouts of G. T. Bohnof, Register No. 258836, please correspond with C. E. Crouch, S., L. 669.

Lost, Receipts and Receipt Case—Toomey. The room of Brother D. B. Toomey, Register No. 395919, was broken into and among other things that were taken was his receipt case with receipts up to and including the month of September, 1921. Any Secretary locating same notify this office at once.—Tony Accardo, S., L. 46.

Receipt Case—Fenelon.

Any Secretary coming across my due book and due receipts please notify me as I lost same. J. F. Fenelon, Register No. 12434, 350 Bull St., Savannah, Ga.

Must Have Paid Up Card-Local 702.

Any Boilermaker starting towards Ravenna, Ky., must carry a card paid up in full. P. D. Blount, F. S., L. 702.

Wells Et Als-Lodge 32.

Shirley D. Wells, Register No. 401873, left here owing a board bill of some \$65.00. Lodge 4 collected \$16.00 of the bill and released his card. Understand that he is in

- C. A. Berger, Register No. 350590 made out a wrong pass application, that Lodge 32 had to pay for.
- A. J. Ray, Register No. 84077, left Kansas City owing borrowed money and laundry bill to the amount of \$11.90.

Frank Parsons, Register No. 120587, left Kansas City owing a board bill amounting to \$38.00. Brother Secretaries, see that these bills are collected before these parties get their cards. W. E. Dwyer, S., L. 32.

Lost-Receipts-Members L. 32.

Ora Scott, Register No. 123465, lost his receipts for 1921 up to September 30.

Charles Curry, Register No. 250439, lost his receipts for 1921 up to September 30. Any parties seeing these receipts will hold and notify W. E. Dwyer, S., L. 32.

Fitzgerald and Gill-Lodge 90.

Harry G. Fitzgerald, Register No. 414265, left here owing the Local funds that were the proceeds of a dance given by Local 90 to the amount of \$18.00, and other bills he made in Independence, Mo. He left here last August, and is somewhere in the East. This brother also owes a brother of Local 90, \$13.00 borrowed money.

C. E. Gill, Register No. 379068, suspended September 30, 1921, left here owing a grocery bill to the amount of \$70.00 and \$25.00 borrowed money from Local 90, which is unpaid. Any Secretary knowing the whereabouts of these men, please hold card and correspond with G. C. McCoy, Sec. 90.

LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED.

Vollmer-Lodge 227.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Alb. Vollmar, Reg. No. 124688, will please hold same and notify the undersigned as this brother left owing a bill amounting to \$10.00 which two other members stood good for and had to pay. Walter Pasko, Sec'y., Lodge 227. July Journal.

Burke-Lodge 736.

All Secretaries having an application for reinstatement of Wm. Burke, Reg. No. 76847, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as he left here owing \$200.00

borrowed money and was suspended for non-payment of dues.

—A. R. Lehman, Sec'y., Lodge 736. July Journal.

McNeal-Lodge 261.

This is to give notice to all Secretaries that the card of Floyd McNeal, Reg. No. 278516, is being held by the B. A. of Lodge 281, for non-payment of money borrowed. By action of Lodge 261. David Glick, B. A. July Journal.

Berger-Lodge 32.

Any Secretary holding the card of Brother O. A. Berger, Reg. No. 356590, will hold same until this brother pays for a pass from Kansas City, Mo., to Falls City, Nebr., which he received from Lodge 32 in April.—W. E. Dwyer, Sec'y., Lodge 32. July Journal.

Armstrong—Lodge 449.

Any Secretary taking up the card of G. W. Armstrong, Reg. No. 273127, will please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing a bill.—P. T. Bawdon, Sec'y., L. 449. August Journal.

Whisenaut-Lodge 567.

This is to notify Secretaries that T. R. Whisenaut, Reg. No. 288790, has no clearance card. Was suspended for non-payment of dues, and still owes Lodge 567 \$6.00 borrowed money, besides various other amounts.—Lem Arnold, Cor. & Fin. Sec'y., Lodge 567.

C. B. Duncan-Lodge 664.

Any Secretary taking up the card of brother C. B. Duncan, Reg. No. 171898, please hold same and correspond with the undersigned, as this brother left here owing the Local \$25.00 borrowed money. Jos. L. Wolf, Sec'y., Lodge 664.

De Vere-Lodge 285.

Robert DeVere, Reg. No. 219866, former financial secretary of Local 285, left this vicinity with a shortage of \$66.77 charged against him, dues he had collected but had failed to turn in. Any Secretary taking up his card will please hold same and correspond with K. S. Wallace, Sec'y., Lodge 285, Long Beach, Calif. July Journal.

Walsh-Lodge 244.

Any Local taking up Clearance Card of Phillip Walsh, Reg. No. 261044, please notify Local 244, Sioux City, Ia., or Grand Lodge, as this brother changed dates on card deposited here from March, 1920, to March, 1921. Frank Crumby, C. S. October Jaurnal.

Rotter-Lodge 46.

Any Secretary taking up the card of J. C. Rotter, Beg. No. 12345, will please hold same and communicate with the undersigned, as this brother was found short of about \$150 while officiating as Financial Secretary for this local.—
Tony Accardo, Cor. Sec'y., L. 46, Cheyenne, Wyo. October Journal

Williams-Lodge 37.

Any Secretary taking up the card of J. N. Williams, Reg. No. 278281, kindly hold same and correspond with the Secretary of Local 37, as this brother left here owing a bill for board to the amount of \$16.43.—B. J. Schreiner, C. F. S., L. 37.

Shaughnesay—Lodge 82.

Any Secretory knowing the whereabouts of M. Shaughnesay, Reg. No. 103532, please notify Local 82, as this brother beat this local out of transportation to the amount of \$21.96.—J. E. Sturgess, S., L. 82.

O'Neil-Lodge 442.

Any Secretary taking up the card of Brother J. H. O'Neil, Reg. No. 52926, will please hold same and correspond with Secretary Geo. E. Meyer, Local 442, Algiers, La, as he left here owing a bank note amounting to \$150.00, endorsed by a machinist by the name of H. J. Slimmer, drawn on the Canal Commercial Bank, that this machinist stood good

Lodge Notice-Walker-Lodge 556.

W. M. Walker, Reg. No. 86455, on April 15th, came before Local 556 with a hard luck story and borrowed \$25.00 on his card. This local is still holding his card, as Brother Walker left here and has never been heard from since. Any Secretary knowing of his whereabouts please notify J. A. Fulfer, Sec'y., L. 556.

Etzweiler-Lodge 496.

Any one knowing the present whereabouts of Harry Etz-weiler, Reg. No. 40715, will please notify the undersigned, as he left here without card and owing several bills. His wife, now at Moody, Tex., is also anxious to hear from him. The last seen or heard of him was when he accompanied his wife to Kansas City to put her on train for Moody. M. C. Dumby, Sec'y., Local 496.

Doyle and Dembosky—Lodge 556.

J. J. Doyle and Joe Dembosky left here owing their room rent. Any Secretory knowing of their whereabouts please have them correspond with J. F. Fulfer, Sec'y., L. 556.

Poetical Selections

THE CHRISTMAS BOX FROM HOME.

When the sidewalk's lined with cedar and the holly berries gleam,

And the merry Christmas shoppers seem to form an endless stream,

And the small boy's in his glory with his nose pressed to the pane

Of the dazzling toy window where old Santa Claus doth reign,

Then it's Christmas-yes, it's Christmasyou feel it in the air,

And you see it in the faces down along the shopping square;

And the mistletoe and cedar lead you far

and far away, And remind you of a caller that is due on Christmas day-

A caller that will reach you no matter where you roam,

That's your good old annual visitor—the Christmas box from home!

There's a noise in the hallway and a creaking of the stair,

And up comes an expressman who looks like he'd love to swear.

His brow is almost dripping and his cheeks are fiery red,

"By jinks, it must be books, sir! It has the weight of lead!'

And you look the address over and you find it here at last.

With half a dozen labels and a rope to hold it fast:

And it brings the breath of country to the busy, throbbing town,

With its crowning wealth of holly and its walnuts rich and brown,

And its little jars of honey all dripping in the comb-

storehouse full of good things is the Christmas box from home!

Ih, travel-stained and homely is the country Christmas box,

As it's pushed from post to corner by the rude expressman's knocks;

But there's something sort of homelike in the little things it holds— The golden-yellow heart cakes baked in good

old-fashioned molds, The jars of quince and apple-and you set

them on the shelf, And a little note comes fluttering, "Ma put

these up herself.

Jenny sends the citron; and wear these mittens. do.

For granny sat up late at night to knit them just for you!"

And no matter where you've wandered, from New York clear to Nome,

There is nothing so inviting as the Christmas box from home!

-Victor A. Hermann, in Judge.

CONCERNING THE QUITTER.

When you're lost in the Wild, and you're scared as a child,

And death looks you bang in the eye, And you're sore as a boil, it's according to Hoyle

To cock your revolver and-die.

But the Code of a Man says: "Fight all you can."

And self-dissolution is barred.

In hunger and woe, oh, it's easy to blow, the hell-served-for-breakfast that's hard.

"You're sick of the game!" Well, now, that's a shame.

You're young and you're brave and you're bright.

"You've had a raw deal!" I know-but don't squeal;

Buck up, do your damnedest, and fight. It's the plugging away that will win you the day.

So don't be a piker, old pard.

Just draw on your grit; it's so easy to quit; It's the keeping-your-chin-up that's hard.

It's easy to cry that you're beaten—and die; It's easy to crawfish and crawl;

But to fight and to fight when hope's out of sight-

Why, that's much the best game of all! And though you come out of each gruelling

All broken and beaten and scarred, Just have one more try—it's dead easy to die:

It's the keeping-on-living that's hard.

-Selected.

"WANTED."

God give us MEN! A time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands-

Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess opinions and a will, Men who have honor-men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagogue And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking-

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog

In public duty and in private thinking. For while the rabble, with their thumbworn creeds-

Their large professions and their little deeds-

Wrangle in selfish strife; lo, Freedom weeps,

Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps!

-Selected.

Smiles

We Overheard It

"No," said the lady to whom the clerk was trying to sell a one-piece bathing suit, "that's a bit too—er—well, I want something fuller, you know-a few ruffles-"

"Gee, mother," interrupted the nine-year-old boy who accompanied her, "you'd orter see Mrs. Brown's bathin' suit. Ruffles—huh, her's ain't even got a wrinkle."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

All He Wanted

Sam Jones had been condemned to hang, and as he was led to the scaffold was asked by the sheriff if he had any-

thing to say before the drop was sprung. "Well," he answered, "ah jus' got one las' favor to ask. Yes, sir, jus' one. Ah use' to be a barber, an' ah jus' like to get a chance to shave that there District Attorney, tha's all.'

Flivver Dreams Barred

"Oh, Mary!" exclaimed John. "Last night I dreamed we had the niftiest lit-

tle runabout, and-

"John Henry Smith, you go right back to sleep and dream a limousine or get out and walk! There'll be no cheap dreaming in this family!"-From the St. Louis Times.

Just What He Wanted

"I can't marry you."

"Ah?"

"But I'll be a sister to you."

His comeback was mean.

"Thanks awfully. I've always felt the lack of an elder sister."—From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Where He Probably Is

Hokus-"I've been looking for Henpecke everywhere. I wonder where he is?

Pokus—Have you looked under his wife's thumb?—From Judge.

Can't Make Much Speed

"He asked her to run away with him, but she refused."

"Of course she refused. It isn't being done while hobble skirts are in fashion. -From the Houston Post.

The Provincial Tour

Heavy Tragedian—House nearly empty, can't understand it. We haven't been here before, have we?—From the Saturday Journal, London.

A Missouri farmer who called his newly employed hired man out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning was surprised a few moments later to see the man walking off down the road.

"Say! Come back an' eat breakfast 'fore you go to work!"

"I ain't goin' to work," the man called back. "I'm goin' to hunt somewhere to stay all night."-Kansas City Star.

THE GUILTY ONE.

Gr-rr-r! The train drew up with a mighty crash and shock between stations.

"Is it an accident? What happened?" inquired a worried-looking individual of the conductor.

"Someone pulled the bell-cord," shouted the conductor. "The express knocked our last car off the track. Take us four hours before the track is clear."

"Great Scott! Four hours. I am supposed to be married today!" groaned the passenger.

The conductor, a bigoted bachelor, raised

his eyebrows suspiciously.
"Look here," he demanded. "Are you the guy that pulled the cord?"

BEARING NO MALICE.

Farmer (to horse dealer): "No, I don't bear ye no malice; I only hope that when you're chased by a pack of ravening wolves you'll be drivin' that horse you sold me." -Tit-Bits.

Don't Wear a Truss



We Guarantee Your Comfort with every Brooks' Appli-ance. New discovery. Won-derful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws cusnons. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Full information and booklet and free.

C. E. BROOKS 188B State St. Marshall, Michigan

JOKE TO BE DEAF N O



—Every Deaf Person Knows That I make myself hear, after being deaf for 25 years, with these Artificial Ear Drums. I wear them day and night. They are perfectly comfortable. No one sees them. Write me and I will tell you a true Medicated Ear Drum story, how I got deaf and Pat. Nov. 3, 1808 how I make you hear. Address GEO. P. WAY, Artificial Ear Drum Co. (Inc.) 128 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Index to Volume 33—1921

A COMPILATION OF LABOR NEWS.	Air Friction Carburetor Co 351	Oshkosh Overall Co.July, back cover
Vol. XXXIII.	Artificial Ear Drum Co. (Geo.	Owens, A
Get 44 Hour Week 8	P. Way) Oct., inside front cover, 385, 456	Philipsborn's. Feb., inside front
Want Compensation Bill 8	Boot & Shoe Workers' Union.Jan.,	cover; Sept., inside back cover Pile-Eze Co
Denounce Daily Press 8	inside front cover, 50, 97,	Pile-Eze Co
State Arms Strikebreakers; Facts	146; May, inside front cover,	Powers, H. D
Conners Invited to Mexico As	146; May, inside front cover, 226; July inside front cover, 290; Oct., inside front cover,	288; Oct., inside front cover 458
Gompers Invited to Mexico As Guest of That Republic 37	290; Oct., inside front cover,	288; Oct., inside front cover 458 Pullen, E. M2, 50, 144, 458
Heroic Coal Miners Resist Feud-	385, 458 Burlington Watch Co2, 145	Patterson, John 96
alism 37	Proche C E 40 999 995 456	Rock, Dr. 352 Rice, W. S., Inc. 352 St. Louis Technical Institute.
Unionists Watch Mooney Case 38	Brooks, C. E48, 223, 385, 456	St. Louis Technical Institute
What's Become of the "More- Production" Cry? By Presi- dent Gompers in American	Bush Motor Car 95	January,
dent Gompers in American	Buescher Band Instrument Co146, May, inside back cover	inside front cover, 96, 143,
Federationist	Boyce, W. D 226	inside front cover, 96, 143, 145; May, inside back cover, 255, 288, 290, 351, 385, 457
Anti-Unionists Ignore Frankness and Truth 39	Bocker Laboratories 290	Sloan's Liniment
and Truth	(The) Comer Mfg. Co. 49, 97, 323	Jan., inside front cover, 415, 458
Secondary	Coleman, Watson48, 95, 98,	Superba Co
New Name40	Coleman, Watson48, 95, 98, 145, 223, 255, 288, 290, 351;	back cover; Nov., inside back
Oregon's Anti-Injunction Law	Oct., inside front page, 410, 400	cover; Dec., inside back cover and outside back cover.
Upheld, Workers May Picket. 40	DeWerth, Dr. H. Mitchell	and outside back cover.
Oregon's Anti-Injunction Law Upheld, Workers May Picket. 40 Property Concept, Not Logic, Support "Can't-Strike" Ad-	Davis, N 384	J. L. Stifel & Sons
vocates	Davis, N	cover; July, inside front cover, 322
False Land Values Depopulate	Eastern Rubber Co	Standard Motal Works 146
Farms	Elmer Richards Co386, 416	Sears, Roebuck & Co
Coal Profiteering "Is Disgrace- ful" 42	Elmer Richards Co386, 416 Ford Wilson98, 288, 352; Oct., inside front cover, 415, 458	Vose & Sons Piano Co
Wants Boast Made Good 42	Oct., inside front cover, 415, 458	Jan., inside front cover,
Burleson Is Corrected 42	Farm Life	49; Mch., inside back cover,
Babblers Are Scored 42	Gaylord, Duane W 96	226. July inside front cover,
Retailers Are Pirates 42 Judicial Usurpation Again Shown	Gaylord, Duane W 96 Gordon's Cloak House	Woods, G.49; May, inside back cover
By High Court 136	Sept., inside front cover	146; May, inside front cover, 226; July, inside front cover, 290 Woods, G.49; May, inside back cover Western Newspaper Assn 145
"Can't-Strike" Law Is Costly	Glandine Laboratories. 352, 384, 385 (The) Gentlewoman Magazine	AGREEMENTS
Venture	Hartman Furniture Co	Contract Shops of Washington,
"Upen" Shop	Hartman Furniture Co	D. C
Labor Not Commodity Save New	1, Jan., back cover; Feb., back cover; Mch., back cover; Apr., back cover; May, back cover,	D. C
York Editor 138	back cover; May, back cover,	leans Metal Trades Associa- tion
York Editor 138 "Can't-Strike" Law Means State Control 138	June, back cover, 289; Aug.,	
Trust rension Fian Creates De-	back cover; Sept., back cover;	AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 1920.
pendents	(The) Herculex CoJan. in-	Auditor's Report for 1920 89, 90, 91, 92
Ox Is Gored	side front cover, 48, 50, 144, 145	CO-OPERATION.
High Court Shatters Popular	Hudgen Tire Com	
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	back cover; May, back cover, June, back cover, 289; Aug., back cover; Sept., back cover; Oct., back cover; Nov., back cover (The) Herculex CoJan., inside front cover, 48, 50, 144, 145 Howe, Eugene C257 Hudson Tire Corp361 J. C. Hutzell457	The Second American Co-opera-
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	Hudson Tire Corp	The Second American Co-opera-
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	Hudson Tire Corp. 3651 J. C. Hutzell 457 Jobbers' Overall Co. 3 Jackson, Mark H 48, 96,	The Second American Co-opera- tive Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	Howe, Engene C. 251 Hudson Tire Corp. 3651 J. C. Hutzell 457 Jobbers' Overall Co. 3 Jackson, Mark H 48, 96, 144, 145, May, inside back cover Kingsley Army Shoe Co. 48	The Second American Co-opera- tive Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-opera- tive Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-opera- tive Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular 184 Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular 184 Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention (By Owen Howells) 135 Co-operative High Finance (By J. P. Warbasse)
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention
High Court Shatters Popular Law Theories	J. C. Hutzell	The Second American Co-operative Convention

	Page,		ge .		Page
Farmers Receive Practically No		A Message From Ireland 11	12	Contributed or purchased bricks,	
Benefit from Reduction in			10	L. 7 Peterson, Fred, L. 729	247
Benefit from Reduction in	445	McGuire, M. J., L. 6 11	LZ	Detergen Fred I. 790	247
Wages to Railway Employes. Direct Trading and Commodity	445	Sheehan, Thos., L. 6113, 120, 17	73	reterson, Freu, D. 120	247
Direct Trading and Commodity					
Marketing	446	Wilson, J. P., L. 51 11	15		247
marketing,	- 1			Smith, Adam, L. 16	248
CORRESPONDENCE.		McGuinness, D. J., L. 163	70	Strike Committee, Cramps Ship	
CORRESPONDENCE.	1		13		248
Walton, J. C., L. 92	18	Burke, Edw., L. 43 11	16		
Penketh, Geo., L. 191	18	Collins, W. B., L. 540 11	16	Jubenville, Fred, L. 229	249
renketh, Geo., L. 181		Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 11	16	Lofy, Wm. J., L. 302	278
Engstrom, John, L. 24819,	110	Roberts, Thos. F., L. Out	1.0	Lofy, Wm. J., L. 302	278
Engstrom, John, L. 243	340	Hughes, H., L. 680 11		Deschions	4,0
James Thos E. L. 140 19.	247	Martin, T. P., L. 442 11	16	Preambles and Resolutions	
Jefferson H C L 20	20	Note, Editor 11	16	Adopted By Advisory Board,	
Jenerson, II. O., II. 20	20	Chillele O H I 734 11		Phil. & Camden	279
Sinder, E., D. Otto	20	Spilleke, O. H., L. 734 11 Kane, W. H., L. 277 11	1 177	Schreiner, D. J., L. 37	
Oxy-Acetylene Welding	20	Kane, W. H., L. 277 11	17	900 915	411
Wilcox, W. E., L. 526	20	Sullivan, Andrew, L. 71 11	17	280, 315,	411
Morris, Hugh, L. 1120, 23,	24	Standefer, Wm., L. 340 11	18	Morrissey, James, L. 250280,	273
Morris, Hugh, L. 11	21	Obituary, J. J. Lynch 11	18	Balboa Heights, C. Z	280
Quay, Jos. A., L. 380		Obligary, J. J. Dynch	10	Hutchison, I. W., L. 32	281
Schultz, C. W., L. 428	22	Zeze, Geo., L. 697 11	19	TI-112 Jan Mag 4 Kylo	281
Schultz, C. W., L. 428 Tongaw, N. L., L. 508	22	Kane, Dominic120, 342, 37	77	Holliday, Mrs. A. Kyle	
Death Comes to Thomas H. Shea		oyle, J. M 12	21	Martz, C. W., L. 29	282
Death Comes to Thomas II. Shea	22	Fough-En-Balla—For the Free-		Holliday, Mrs. A. Kyle Martz, C. W., L. 29 Elliott, W. J., L. 2	282
		rough-En-Balla-For the Free-	0.7	McMonniet, Jas. K., L. 104	283
McCarty, E. J., L. 19922,	115	dom of Ireland 12	21	Melicinites, outs. 211, 21 202000	313
McCormack, J., L. 168	22	Ortegu, M. I., No. 22 and Car-	- 1	Nolan, Thos	
Spence, M. M., L. 333	23	derras, A., No. 10 12	22	Babb, Mercer, L. 280	314
McCuiro Thos I 109 94	165	Sneeden, J. N		Russell, T. H., L. 177	314
McGuire, Thos., L. 10224, O'Leary, V. J	100	Dander Dates T		Knapp, Jas. Z., L. 463	315
O'Leary, V. J	24	Brady, Peter J 16	04	Ludlow, C., L. 105	215
Beers, E. J., L. 619	25	Always the Children Suffer 16	62	Luciow, C., L. 105	010
Watts, O. A., L. 164 Cockrell, H. W., L. 292	25	Labor Leader Issues Warning		Oliphant, E	315
d l ll II II II I I I I I I I I I I I I	25		69	Robbins, Earl, L. 668	315
Cockrell, H. W., L. 292		(Mathew Woll) 16		Wulle, Herman & Family	315
Scott, Fred N	26	Olson, Wm. J., L. 708 16		Camaland Take T 700	316
McInnes, D. B., L. 585		Fuller, G. P., L. 419 16	63	Copeland, John, L. 726	010
26 83 118 170 210 245		Miller E S L. 19 164, 16	66	Committee, L. 1	341
26, 83, 118, 170, 210, 245, 283, 313, 344, 372, 409,	410	Miller, E. S., L. 19164, 16 Mrs. Pearl C. Riggs, Aux. 119, 16	61	Pillon, Pat L., L. 429	341
283, 313, 344, 372, 409,	410	MIS. Feati C. Riggs, Aux. 115, 10	0 =	Miller, E. J., Dist. No. 31	341
Hinzman, Al	27	Taylor, Hubert, L. 336		Commiss John T 515	9/19
Brooks, J. R., Employment Su-		164, 213, 406, 40	08	Cormier, John, L. 515	040
pervisor	28	Committee, L. 222 16	65	Committee, L. 344	343
Potter, A. E., L. 637	28	Fitzsimmons, J. J., L. 23 16		Committee, L. 81	343
			00	Ford, Jas., L. 429	344
A reply by the Editor	29	"The Great Sahara Desert Has		Vinch II I I A10 944	
Committee, L. 598	30	Nothing On the Good Old U.		Kinch, H. E., L. 416344,	010
Warner P E 30 85	212	S. A 16	65	McLeske, Jas. J., L. 257	344
Warner, P. E 30, 85, Rooksbery, W. A., L. 99 Waeckerle, H. J., L. 276	60			Committee on Amendment, L.	
Rooksbery, W. A., L. 99	69	Lyons, John, L. 208 16	00	126	345
Waeckerle, H. J., L. 27669,	216	Ohm, H., L. 352 16	66	Wetnestwin Wm T 701	345
DeMarc, A., L. 714	70	Haynes, John 16	67	Wetzstwin, Wm., L. 721	
Attudge, Arthur, L. 219	70	Checking the Clock On the Com-	- 1	Wetzstwin, Wm., L. 721 Murphy, John D., L. 251	346
Fraser, A., L. 194	70	pany's Time 16	67	Slaughter, Jas. D., L. 514	347
Fraser, A., H. 194	10		01		
D 1 11. T 10.	PF 14				
Resolution, L. 125	71	Members, L. 206 16	67	Resolutions Adopted by the	
Resolution, L. 125	71 72	Members, L. 206 16	67	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory	0.45
Resolution, L. 125	72	Members, L. 206	67 67	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board	347
Resolution, L. 125	$\frac{72}{72}$	Members, L. 206	67 67 81	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663	347 348
Resolution, L. 125	72 72 73	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663	348
Resolution, L. 125	72 72 73 74	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J. L. 371	348 348
Resolution, L. 125	72 72 73	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7	348 348 348
Resolution, L. 125	72 72 73 74 74	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607	348 348 348 348
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A	72 72 73 74 74 74	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143	348 348 348 348 348
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568.	72 72 73 74 74 74 74	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143	348 348 348 348 348
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A	72 72 73 74 74 74 74 75	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board	348 348 348 348 348 349
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A	72 72 73 74 74 74 74	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345	348 348 348 348 349 371
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27	72 73 74 74 74 74 75 76	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257	348 348 348 348 349 371 373
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L.	72 73 74 74 74 74 75 76	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 373
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636.	72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 373
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209. Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27. Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392.	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 373
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169.	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank L. 244	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 374
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169.	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank L. 244	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 374
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488.	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McWillt J. P. L. 746	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 374 374
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers.	72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 78 78	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNutky, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 374 375 375
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. H. L. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism	72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 78 78	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNutky, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 374 375 375
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. H. L. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism	72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 78 78	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 374 375 375
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 80	72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 78 78 78 78	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 07 82 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 374 375 376
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 80	72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 78 78	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 71 76 73 73 73 74 74 09 11 11 182	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 374 375 376
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 80.	72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 78 78 78 78	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 71 76 73 73 07 82 74 74 09 11 11 82	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus?	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 376 376 376 376 376
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27. Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 692. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. S0 Ivey, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112.	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 78 78 78 78 117	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 71 76 73 73 07 82 74 74 09 11 11 82	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus?	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 376 376 376 376 376
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27. Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 692. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. S0 Ivey, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112.	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 78 78 78 78 117	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 71 76 73 73 77 82 74 74 74 11 11 11 11 11 12 13	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176	348 348 348 348 349 371 373 374 375 376 376 377 377 377
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27. Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 692. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. S0 Ivey, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112.	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 78 78 78 78 117	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 71 76 73 73 77 82 74 74 74 11 11 11 11 11 12 13	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378	348 348 348 348 349 374 374 374 376 376 377 377 377 377
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 1vey, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Shannon, J. A., L. 283.	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 78 78 78 78 117 80	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 71 76 73 73 77 82 74 74 74 11 11 11 11 11 12 13	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Beard Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L.	34883488348834883488371373737840437553766377755378404
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V. L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 109, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Sep. 120	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 77 78 78 117 80	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 77 82 74 74 09 11 11 82 12 11 14	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502	34883488348834883744837483748408
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 80, 120 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Clyne, C. J	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 77 77 77 77 77 77 78 80 117 80	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 73 74 74 74 74 11 11 11 82 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502	34883488348834883744837483748408
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608 Ivey, E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Clyne, C. J Syan, E. S., L. 20	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 80 117 80	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 77 77 77 78 78 78 74 74 74 74 74 11 11 11 18 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J. L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill. S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A. L. 330	34883488348834883713733744883748408408
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 1vey, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 78 80 117 81 81 81 81 81	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 76 73 73 73 74 74 74 74 11 11 11 82 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board	348834883349373373374404405404405
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 1vey, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 78 80 117 81 81 81 81 81	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 77 77 77 78 78 78 74 74 74 74 74 11 11 11 18 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 . hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217	3488348834937133753775377540440540540654065
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608 Ney, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitille	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 77 78 78 78 117 80 121	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 71 77 77 77 82 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A. L. 330 . 'hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622	34883488348834913773374440537774844054064406
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. Ney, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clype, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitilic (By H. Amos Fuller)	72 72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 77 78 80 117 80 121 81 81 81 82	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 81 77 77 76 73 73 77 82 74 74 74 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A. L. 330 . 'hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622	34883488348834913773374440537774844054064406
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. So, 120 Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20. Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro, Lee Pitillo (By H. Amos Fuller)	72 72 73 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 78 78 78 78 78 117 80 121 811 811 811 811 811 818 82 83	Members, L. 206	67 67 81 77 77 77 82 73 77 82 74 74 74 74 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board	348 348 348 348 348 349 373 374 375 376 406 406 406 407
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608 Ivey, E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112 Sonnon, J. A., L. 283 Clyne, C. J Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitillo (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham	72 72 73 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 78 78 78 78 78 117 80 121 811 811 811 811 811 818 82 83	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 87 177 67 73 73 73 73 74 74 74 91 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board	348 348 348 348 348 373 374 375 376 406 406 406 406 406
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608 Ivey, E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112 Sonnon, J. A., L. 283 Clyne, C. J Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitillo (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham	72 72 72 73 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 78 81 17 80 121 81 81 82 83 83 83	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 87 177 67 73 73 73 73 74 74 74 91 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15. McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622 Sturgess, J. E., L. 82 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, II., L. 179	348834883488348834883488348834883488348
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. Ney, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clype, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20. Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitille (By H. Amos Fuller). Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379.	72 72 72 73 74 74 74 75 75 77 77 77 77 78 80 121 121 81 81 81 81 82 83 83 83 83	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 81 77 77 76 73 73 73 78 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill. S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 . hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622 Sturgess, J. E., L. 82 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179	34883488348834883488334883378449833778440584006407407407407
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608 Ney, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitille (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379 Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. S4	72 72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 78 78 81 117 81 81 81 81 82 83 83 83 83 85 5	Members, L. 206	67 67 71 71 77 77 82 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill. S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 . hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622 Sturgess, J. E., L. 82 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179	34883488348834883488334883378449833778440584006407407407407
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. Ney, E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20. Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro, Lee Pitillo (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham. Luff, A. G., L. 379. Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. S4 Lindsay, C. L., L. 288. 84	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 77 78 80 121 81 81 81 81 82 83 84 84 335 5 375 6 375	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 77 87 77 82 74 74 79 111 118 118 114 114 115 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McWilty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 'hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622 Sturgess, J. E., L. 82 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 411 Frick, E. H., L. 345	348 348 348 348 348 348 348 373 373 374 375 376 376 377 378 404 406 406 407 407 407
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. So, 120 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitilia (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379 Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. 84 Lindsay, C. L., L. 288. 84 Steele, J. F., L. 145. 84	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 80 121 81 81 81 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 71 77 77 77 82 77 77 82 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 238 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill. S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 Thillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622 Sturgess, J. E., L. 82 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 411 Frick, E. H., L. 345 Golden, Geo. A., L. 16	348348334833483348334833491337337444053405407407407407407407
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. So, 120 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitilia (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379 Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. 84 Lindsay, C. L., L. 288. 84 Steele, J. F., L. 145. 84	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 80 121 81 81 81 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 77 77 77 77 82 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Beard Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McWilty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 'hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 277 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 411 Frick, E. H., L. 345 Golden, Geo. A., L. 16 Farrand, H. B. L. 441	348348334833483348334833483348334833483
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 1vey, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Sonnon, J. A., L. 283. Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20. Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitillo (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379 Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. S4 Lindsay, C. L., L. 238. S4 Steele, J. F., L. 145. S4 Resolutions, L. 249	72 72 72 73 74 74 74 74 74 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 77 77 77 77 82 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622 Sturgess, J. E., L. 82 Committee, L. 217 Shaffroth, II., L. 179 Committee, L. 411 Frick, E. H., L. 345 Golden, Geo. A., L. 16 Farrand, H. B., L. 441	34883488334883348833734488337555633775556404064064064064064064064064064064064064
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27. Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. MoLellan, H. A., L. 608. MoLellan, H. A., L. 608. MoLellan, J. A., L. 283. Clyre, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20. Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitille (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379. Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. S4 Resolutions, L. 249 Kiddy, R. C., L. 504	72 72 73 74 74 74 74 75 67 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 78 80 117 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 71 71 77 73 73 73 73 74 74 74 74 71 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622 Sturgess, J. E., L. 82 Committee, L. 217 Shaffroth, II., L. 179 Committee, L. 411 Frick, E. H., L. 345 Golden, Geo. A., L. 16 Farrand, H. B., L. 441	34883488334883348833734488337555633775556404064064064064064064064064064064064064
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 1vey, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20. Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitille (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379. Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. S4 Lindsay, C. L., L. 238. S4 Steele, J. F., L. 145. S4 Resolutions, L. 249 Kiddy, R. C., L. 504 Dunn, F. S., L. 182.	72 72 73 74 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 80 81 81 81 81 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 67 71 71 77 73 73 73 73 73 74 74 99 111 111 112 113 114 115 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill. S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 Phillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Godden, Geo. A., L. 16 Farrand, H. B., L. 441 Millis, J. W. C. Resolution, L. 596	348834833483348334833483348334833483348
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 1vey, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20. Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitille (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379. Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. S4 Lindsay, C. L., L. 238. S4 Steele, J. F., L. 145. S4 Resolutions, L. 249 Kiddy, R. C., L. 504 Dunn, F. S., L. 182.	72 72 73 74 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 80 81 81 81 81 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	Members, L. 206	6776817716773776778774771677882 122113 1144115 116616616616616616616616616616616616616	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 'hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 411 Frick, E. H., L. 345 Golden, Geo. A., L. 16 Farrand, H. B., L. 441 Millis, J. W. C Resolution, L. 596 Hetch, J. F., L. 22	348834883348833488337556633757566337677584040540774077407740774078409840984098409840984098409840984098409
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 1vey, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20. Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitille (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379. Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. S4 Lindsay, C. L., L. 238. S4 Steele, J. F., L. 145. S4 Resolutions, L. 249 Kiddy, R. C., L. 504 Dunn, F. S., L. 182.	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 80 81 81 81 81 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	Members, L. 206	6776817716773776778774771677882 122113 1144115 116616616616616616616616616616616616616	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill. S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 Phillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Godden, Geo. A., L. 16 Farrand, H. B., L. 441 Millis, J. W. C. Resolution, L. 596	348834883348833488337556633757566337677584040540774077407740774078409840984098409840984098409840984098409
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285. McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169. Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. So, 120. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20. Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitillo (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379. Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. Stele, J. F., L. 145. Resolutions, L. 249 Kiddy, R. C., L. 504 Dunn, F. S., L. 182. O'Toole, J S55, 241 Peoples, M. E., L. 132.	72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 73 74 74 74 74 74 75 766 77 77 77 78 80 81 17 77 77 78 81 81 81 82 83 83 84 85 83 36 408 84 85 408 85	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 67 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 7	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15. McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill, S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622 Sturgess, J. E., L. 82 Committee, L. 217 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 411 Frick, E. H., L. 345 Golden, Geo. A., L. 16 Farrand, H. B., L. 444 Millis, J. W. C Resolution, L. 596 Hetch, J. F., L. 22 Committee, L. 439 410,	3483348334833483348337663377637764405407440744074407440744074407440744074
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608 Ney, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitille (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379 Wigmore, H. E., L. 367 Kesele, J. F., L. 145 Kesolutions, L. 249 Kiddy, R. C., L. 504 Dunn, F. S., L. 182 O'Toole, J	72 72 72 73 74 74 74 74 75 76 76 77 77 77 78 8 117 77 77 8 8 117 12 15 81 81 81 81 82 83 33 56 6 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 67 77 68 71 77 68 71 77 73 73 73 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill. S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 Chillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, II., L. 179 Committee, L. 411 Frick, E. H., L. 345 Golden, Geo. A., L. 16 Farrand, H. B., L. 441 Millis, J. W. C. Resolution, L. 596 Hetch, J. F., L. 22 Committee, L. 439 Headquarters Cigar Makers'	348834883488348834883488348834883488348
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568. Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636. Whitehead, T., L. 392. Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488. Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43. McLellan, H. A., L. 608. 80, 120 Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyre, C. J. Shannon, J. A., L. 283. Clyre, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20. Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitillo (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham. Luff, A. G., L. 379 Wigmore, H. E., L. 367. S4 Resolutions, L. 249 Kiddy, R. C., L. 145. S4 Resolutions, L. 249 Kiddy, R. C., L. 504 Dunn, F. S., L. 182 O'Toole, J. Reoples, M. E., L. 132 Myers & Wirick, L. 500 Blest, Wm. T., L. 77. 111	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 78 78 80 121 81 81 81 81 83 83 83 83 84 85 84 40 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	Members, L. 206	67 681 77 77 681 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7 Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McWulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill. S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 . 'hillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 217 Nicklaus, L. C., L. 622 Sturgess, J. E., L. 82 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, H., L. 179 Committee, L. 411 Frick, E. H., L. 345 Golden, Geo. A., L. 16 Farrand, H. B., L. 441 Millis, J. W. C. Resolution, L. 596 Hetch, J. F., L. 22 Committee, L. 439 Meers' International Union of Amer-	34834833483348334833483375556633776440540064407407440944094409440944094409440944094
Resolution, L. 125 H. L. A. Hubbard, R. A. Gifford, Geo. W., Dis. 38. King, W. R., L. 690 Morrow, H. P., L. 209 Green, R. D., L. 285 McCormack, B. J., L. 568 Walsh, John Callahan, Jas., L. 27 Sanchez, A. L. Pastorius, Homer, L. 636 Whitehead, T., L. 392 Cormery, Peter, L. 169 Barry, M. V., L. 488 Organize Your Purchase Powers. Unionism Burke, E. C., L. 43 McLellan, H. A., L. 608 Ney, E. E. LeBlanc, C. W., L. 112 Shannon, J. A., L. 283 Clyne, C. J. Ryan, E. S., L. 20 Correspondent In Memoriam, Bro. Lee Pitille (By H. Amos Fuller) Thomas Ralph Mrs. A. F. Bingham Luff, A. G., L. 379 Wigmore, H. E., L. 367 Kesele, J. F., L. 145 Kesolutions, L. 249 Kiddy, R. C., L. 504 Dunn, F. S., L. 182 O'Toole, J	72 72 73 74 74 74 75 76 77 77 77 77 78 78 80 121 81 81 81 81 83 83 83 83 84 85 84 40 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	Members, L. 206	67 67 67 67 77 68 71 77 68 71 77 73 73 73 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	Philadelphia-Camden Advisory Board Stitt, Wm., L. 663 Leary, J. J., L. 371 Resolutions, Aux. No. 7. Roberts, Thos. F., L. 607 Jackson, C. H., L. 143 Lyon, T. E., L. 219 Morgan, J. M., L. 345 Packard, E. O., L. 257 Gorman, Thos. E., L. 15 McWilliams, Rollo, L. 374 Crumby, Frank, L. 244 Hanrahan, M. J., L. 588 McNulty, J. P., L. 746 Richtie, J. F., L. 26 Wilson, P. J., L. 233 Datschephe, Otto, L. 401 Laughlin, J. W., L. 5 Did They Earn Their Bonus? Coyle, M. J., L. 176 Cove, F. M., L. 378 Ashley, J. C., Pres. Ill. S. L. Committee, L. 502 Dinsmore, J. A., L. 330 Chillips, R. S., L. 140 Committee, L. 257 Shaffroth, II., L. 179 Committee, L. 411 Frick, E. H., L. 345 Golden, Geo. A., L. 16 Farrand, H. B., L. 441 Millis, J. W. C. Resolution, L. 596 Hetch, J. F., L. 22 Committee, L. 439 Headquarters Cigar Makers'	34834833483348334833483375556633776440540064407407440944094409440944094409440944094

	Domo		D		70
	Page		Page		Page
Hartman, Julius H	411	Editorial Notes	107	President Harding Proposés a	
Pring, Geo. W	411	Are the Railroad Managements		World Conference On Disarm-	005
Local Widow in Overalls Welds	l l	Trying to Unload On the	151	ament	295
Cables on Bridge 300 Feet	4 7 7	Government?	191	The Pennsylvania Railroad De-	000
High	411	Big Business Trying to Shift		fies the Labor Board	296
Lieberum, Fred, L. 547	412	the Burden of Taxation Onto	150	Henry Ford Buys a Railroad and	007
Duff, Robt. H		the Consumer	192	Increases Wages	297
Fitzgerald, Geo. A., L. 24		President Barrett of the Farm-		Big Business Controls Public	
Jones, Geo. S., L. 30	441	ers' Union Says a "Ring"	150	Press.	298
Committee, L. 22		Governs U. S	153	Illinois State Lodge of Boiler-	
Knabe, Leo	442	Former Comptroller Williams		makers and Iron Shipbuilders	
McInnes, Daniel B	443	Raps Gary of the Steel Trust A Kansas Mob Tries to Destroy	154	Hold Meeting	298
Committee, L. 15	443	A Kansas Mob Tries to Destroy		Trying to Extend the Piece	
Mentzer, Cora L	443		155	Work System	299
Cove, Francis M., L. 378	443	Mammouth Industrial Plants		A Word With Local Secretaries	
McGuire, Thos., L. 102	444	Have Not Proved More Eco-		in Reference to Mailing List.	300
McMahon, James, L. 225	44	nomical	156	Judge Rules that Non-Union	
Fernley, Wm. E. L. 679	444	The General Conference in Wash-		Men Are Not Entitled to	
Committee, L. 719		ington a Success	156	Union Wages	301
Birdson, B. F., L. 320	441	Editorial Notes	157	Railroad Claims Successfully	
Miller, W. P	444	"U. S. Railroad Labor Board to		Mopping Up Government Sur-	
Wilson, P. J., L. 233	444	Terminate National Agree-		pius	301
EDITORIALO		ment"	197	A Jury of Farmers Find Alex-	
EDITORIALS.		"Organizing to Unload the Bur-		ander Howat Guilty of Misde-	
New Year's Greetings	9	den of Taxation on the	i	meanor for Calling Strike	302
Congress Should Quickly Stop		Masses"	198	Editorial Notes	302
the Flood of Immigration	10	"Negotiation for Repairs to		Don't Destroy the Efficiency of	
American Employers Trying to		American Ships in Germany		Our Brotherhood	331
Sail Under False Colors	11	Said to Be Under Way"	199	The Pennsylvania R. R.'s Efforts	
The Erectors' Association Drive		The Santa Fe Railroad Bars		to Form a Company Union Re-	
Fair Employers Out of Busi-		White Men As Laborers	200	sults in a Farce	333
ness	11	A Representative of Organized		District Lodge 31 Holds Annual	
The Death of Brother Andy		Labor Elected Mayor of Kan-		Convention	334
Dixon's Wife	13		201	Cramp Shipyard Strikers Putting	
Boiler Inspection Laws Should		"Clothing Workers Take Offen-		Up a Magnificent Fight	334
Be Pushed	13	sive Against Employers"	201	Open Shoppers and Strike-Break-	
Vice-President Atterbury of the		"The Need for Co-operative En-		ers Wreck a Railroad	335
P. R. R. Has A Bad Case of		terprise Grows Stronger"	202	The Kansas Kangaroo Court	
"Nerves"	13	"Attention, Financial Secretar-	202	Makes a Wonderful Discovery.	
The Western Union Telegraph	10	ies"	202	Oklahoma Convicts Demolish a	000
Company Defies the Govern-		Editorial Notes	202	Shirt Factory	336
ment	15	Labor Board Decrees a Wage	202	The Shipping Board Reeked with	000
Farmers Favor Co-operation Be-		Cut for Railroad Employes	220	Inefficiency, Corruption and	
tween Producer and Con-		The Railroad's Position Is In-	223	Graft	337
sumer	15	consistent	220	Graft	001
Editorial Notes	16	The Hammond Defense Fund	200	Agencies	338
The National R. R. Agreement	10	Committee Appeals for Aid	991	Individual Contracts Rankly Un-	000
Raing Assoiled Dy Pailroad		A Mob Outrage in Arkansas		fair and Should Be Resisted	222
Being Assailed By Railroad		Special Interests Maintain Pow-	201	ditorial Notes	
Attorneys Employees of Cramps Shipyards	55	erful Lobbies in Washington.	001	The Railroad Situation Still in a	
On Strike		Wall Street Seeks to Prevent a	231	Chaotic State	357
On Strike.	56	State from Selling Its Bonds	000	Unemployment Has Become a	991
Federal Supreme Court Decision Nullifies Clayton Act		The Kansas Industrial Court's	404	Serious Problem	358
	56	Record Exposed	000	The A. F. of L. Urges Disarm-	000
Is the I. W. W. Organization a Creation of the Open Shop		The State Lodge of Boilermakers	400	ament Parades	358
Fakar?	50	for Kansas Formally Inaug-		Attorney General Daugherty Ad-	
Faker?	58	urated	000	vocates Coercive Laws for	
earth a Nest of Spies		Seeking to Reorganize and Re-	233	Labor	359
American Shipyards Led World	59	classify Government Service	022	Congress Rushes to the Aid of	000
	= 0	President Johnson of the Ma-	400	the Railroads	359
in Building Ships Last Year Former Secty-Treas. Reinemeyer	59	chinists Will Investigate Con-		Congress Should Pass a Compen-	
Locates at Junction City	60	ditions in Russia	224	sation Law for Maritime Shore	
Congress Forced to Change Pro-		Editorial Notes	234	Workers	360
gram for a Costly Inaugural	60	The Lanor Roard Degrees a Dig	204	The Navy Department Leads in	200
A Pioneer Member of Our Or-		Cut in the Wages of R. R.		Slashing Wages	
ganization Passes Away	60	Employes.	265	Bankers' Association Would Use	
Railroad Adjustment Boards		Employes. Attorney for Railroads Says,	200	Propagandism in Public	
Abolished	60	"Living Wage Theory" Is All		Schools	362
Editorial Notes	61	Wrong.	266	The Cost of Living Climbing Up	
Time to Sit Tight-Answer	01			Again the Cost of Living Chinolog Up	9.00
Open Shoppers With Solid		· Abolished.	266	Again.	504
Ranks.	102	Judge Gary of the Steel Trust	200	Plantation Barons of Hawaii	
A General Conference of Organ-	103	Fears Power of Organized La-		Want to Import Chinese	363
ized Labor	104	bor.	267	The Open Shoppers Big Insur-	
Nineteen States Join to Kill	104	A Cloudburst in Colorado Does	201	ance Scheme Fails	363
Esch-Cummings Bill	104	Much Damage	960	The Railroad Situation Still in	
An Old-Time Member Passes	104	The Amalgamation Fetish Bobs	200	a State Flux	
Away .	104	Up Again	269		009
Away	104	Canada Leading the U. S. in Co-	400	Senator Nelson Unburdens Him-	
Would Open War On the Non-		Operative Enterprises	260	self of a Vicious Attack on	
Partisan League	105	The Illinois Chat. T.	209	Labor	
Congress Fails to Act On Bill	100	The Illinois State Lodge of Boil-		Railroad Employes Overwhelm-	
Stopping Immigration	105	ermakers to Meet in Galesburg		ingly Against Piece-Work	390
Stopping Immigration		The A. F. of L. and Depart-			
The Executive Council Meets in		ments in Session	270	A War Department "Commis- sion" Would Inaugurate the	
Special Session	106	Judge Davis of New York, Uses		Open Shop on Canal	201
Brindell Gets Prison Term	106	Partiality in Only Fining Ma-			
What Form Will Naval Warfare		terial Men	971	Railroad Officials Seek to Trans-	
of the Future Assume?	100	Editorial Notes	071	fer Duties of Labor Board to	
or one radare Assumet	100	Editorial Notes	271	I. C. Commission	392

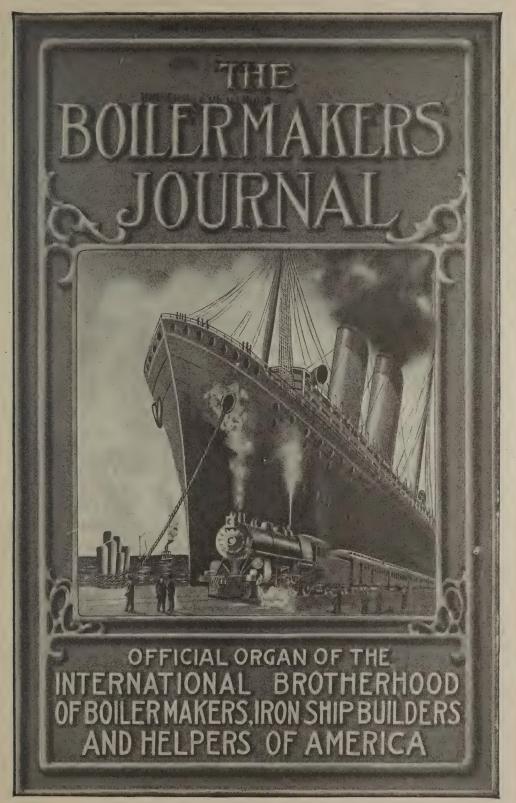
Ollinger—Chrm. Dist. L. 23. 98 Swanson—L. 455. 414 Star Star Star Star Star Star Star Star	1	Page	1	Page		Page
Say Staw From Start St	Profiteering Middlemen Would Prevent Co-operation Among		Ollinger-Chrm. Dist. L. 23	93	Swanson—L. 455	414
Say Staw From Start St	Prevent Co-operation Among		Fortmeyer—L. 313	93	O'Neil—L. 442	414
Copies of Agreements Wanted— L. 37. 296 Clancy—L. 104. 98 Clancy—L. 104. 99 Clancy—L	Their Victims	393	Staw Away from Saltville, Va	93	Wilcon-Parker	414
Lagranger 104 Settlement Made Spadevice Spanet Settlement Made Spadevice Spanet Span	A Prominent Manufacturer Says				Walker-I 556	414
Clancy — L. 104 948 509 509 509 509 500 504 518 509 509 500 509 500 509 509 500 509 509 500 509	Bankers' Greed Caused Panic	394		93	Etzweiler—L. 496	414
Settlement Made—Spadevicchio Settlement Made—Doyle & Rock 48	Miners Would Form New Politi-		Clancy—L. 104	93	Dovle & Dembosky—L. 556	414
Bass—L. 74 & 328. 93 Scttlement Made—Doyle & Rock 458 the lumm. McPhereson 141 Rigood—L. 366 93 Sommon McPhereson 141 Rigood—L. 368 94 Sommon McPhereson 141 Rigood—L. 576 141 Rigood—L. 572 141 Rigood—L. 576 141 Rigood—L. 572 141 Rigood—L. 572 141 Rigood—L. 368	cal Party	395	Settlement Made-Spadevicchio.	93	Scott-Tr. 496	414
Clement His Wife	Is the Cost of Living Statistics			93	Settlement Made-Doyle & Rock	453
1800d	Being Juggled By the Federal			93	White	4.02
Conway—His Family	Bureau of Labor	396		93	Bohnhof-L. 669	453
Conway—His Family	Secretary-Treasurer Deal of the			141	Blount, P. D.—L. 702	454
Syef Sye Sec Syer Sy	Coopers International Union					
Seconds	Dies Suddenly	206	Hughes-Butler	141	Fitzgerald & Gill-L. 90	454
Reynolds			Fox—Sec'y L 8	141		
42	Editorial Notes	500	ReynoldsL 240	747	LOST AND FOUND.	
42	Building	191	Hill—I. 704	141	McDonald Geo Clost card case	
11 Morgan—L. 572.	Christmas Greetings	49	Crum-T. 578	7.47		47
A	The Railroad Situation Still in	*41			Tohnson I H (lost due re-	
Exonerated - Thornten	a Waiting Attitude	198			Johnson, J. II. (lost due te-	47
Second S		440			Dittmen I I (lost due re-	
Dis-	Judge Anderson, Breeder of Anarchy, Should Be Impeached	400			Pittinan, J. H. (lost due 10-	47
Addison		440			Deckaras Clair (lost receipt	
Hess—Leg. Representative.	The World Conference On Dis-	4.0			Buchanan, Clair (1086 receipt	, 47
tuttle—L. 591 188 money 141 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 141 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 141 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 189 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 189 Flad and Black—L. 419 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 112 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 112 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189	armament in Session	44			case)	47
tuttle—L. 591 188 money 141 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 141 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 141 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 189 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 189 Flad and Black—L. 419 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 112 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 112 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189	The Executive Council of Our	400	Hess—Leg. Representative	142	Spratley, A. (lost receipt case)	0.9
tuttle—L. 591 188 money 141 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 141 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 141 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 189 Fowlier & Gallagher—L. 101 188 money 189 Flad and Black—L. 419 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 112 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 112 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 118 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189 golphonon, E. A. (lost due book and receipts 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 Flad and Black—L. 189 189	Organization in Session	450			Kelley, Fred (lost due receipts)	80
tis. 481 Fleming—Parranto	Putting Up a Game and Deter-	401			Sill, C. E. (lost due book and	- i -
tis. 481 Fleming—Parranto	Putting Up a Game and Determined Fight The Unemployment Conference	431			money)	141
Case Secondary Company Compa	Accomplished Little Branch	101			Thomas, W. B. (lost card and	100
Dyner L 217 189	Accomplishes Little Results	431			case)	189
32 Griggs — L. 112. 189 Mahar — L. 121 189 Mahar — L. 211 189 Mahar — L. 216 211 Mahar — L. 216 221 Mahar — L. 216 221 Mahar — L. 218 221 Mahar — L. 218 221 Mahar — L. 209 221 Mahar — L. 200 221 Mahar — L. 20	The Steel Trust Greatest Foe to					
Second	Industrial Peace Says Unter-				and receipts)	
Mahar—L. 211.	meyer	432	Griggs—L. 112	189	Carlin, Hugh (lost receipt case)	254
Ready—L. 77 189	Illinois Miners Will Aid in Se-		Hughes—L. 112	189	Reid, T. F. (card stolen)	
Moore	curing Boiler Repairs for Our				Sukupack, M. (receipts and case	
Moore	Members	433			stolen)	287
Moore—L. 698. 189	Congressman Blanton Escapes		Murphy—L. 360	189	undon, J. A. (lost due receipts)	287
Attenson	Expulsion by the Skin of His		Moore-L. 698	189	Hornbeck, Guy (lost receipts)	319
Coleman—L. 116	Teeth	43	Atchison—L. 217	189	Hart. P. J. (lost due receipts	1
Flood—His Mother			Coleman-L. 116	189		
State	HEALTH NEWS.					
Talley—His Son. 221	United States Public Health					
Signature Sign	Service Working to Eradicate				Addison, Jas. (lost due book, re-	
Thurston-L. 209. 221 Brady, John (lost due book and receipt) 382 Cobb—L. 180. 221 McPake—L. 664 221 Villaescuss—Sec. & B. A. L. 92 Villaescus —	the Great Red Plague	31	Fisk—L. 123	221	ceipts and C. C.)	382
Thurston	Health Clinics for Kansas	32	Cobb—L. 180	221	Brady, John (lost due book and	
McPake—L. 664 221 Claimer, H. E. (lost receipts & C. C.) 382 McGarry—His Family 221 Jones—L. 101 382 Jones—L. 101 382 Jones—L. 101 382 Jones—L. 101 382 Jones—L. 101 Jones—L. 103 Jones—L. 104 Jones—L. 105 J	Health News	34	Thurston-L. 209	221	receipt)	382
McGarry—His Family	Pellagra and Income Vary In-		McPake—L. 664	221	Olander, H. E. (lost receipts &	
Motearry—His Family	versely	34	Villaescuss—Sec. & B. A. L. 92	221	C. C.)	382
Settlement Made—Shikora 221 book Settlement Made—Shikora 221 Crousley, Albert (lost receipts) 382 Anderson, J. H. (lost clearance card) 382 Amderson, J. H. (lost clearance card) 382	Report of Surgeon Cumming		McGarry—His Family	221	Bannon, Lester (lost receipt	;
Claim Paid—Fortmeyer	(Public Health)	34	Jones L. 101	221	book)	
Suit of Clothes Awarded 222	Public Health Service Institute	36			Crousley, Albert (lost receipts)	
Dis.	Chaulmoogra Oil and Tubercu-					
Ryan, Kerrigan, Shortell, Whaler and O'Brien—L. 163. 253	losis.	36	Suit of Clothes Awarded	222		
A	A Nation-Wide Problem of Dis-		Armesworthy—His Brother	222		
rvice 88 villascusa—Santa Fe R. R. Paymaster. 253 Taylor—L. 671. 253 Hackett—L. 82 254 Attridge—L. 219 254 Attridge—L. 219 255 Settlement Made—Gallagher 256 Burke—L. 736. 286 Burke—L. 736. 286 Burke—L. 227 287 James Holmes—His Brother 287 James Holmes—His Brother 287 James Holmes—His Brother 287 Settlement Made—Dyner 319 Armstrong—L. 449 319 Armstrong—L. 450 Armstrong—L. 450 Armstrong—R. 450 A	ease Control.	51	Ryan, Kerrigan, Shortell, Whaler		and receipts)	
d to master. 13 master. 253 receipt case). 458 remelon. J. F. (lost receipt case). 454 receipt case). 455 receipt case). 456 receipt case). 457 receipt case). 458 receipt case). 459 receipt case). 459 receipt case). 459 receipt case). 459 receipt case). 456 receipt case). 457 receipt case). 456 receipt case). 457 receipt case). 458 re	Last Foreign Quarantine Station		and O'Brien-L. 163	253		
Taylor	Goes to Public Health Service	88	Villascusa—Santa Fe R. R. Pay-			
Taylor—L. 671 253	Public Health Service Forced to		master	253	receipt case)	
Sample	Transfer Tuberculosis Patients		Taylor—L. 671	253	Fenelon, J. F. (lost receipt case)	404
Sol	to the East		Hackett-L. 32	254	Scott, Ora (lost receipts)	454
Sol- Settlement Made—Gallagher 254 Vollmar—L 227 286 Wilson—Sec'y. L 381 286 Septlement Made—Gallagher 287 Septlement Made—Shorter 287 Septlement Made—Dyner 319 Newham—His Nephew 319 Newham—	Public Health Service Institute	88	Meyer-L. 155	254	Curry, Charles (lost receipts)	454
Settlement Made—Gallagher 254	Health Work	134	Attridge-L. 219	254	IN METHODINA	
134 Vollmar—L 227 286 Belcher, Wm. E. L. 682 45	Uncle Sam and the Disabled Sol-		Settlement Made-Gallagher	254		
Burke—L, 786 286 285 318 Wilson—Sec'y. L. 381 286 Berger—L. 32 287 James Holmes—His Brother. 287 Bevent—L, 285 287 Settlement Made—Dyner. 319 Armstrong—L. 449 349 Armstrong—L. 449 350 Armstrong—L. 449 350 Armstrong—L. 449 Armstrong—L. 449 349 Armstrong—L. 449 Armstrong—L. 449 349 Armstrong—L. 449 Armstrong—L. 449 349 Armstrong—L. 449 Armstrong—L. 440 Armstrong—L. 449 Armstrong—L. 440 Armstrong—L.	dier (By Dr. F. Crane)	134			Belcher, Wm. E., L. 682	
	United States Public Health		Burke—L. 736	286	Hoag, Stephen, L. 659	
Second S			Wilson—Sec'y. L. 381	286	Shepler, S. B., L. 184	
James Holmes—His Brother. 287 Smith, Emless, L. 102 45 Settlement Made—Dyner. 319 Armstrong—L. 449 319 Newham—His Nephew. 319 Newham—His Mother. 349 Burke, John, L. 7. 45 Smith, Emless, L. 102 45	Health-Washington, D. C	318	Berger—L. 32	287	Reums, Chas., L. 155	
Set Settlement Made—Dyner 319 Armstrong—L 449 319 Newham—His Nephew 319 Newham—His Nephew 319 Newham—His Nephew 319 Novinenaut—L 567	Increasing Business by Prevent-		James Holmes-His Brother	287	Smith, Emless, L. 102	
Settlement Made—Dyner.	ing Tuberculosis	388	DeVere-L. 285	287	Berendt, J. R., L. 356	4.5
Armstrong—L. 449 319 Burke, John, L. 7. 45 Newham—His Nephew 319 Newham—His Mother 349 After—His Mother 349 After—His Mother 349 After All Street All Stre	LIST OF MEMBERS PREVIOUS	er v	Settlement Made-Dyner	319	Finning, Henry, L. 119	
Newham—His Nephew. 219 Carter—His Mother. 349 Voltage Rock—L. 143 349 Voltage Rock—L. 1567 Settlement Made—Gallagher 350 C. B. Duncan—L. 664 350 Voltage Rock—His Mother. 382 Voltage Rock—L. 143 349 Voltage Rock—L. 1567 Voltage Rock—L. 1567 Voltage Rock—L. 1568 Voltag		or i	Armstrong-T. 449	210	Burke, John, L. 7	
222, 254 Carter—His Mother. 349 Mouer, J. H., L. 209. 454 454 Doyle & Rock—L. 143. 349 Whisenaut—L. 567. 350 Settlement Made—Gallagher. 350 Cummins, J. L., L. 50. 95. 47 C. B. Duncan—L. 664. 350 47 J. J. Joyce—His Brother. 382 Thompson, Albert, L. 518. 95. 47 47 Walsh—L. 244. 382 Thompson, Albert, L. 518. 95. 47 47 Transportation Service Discontinued—L. 82 383 48 Nevir—L. 82 383 29 Nevir—L. 82 383 392 Lineburger—Poston 383 384 Marshall, August, L. 227. 143	ADVERTISED.		Newham-His Nephew	319	Roesch, Ernest, L. 7	45
454 Doyle & Rock—L. 143 349 Whisenaut—L. 567 350 Settlement Made—Gallagher 350 Settlement Made—Shortell 350 Lagegr, Frank, L. 27 95 Cummins, J. L., L. 50 95 Cummins, J. L., L. 518 95 Cummins, J. L. L. 518 95 Cummi	Page 45, 93, 142, 190, 222,	254	Carter-His Mother	349	Mouer, D. H., L. 209	4.5
Settlement Made—Gallagher 350 47 Settlement Made—Shortell 350 47 C. B. Duncan—L. 664 350 47 J. J. Joyce—His Brother 382 47 Walsh—L. 244 382 47 Transportation Service Discontinued—L. 82 383 48 Nevir—L. 82 383 22 Lineburger—Poston 383 48 Marshall, August, L. 227 143	287, 319, 350, 383, 414	454	Doyle & Rock—L. 143	349		
Settlement Made—Gallagher 350 Cummins, J. L., L. 50 95	LODGE NOTICES.		Whisenaut—L. 567	350	Jaeger, Frank, L. 27	
47 Settlement Made—Shortell 350 Leright, J. L. 392 95 47 C. B. Duncan—L. 664 350 47 J. J. Joyce—His Brother 382 Thompson, Albert, L. 518 95 47 Walsh—L. 244 882 Krueger, C. W. L. 92 95 47 Transportation Service Discontinued—L. 82 383 Nevir—L. 82 383 Lineburger—Poston 383 92 Lineburger—Poston 383 Marshall, August, L. 227 143			Settlement Made-Gallagher	350	Cummins, J. L., L. 50	95
47 C. B. Duncan—L. 664 350 47 J. J. Joyce—His Brother. 382 47 Walsh—L. 244 382 47 Transportation Service Discontinued—L. 82 383 92 Nevir—L. 82 383 92 Lineburger—Poston 383 Marshall, August, L. 227 143	Passadore, R. His Mother		Settlement Made—Shortell	350	Leright, J., L. 392	
47 J. J. Joyce—His Brother. 382 47 Walsh—L. 244. 382 47 Transportation Service Discon- 47 tinued—L. 82. 383 92 Nevir—L. 82. 383 92 Lineburger—Poston 383 Marshall, August, L. 227. 143	Cooper, Jack-Grand Lodge		C. B. Dunean—L. 664	350		
47 Walsh—L. 244. 382 Krueger, C. W., L. 92. 95 47 Transportation Service Discontinued—L. 82. 383 92 Nevir—L. 82. 383 92 Lineburger—Poston 383 Marshall, August, L. 227. 143	Shertzer & Ermine-L. 658		J. J. Joyce—His Brother	382	Thompson, Albert, L. 518	
47 Transportation Service Discon- tinued—L. 82 383 92 Nevir—L. 82 383 92 Lineburger—Poston 383 Marshall, August, L. 227 143	Nelson—L. 663		Walsh—L. 244	382	Krueger, C. W., L. 92	
	Classic Classic Transfer Classic Class		Transportation Service Discon-		Hudson, U. T., L. 241	95
92 Nevir—L. 82 383 Rem Rer, J. D., L. 54. 95 92 Lineburger—Poston 383 Marshall, August, L. 227. 143	Cloutier—Cloutier			383	Caverly, Richard, L. 6	95
92 Lineburger—Poston 383 Marshall, August, L. 227 143	Fortmeyer—L. 11				Rentker, J. D., L. 54	98
	Tomasi—Reed		Lineburger-Poston	383	Marshail, August, L. 227	143
92 Rotter L. 46	Russell—Sec'y. L. 32		Rotter—L. 46	383	Ayers, Wm. A., L. 487	143
92 Tairbury Nobr	Townshend—L. 52		Fairbury, Nebr.	413	Smith, R. P., L. 592	592
nu :			Williams-L. 37	413	Czesslawska, John, L. 308	143
410 UZESSIAWSKA, JUHI, L. 500 · · · · 140					Dougnerty, U., L. 621	143
93 Williams—L. 37 413 Dougherty, C., L. 621 143			1		Collette, Alex., L. 697	143
93 Williams—L. 37	Settlement Made—Sima	93	Bauer & Scott—L. 179	414	1 Tope, Geo., L. 622	148
Fairbury, Nebr 413 Smith, R. P., L. 592	Nelson—L. 663 Lindsay & Baty—L. 77. Cloutier—Cloutier Fortmeyer—L. 11 Tomasi—Reed. Russell—Sec'y. L. 32 Townshend—L. 52 Mooreland—His Mother.	47 47 47 92 92 92 92 92 93	Walsh—L. 244. Transportation Service Discontinued—L. 82. Nevir—L. 82 Lineburger—Poston Rotter—L. 46 Fairbury, Nebr.	382 383 383 383 413	Krueger, C. W., L. 92 Hudson, O. T., L. 241. Caverly, Richard, L. 6. Reniker, J. D., L. 54 Marshall, August, L. 227. Ayers, Wm. A., L. 487. Smith, R. P., L. 592. Czesslawska, John, L. 308.	
410 UZESSIAWSKA, JUHI, L. DUO 140	Settlement Made-Baty				Dougherty, C., L. 621	143
93 Williams—L. 37 413 Dougherty, C., L. 621 143	Settlement Made—Hall		1		Collette, Alex., L. 697	143
93 Williams—L. 37	Settlement Made—Sima	93	Bauer & Scott-L. 179	414	Tope, Geo., L. 622	148
93 Williams—L. 37						

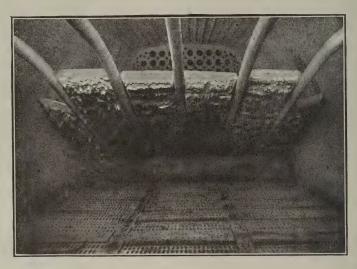
	Page		Page		Page
Gauthraux, A., L. 442		bers, (A. Hinzman, J. E. Mc-		national Child Welfare Confer-	
Kickman, M., L. 27	190	Clory)	304	ence Desired	
Calahan, J. J., L. 92	190	Atkinson, Wm., Asst-Pres	312	Funds for Scientific Research	253
Quigley, Jas. M., L. 533	191	A Report of Delegates to A. F.		Co-operation of Our Members Is	
Webb, J. W., L. 350		of L. Convention, (L. A. Free-		Asked by the Editor.	
Marlan, Luther, L. 350		man, John Dehohney)		Union Labor and the Enlightened	
Harrell, J. W., L. 113	191	Report of Delegates to Dominion		Employer, (By Samuel Gomp-	0 " 0
Hetzer, Milton, L. 368	191	Trades Congress, (Thos. Ben-	403	ers)	259
Shea, Jas. P., L. 625	181	nett)	*00	Ten Thousand Volunteer Sales	
Kennedy, J. C., L. 92 Cooney, Edw., L. 236	101	NEWS OF SEVERAL INTERES	0.75	Agencies Now Selling North	004
		NEWS OF GENERAL INTERES		Dakota State Bonds	264
Downing, Harold, L. 155 Hoffman, Wm. A., L. 450	101	Bad Housing a Menace	8	Copies of Scientific Articles Uncle Sam's Model Village	264
Heiman, Harry, L. 16		Bosses' Pet Badly Licked	8	Made In Tampa—Union Made	284
Fairbanks, L. E., L. 622		Public Short-Weighted	8	Cigars	
Neary, J. T., L. 618	191	Radium—A New Element in the		Pittsburgh-Plus	216
Krenz, O. E., L. 302	223	Safety Movement	32	Use Your Head	316
Bushy, J. W., L. 437	223	Union Gives All It Has to Ryther		Young Workers Need Health	010
Busby, J. W., L. 437	255	Home	33	Protection	
McCann, Peter, L. 92	255	Guedet, Philip A The Excessive Cost of Farming	35	Child Labor Law Enforcement	
Cleary, T. F., L. 328	255	Out Popping to Pailroad		Reveals Bad Conditions	
Ralph, A., L. 429	255	Out Repairs to Railroad	52	Saving Will Solve Housing Prob-	
Whiseant, (J. T.), L. 425	255	Equipment	04	lem, Says Authority	318
Adams, H. J., L. 659	255	By Private Companies and		North Dakota Bonds	319
O'Connor, Wm., L. 276	255	Cost of Similar Work in Rail-		Churches Boost North Dakota	
Kerr, F. J., L. 447	288	road Company Shops in Au-		Bonds	319
Magee, J. W., L. 447	288	gust and September, 1920	54	Mr. Dooley On "Normalcy"	330
Walter, F. C., L. 92	288	What Did You Make in 1920?	54	The Hackett Plate Tightner	349
Valdez, Marianno, L. 92	288	American Federation of Labor	86	The Judicial Veto Wholly With-	
Williamson, Dert, L. 447	320	Boiler Makers Union Installs and		out Authority in the Constitu-	
Ellis, J. B., L. 105	320	Banquets	86	tion.	353
Manning, Dennis, L. 621	320	Boilermakers Honor Stokes With		General Secretary Hill's Remarks	0.55
Henshall, Max., L. 104	166	Nice Gifts	88	On Battleship Building	355
Christiasen, Alfred, L. 104 Quinrade, Sidney, L. 104	166	A Nation-wide Drive for a Large		Perhaps Misled	
Fowler, R., L. 392	301	Circulation for Labor		High Cost of Living Falls \$8,000 The Railway Situation—Who Is	350
McCullough, Dennis, L. 419	951	Lost His Job and Unionism, Too	102	to Blame?	270
Doy Cus R I. 7	251	Income Tax Facts You Should		Budget for the Household	270
Heintz A F L 170	251	Know.	123	A. F. of L. Asks for Copies of	318
Day, Gus B., L. 7	851	The Killing of Steel Workers to	400	Injunctions	
Koontz, R. W., L. 143	351	Be Probed	123	Blaming Workers for Ruinous	002
Olson, John, L. 340	384	Carelessness of Boiler Operation	104	Rates Riles Ex-Governor	387
Crevilora, S., L. 266	384	Revealed by Inspections	124	The Railroad Crisis	425
Kaiser, Jos., L. 5	384	Labor and the Teachers (William Mahanay)	100	The Railroad Crisis	446
Gray, Wm. J., L. 250		liam Mahoney)		Intolerance	447
Thorpe, J. W., L. 26	384	The "Open Shop" Hypocrisy Ex-	141	Close Times Hit Orphanage Heavy Blow	
Moore, Edgar, L. 514	384	posed		Heavy Blow	451
Maguire, J. C., L. 233	384	Wholesale Prices in January	132	How Fatners May Help	447
Brodeur, J. A., L. 371	384	The Drive for Subscriptions to	102	Save and Prolong the Useful-	
Everitt, E. M., L. 411	415	Labor Still On	149	ness of the Eyes	451
Conners, P. J., L. 596	415	Anti-Picketing Bill Killed by the		Treasury Savings Certificates	451
Kizziar, J. T., L. 217		Indiana Legislature	150	Erie System Federation No. 100	448
Rickman, Wm., L. 232		Boilermakers' Union No. 82 Re-		0==10141	
Barregarye, H. L., L. 618	415	union	175	OFFICIAL.	
Swann, W. P., L. 82	410	Near East Relief Lenten Sacri-		Constitutional Amendment Pro-	
Kykberg, J. H., L. 163	410	fice	175	posed by Lodge 126	196
Killale, Wm., L. 257 Dooley, E. J., L. 61	410	N. Y. State Fed, of Labor Op-		Second Publication, Constitu-	
Frykhere John L 162	115	poses School Gifts	176	tional Amendment Proposed by	
Frykberg, John, L. 163 Tyrell, Thos., L. 225 Bradfield, C. W., L. 679	445	Hearst's Animus, (Samuel Gomp-	200	Lodge 126	241
Bradfield, C. W., L. 679	445	ers)	178	Referendum Vote on Constitu-	
Kelly, Charles, L. 24 McDonald, C. M., L. 436	445	Making Attacked By Hon. S.		tional Amendment Proposed by Lodge 126	277
McDonald, C. M., L. 436	445		170	Referendum Vote on Constitu-	411
		H. Cowan Eating for Efficiency	181	tional Amendment Proposed by	
INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS'		Canal Business in 1920	181	Lodge 126	312
REPORT.		Laying Them Off	182	Tabulated Vote on Constitutional	
Nolan, Thos., Int. Vice-Pres		The Raeson for the U.S. Not	202	Amendment Proposed by Lodge	
		Trading With Russia	193	126	397
237, 272, 306, 326, 367, 401,	436	Help Us Get More Advertising			
Flynn, J., Int. Sec'y-Treas 62, 108, 159, 204,		for The Journal	196	PHOTOGRAPHS.	
62, 108, 159, 204,		Co-operation in New York City,		A Group of the International Of-	
236, 272, 305, 326, 365,	435	(By J. P. Warbasse)	216	ficers of the Ladies' Aux	4
236, 272, 305, 326, 365, Ryan, J. P., Int. Vice-Pres		The Fallacy of Wage Reductions,		Members of L. 248	19
64, 65, 161, 236,		(By N. Rappaport)	218	Float and Officers, L. 380,	
274, 308, 329, 366, 400,	439	W. R. Hearst and Labor	219	(three views)	21
274, 308, 329, 366, 400, McCutchan, R. C., Vice-Pres., 108, 207, 208, 274, 328,	400	Convention Call	219	Float, L. 333	23
Reed, Joe, Int. Rep	68	Union Pianos and Talking Ma-	001	Members of L. 333	23
Davis, J. N., Leg. Rep 69, 209,		chines	221	ayor Alfred Coad, L. 292	25
Coots, John, Int. Vice-Pres	-10	Capital Walked Arm in Arm.	250	Officers, Delegates and Relatives,	27
162 239 327	435	North Dakota Defies Wall Street		Dist. L. 14	29
Norton, H. J. Int Vice-pres 204	427	Freak Bills Detrimental to Labor		Guedet, P. A., L. 428	35
CaVan, T. J., Int. Rep	275	Exchange Your Fourth Liberty		Delegates Attending Convention	30
Report of Delegates to the Metal		Loan Bonds	251	of Dist. 98	73
Trades Department of the A.				Wilson, J. W., L. 169	77
F. of L., M. J. McGuire, John Dohney, L. A. Freeman)		School Health in Minneapolis	252	Members of L. 83, (two views)	82
John Dohney, L. A. Freeman)	276	Trend of Child Labor, 1913-		Hudson, F. S., L. 163	115
Jurisdiction Between Structural		1920	252	View of Boiler Explosion, Ant-	
Iron Workers and Our Mem-		American Participation in Inter-		lers, Okla124,	125

р	age		age !		Page
Delegates, Dist. 19	164	RELATIVE OF MEMBERS.		Eastap, Mrs., wife of A. J. Eas-	000
Farley, Edw., L. 208	166	Wiese, Merman, father of Bro.	4 5	tap, L. 742 Nichols, Mrs. Thos., wife of Thos.	288
Ford, Chas., L. 27	211	W. Wiese, L. 22 Mother and father of Bro. F.	45	Nichols, L. 668	320
Miller & Wendt, L. 697		Vardy, L. 248	95	Nichols, L. 668 Oliphant, E. G., son of Edgar	
Machine Shop Operated by Bro.		Johnston, W. J., brother of Bro.		Oliphant	320
W. F. O'Brien	244	J. L. Johnston and father of	95	Gould, L. 21	320
Auto of Sec'y. Wilson, L. 233	246	Bro. D. W. Johnston, L. 622 Perry, Geo., brother of William and Walter Perry, L. 80	00	Lee, Mrs., mother of A. R. Lee,	
Members of L. 21	248	and Walter Perry, L. 80	95	L. 232	320
Delegates Attending S. Fed. of	- 1	Mother of L. A. Basil, L. 597	95	Neel, Mrs., mother of Rufus Neel, L. 232	320
L. Convention	448	Hiessenbuttell, J. M., son of L. H. Hiessenbuttell, L. 50	95	Daughter of A. Castor, L. 232	320
ceiving Supplies At the Com-		Dawson, Mrs. M. A., mother of J. E. Dawson, L. 50		Spillman, Mrs. M. A., mother of	351
missary Store Operated by the Strike Committee of the	}	J. E. Dawson, L. 50	95	S. G. Spillman Son of Wm. Benzel, L. 7	351
Cramps & Sons Shipyard	279		143	Wolbach, Mrs. L. H., mother of	
Contents of Supply Store Operat-		Daughter of Loyd Bidell, L. 52. 1	143	R. T. and C. C. Wolbach, L.	0.51
ed by the Cramps Shipyards	970	Murphy, Mrs. W. A., wife of W.	143	Nance, Mrs. J. R., father of J. H.	351
Employees	410	A. Murphy, L. 258 1 Upton, Eliz., sister of Wm.	140	Nance, L. 145	351
Convention of Texas	281	Reynolds, L. 549	143	Infant daughter of W. C. Loy,	0 = 1
Delegates Attending Convention	001	Hall, Berry L., father of J. A.	149	L. 143	351
At Galveston	201	Hall, L. 226	140	Collis, L. 143	351
104	283	L. 226 1	143	Mother of J. Wiehl, L. 15	384
Lane, John, L. 227	284 313	Mother of Wm. Wands, L. 226 1	143	Pepper, Mrs. Chas., sister of Chas. Norton, L. 378	384
	314		143 143	Delay, Mrs. John, wife of John	
VanLear, G. B., L. 177	314	Brother of Boland, Jas., L. 64 Infant child of Theo. Woolley,		Delay, L. 378	384
	315	L. 140	143	Quirk, Mrs., daughter of John Delay, L. 378	384
Ellis, J. B., L. 105	316	Stepehens, Mrs. J., sister of B. T. Stepehens, L. 113	143	Daughter of E. C. Chase, L. 15.	384
Condon, Frank, L. 1	341	Engerron Mrs. G. A., Wife of G.		Boyett, Mrs. Alice, mother of Chas. M. Boyett, L. 100 Mother of Chas. H. Richie and	
Headstone Erected to the Mem-		A. Engstron, L. 734 1	143	Mother of Chas H Richie and	384
ory of Former Int. Organizer John Dick Bt. L. 585	344	Drake, Mrs. A. L., sister of Wm. Young, L. 622	143	sister of Jos. Caly, L. 163 Redlin, Mrs. C. E., wife of C. E.	414
Officers, L. 663	348	Infant daughter of W. R. Haas,		Redlin, Mrs. C. E., wife of C. E.	4.7.
Bolting-Up Machine Recently Invented	9.40		143	Redlin, L. 377	414
Group of Members, L. 345		Bro. of John McCabe, L. 442 Mother of P. Miller, L. 442		Geo. Hampshire, L. 377	416
Brady, Walter J., L. 257	373	Jackson, Mildred, daughter of Ja-		Warden, Mrs. T. J., wife of T. J.	471
Members, L. 163	374	cob Jacobson, L. 269 Hotchkiss, Mrs. Teckla, wife of	191	Warden, L. 22	414
	376	Harold Hotchkiss, L. 377	191	Knechtly, Mrs. Edw., wife of Elw. Knechtly, L. 22	41
Strain, Jos. B., L. 176	377	Maher, Mrs. John, wife of John		Bruno, Mrs. Alex, mother of Wil-	
Swann, W. P., L. 82 Building and Offices of New	402	Maher, L. 24	191	liam and Sarito Bruno, L. 547 Gibson, John, son of Chas. Gib-	41
Headquarters, 417 to	423	E. Berney, L. 143	191	son, L. 439	41
Chas Kelly, L. 24	441	Murray, R. A., son of Kobt.		Millikan, Essie, daughter of B.	411
POETICAL SELECTIONS.		Bell, E. D., father of H. H. Bell,	223	Z. Millikan, L. 439 Father of T. Myers, L. 15	41
The Worker and the Shirker	44	L. 437	223	Mother of Bro. Hamilton, L. 439	41
A Labor Temple	44	Smith, Mrs. Jas., wife of Jas.	0.00	Son of Bro. J. H. Woodhouse, L. 576	44
A Voice from the Ranks	44	Smith, L. 16	223	Litenfield, Mrs. John L., wife of	
The Fair Sex	140	bert Bates, L. 199	223	Bro. John L. Litchfield, L.	
Co-operation	140	Gheen, Mrs. K. M., wife of L. F.	000	Mother of Bro. Wm. J. Robin	. 44
A Psalm of Life Insurance	140	Gheen, L. 143	223	son, L. 331	44
A Land Without Ruins		Nutt. L. 378	223	Welch, Mrs. Josephine, wife of Bro. John F. Welch, L. 371	f 44
Poet's Prayer for Liberty		Mahoney, Mrs., mother of J. P.	055	SinClair, W. N., father-in-law of	4.4. [
Success		VanRidder Mrs Margie mother	255	SinClair, W. N., father-in-law of Bro. John Ward, L. 276	44
Game Fish Swim Up Stream			255	Cavanaugh, Mrs. Catherine	3
Trenton, N. J		Dobson, Mrs. Geo., wife of Geo.	0.5.5	Agnes, mother of Bro. Raymond R. Baer, L. 276	44
The Old Manager Speaks		Dobson, L. 360	255		
The Christmas Box from Home.		Kacer, L. 144	288	SMILES.	
Concerning the Quitter		Johnson, Mrs. Elise, mother of E.		Pages	, 45
"Wanted"		C. Sleton, L. 80	288	STRIKES NOW IN FORCE	
QUOTATIONS.		Peterson, Mrs., mother of D. E.			
Pages 235, 303, 364,	433	Evan and Martin Peterson, L. 429	288	Pages 16, 61, 107, 158, 203, 235, 271, 303, 340, 364	, 39
3	100			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

VOL. XXXIII

No. 12





MADE SECTIONAL FOR EASY REMOVAL.

PROVIDES FOR EASY MAINTENANCE

On proper maintenance depends safety, performance and life of locomotive boilers.

Boilermakers realize their responsibility in the work they do.

To help boilermakers in their work the Security Sectional Arch is made in small, easily handled, light weight pieces.

A practical boilermaker designed this feature for the boilermakers.

It isn't necessary to take down the whole arch to do flue and staybolt work.

AMERICAN ARCH COMPANY

Locomotive Combustion Engineers

McCORMICK BUILDING
CHICAGO

17 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK



Keeb Your Eyes and Baby's Eves Clean and Healthy

by applying

Murine Night and Morning.

If your Eyes Tire, Itch or Burn-if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated,

use MURINE often.

Wholesome - Cleansing - Healing Refreshing - Soothing

Write for our free "Eve Care" book.

Murine Eye Remedy Co. 9 East Ohio Street, Chicago

Spend your union-earned money where you will receive benefit therefrom-ask for the union label, card and button.

DON'T BE CUT Until You Try This Won-derful Treatment. Mv

internal method My internal method of treatment is the correct one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of Page's Pile Tablets and you will bless the day that you read this. Write

today.

E. R. PAGE 307 A Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.



GET RID OF THAT Free Trial Treatment

Sent on request. Ask for my "pay-when-reduced" offer. My treatment has reduced at the rate of a pound a day. No disting, no exercise, absolutely safe and sure method. Let me send you proof at my expense. DR. R. NEWMAN Licensed Physician State New York, 286 Fifth Avenue, New York, Desk H 501



For Nerves, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lame Back, Headache, Circulation. Stomach. Liver, Kidneys, Blad-

der, Any PAIN. A. OWENS, Dept. 33 P. O. Box 861 Indianametr ind.

"ADVANCE" BOIL MAKERS

HOW MANY OF THESE can you LAY OUT geometrically accurate — Boilers, Stacks, Breechings, Smoke Boxes, Uptakes, Nozzles, Tanks, Hoppers, Chutes, and a thousand other things.

other things.

Let us Train You to be an EXPERT LAYER
OUT in your own Home, Personal, Clear,
Direct. Full Information Free.

ST. LOUIS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
4543 Clayton Ave.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

CAN BE CURE Free Proof To



J. C. HUTZELL R. P. DRUGGIST

All I want is your name and address so I can send you a free trial treatment. I want you just to try this treatment—that's all—just try it. That's my only argument.

try it. That's my only argument.

Ive been in the Retail Drug Business for 20 years. I served four years as a member of the Indiana State Board of Pharmacy and five years as President of the Retail Druggists' Association. Nearly everyone in Fort Wayne knows me and knows about my successful treatment. Over twenty thousand Men Women and Children outside of Fort Wayne, have, according to their own statements, been cured by this treatment since I first made this offer public.

If you have Eczema, itch, Salt kneum, Tetter—never mind how bad — my treatment has cured the worst cases I ever saw—give me a chance to prove my claim.

Send me your name and address on the coupon below and get the trial treatment I want to send you FREE. The wonders accomplished in your own case will be proof.

CUT AND MAIL TODAY J. C. HUTZELL. Druggist. No. 4156 West Main St., Fort Wayne Ind.

Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment.

Name	
Post Office	State
Street and No.	



Relieves Your Rheumatism

Sloan's has been the old standby for all sorts of external aches and pains resulting from weather exposure, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and strains, lame back and over-worked muscles. Penetrates without rubbing.

At all druggists, 35c, 70c, \$1.40



Wonderful News For

PILE SUFFERERS FREE

Five minutes from the first application of this simple home remedy you experience such instant and complete relief that you know you have at last obtained the only sensible treatment for piles. Thousands of people have have at last obtained the only sensible treatment for piles. Thousands of people have tried this with wonderful success. Send no Money. Simply send name today for free booklet, tells all about piles, how to get quick relief from pain, how 95% can avoid operations. Many people say PILE-EZE has entirely cured them in a few days. Costs nothing to find out. Write PILE-EZE CO., Dept. 21, Kansas City, Mo.

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 21H Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation. I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk

PATENTS Promptness Assured. Best Results Booklet Free. Highest References

Send drawing or model for examination and report as to patentability.

WATSON E. COLEMAN, PATENT LAWYER,
624 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Don't Endure



and I will send you on trial my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment for Piles which has proven a blessing to thousands who are now free from this cruel, torturous disease. Send post card today for Full Treatment. If results are satisfactory costs you \$2.00. If not, costs nothing.

H. D. POWERS, Dept. 24 BATTLE CREEK, MICH. and I will

Acants Wanter
An auto owner in
Cach locality to
Use and introduce
Make big money part or full time. No
Capital or experience needed. Sample
Sections Furnished. GUARANTEED
ROOM 10,000 Miles
(No Seconda). Hand made. Finest materials.
FREE TIRES FOR YOUR CAR
FREE To one user in each locality.
Be first to write quick for special
Agents Offer and Low Wholesale Prices.
MELLINGER TIRE & RUBBER CO.
958 North Oak St; Kansas City, Mo.



A LUXURIOUS SEDAM The Wonderful ALL-YEAR CAR — Electric STARTER and LIGHTS — Drive Your Own Car

Grand Prizes including 1 Sedan! Can you make 6 18 5 5 in picture? The alphas numbered—A is 1, B is

bet is numbered—A is 1, B is 2, etc. What are the two words? Other val us ble prizes and hundreds of dolars in cash given. Every-body wins! So easy you will be surprised. We've already given away many Autos. Why not you? Send answer today. Ford Willson, Mgr, 141 W. Ohlo St, Dept. 3325, Chicago, Ill.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts Disputes Settled by Arbitration Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship

Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public Peace and Success to Workers and Employers

Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Worker's Union

246 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS. COLLIS LOVELY
General President CHARLES L. BAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer



-Piece olonial Design



Complete Service for 12 People

This spiendid set consists of 1
2 dinner plates, 9 linches 1
2 break fast plates, 7 linches 1
2 fruit saucers, 5 1-4 in.
2 fruit saucers, 5 1-4 in.
2 oatmeal dishes, 6 linches 1
3 oyal open vegetable dish, 8 3-4 linches 1
1 oyal open yet table dish, 8 3-4 linches 1
1 sigar bowl and cover 1
1 butter dish, 7 1-2 linches 1
1 ins set is one that will add ton

This applendid set consists of 12 cups
12 dinner plates, 9 inches
12 success
12 bread and butter
12 to composing, 71-2 in.
12 fruit saucers, 51-4 in.
12 fruit saucers, 51-4 in.
13 catmeal dishes, 6 inches
14 catmeal dishes, 6 inches
15 composition of the set of th

Free Bargain Catalog Shows thouse sands of bar-

An amazing value. A dinner set made in the popular Colonial shape with your own monogram on each piece surrounded by a beautiful floral wreath in pink, green and blue on a black field. Lovely blue border on each piece. Each piece is fired in the glaze and guaranteed not to check or craze. That splendid Old English finish is applied to the clay before firing and gives that indestructible, snow-white finish.

Your Initial on Every Piece FREE!

Yes, your choice of any initial in the specially designed Puritan letter on every one of the 110 pieces—and no extra charge! This wonderful dinner set is yours for only \$1.00 down and \$2.70 a month; \$23.85 in all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

30 Days Trial—Easy Payments Try this set in your home 80 days. Our \$1.00 plus any freight or express you paid. If satisfied, pay balance in small monthly payments. We trust honest people anywhere in U.S. No discount for eash; nothing extra for credit. No C.O.D. Open an account with us.

Sassing and the second second

Rock-bottom prices now. Low-est since before the war. So send the coupon at once with only \$1.00 and we will ship you this 110-Piece Monogram Colonial Dinner Set on thirty days' trial. Money re-funded if not satisfied

STRAUS & SCHRAM w. Dept. 4029 w. 35th St., Chicago

STRAUS&SCHRAM	1 , Dept. 4029	W. 35th St.,	Chicago
Enclosed find \$1.00.	Ship special adv	ertised 110-Pie	ce Mono-
gram Colonial Dinner	set, No. G679 3 he set I will nav	\$2.70 monthly	\$29.85
in all. If not satisfied	. I am to retur	n the set within	30 days
and you're to refundn			-
State Initial Desir	ed. (One Let	ter Only)	

Name	******	********	
St., R. F. D. or Box No			
Shipping			
Point			

Post Office State If you ONLY want Catalog, put X below:

| Furniture, Stoves, Jewelry | Men's, Women's, Children's Children's



Down

Complete Set "Lifetime Ware" GENUINE

Madam: a complete set of genuine "Lifetime Ware" Aluminum, each utensil Madam: a complete set of genuine "Lifetime Ware" Aluminum, each utensil stamped with the manufacturer's brand—heavy gauge, extra hard, pressed sheet seamless aluminum—and at a price less than is asked by others today for thin, ordinary aluminum ware! It he heats quickly, will not crack, chip or peel, polish can'twear off. We, ourselves, had to charge \$23.90 for a set like this only a few months ago; but now on a special factory offer we have to the price to \$13.90 (one asymonthly payments), lower than pre-war prices.

30 Days Trial-Easy Payments

Only \$1.00 down brings the set to your home for thirty days' trial. If not perfectly satisfied, return the set at our expense within 30 days and we will refund your \$1.00 plus any express charges you pay. If satisfied, start making small payments of \$1.50 a month until you have paid \$13.90 in all. We trust honest people anywhere in the United States. No discount for cash;

nothing extra for credit. No C. O. D.

Straus & Schram, Dept. 9029 W. 35th St., Chicago Enclosed find \$1.00. Ship special advertised 28-Picce Aluminum Kitchen Set. I am to have \$0 days' free trial. If I keep the set I will pay you \$1.50 monthly. If not satisfied, I am to return the set within \$0 days and you are to refund my money and any freight or express charges I paid.

28-Picce Aluminum Kitchen Set No. A6729A. \$13.90.

Name
Street, R. F. D. or Box No.
Shipping Point
Post State

If You Only Want Catalog, Put X in Box Below: Farniture, Stoves, Jewelry Men's, Women's, Children's Clothing

Send Now

Only \$1.00 with the coupon brings this 28-piece "Lifetime Ware" Aluminum set on 30 days trial. Money refunded if not satisfied. We will also send our big Bargain Catalog of furniture, rugs, stoves and other home furnishing goods, free.

Straus & Schram Dept. 9029 W.35th St., Chicago Everything in the Kitchen of Pure Aluminum—28 Pieces Combination tea kettle and quart size, 8, 14 inch inside qualibolier (8 pieces). See a part size, 8, 14 inch inside qualibolier (8 pieces). See a part size with welded sport, dome cover, fully polished; one roaster consisting of 9 pieces measures 101-2 inches wide and 6 inches high. These 9 pieces have cluding bread or bake pan (7 pint capacity); pudding pan of mixing bowl (4 pint capacity), exception of 10 pint capacity), sew or pudding pan (7 pint capacity); pudding pan or mixing bowl (4 pint capacity), exception of 10 pint capacity), see or pudding pan of pint capacity); pudding pan or mixing bowl (4 pint capacity), exception of 10 pint capacity). The pint of pint capacity Everything in the Kitchen of Pure Alu-

Order by No. A6729A. Send \$1,00 with order, \$1.50 monthly: Price, 28 pieces \$13.90.











